"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,331. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1897.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are for showers in the morning, northwesterly winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong and active.

Wheat, 85⅝; corn, 32; cotton, 7 15-16.

CONGRESS.—The extra session of Congress adjourned without day at 9 o'clock last night. The Tariff bill was disposed of at 3 P. M. by the Senate, which by a vote of 40 to 30 agreed to the conference report. The bill was then returned to the House, where it received the Speaker's signature, and was afterward transmitted to the President, who made it a law at 4.04 P. M. by attaching his name to the measure. As soon as the final vote had been taken on the Tariff bill the President sent to Congress a special message urging the creation of a currency commission. In response to the request the House, after one hour's debate, passed the Currency Commission bill recently introduced by Representative Stone of Pennsylvania. In the Senate the President's message and the Stone bill were referred to the Finance Committee. Just prior to the final adjournment Speaker Reed announced the Committees of the House. The Senate confirmed a large number of nominations but failed to take favorable action on others, among the latter being those of T. V. Powderly for Commissioner General of Immigration and Thomas Fitchie of Brooklyn for Commissioner of Immigration at New York.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Law of Associations bill was defeated in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday by 209 votes to 205. The sessions of the Diet were dissolved. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid left London on their return to America. Richard Croker will sail on Aug. 18. The bodies of infants found in a church tower in Seville, it is learned were placed there at the request of families who preferred hiding them in that way to burial. Portugal is on the verge of a financial crisis.—Pages 5 and 15.

Page 1.

John Griffin, a laborer employed at the Buffalo Cold Storage Company's warehouse, was frozen to death by ammonia fumes Friday night.

Cornelius Van Cott said yesterday that the Republican City Convention may nominate Seth Low for Mayor. He also said that Senator Platt and other Republican leaders would support Mr. Low if he was found to be the most available man.

Three steamships, the Paris, Umbria, and La Touraine, arrived yesterday after a race across the ocean to avoid the increased tariff duties. The Paris and Umbria arrived before the Custom House closed, and were entered, but as the President signed the tariff law at once their cargoes are subject to the new rates. The Captain of the French steamship, a little too leisurely arrived at the Custom House three and a half minutes after it had closed for the day, and could not be entered till to-morrow.

Page 2.

Samuel Gompers has called a meeting of officers of thirty-eight trades unions at Wheeling on Tuesday to act in the miners' strike. The object, it is said, is to get railroad men to refuse to haul West Virginia coal not mined by union miners. A meeting of the coal operators will be held at Pittsburg the same day.

Residents who will be affected by the removal of buildings to make way for the new east side park grounds held a mass meeting last night and protested against the brief time given them to move.

Page 3.

Negotiations for a combination of the Brooklyn Union Elevated and the Rapid Transit Company have been deferred until the return to the city of President Uhlmann of the former company.

The deal to consolidate the New York and East River and the Equitable Gas Companies is still hanging fire. Holders of the Equitable stock, it is believed, are holding on for a big price. It was said yesterday that 300 per share was offered and refused.

Senator Morgan, in executive session of the Senate, yesterday suggested the importance of taking up the Hawaiian treaty before final adjournment. No disposition to do so was shown, however, and it is understood the treaty will come up the first thing in December.

Page 4.

The Brighton Beach racing meeting closed yesterday, the races being won by Klepper, Michael III., Premier, Voter, Demagogue, and Rubicon.

Page 5.

The First and Second Batteries went to Peekskill yesterday. At the end of their week the camp closes for the season.

Clarence Armstrong Seward, the eminent New York lawyer, died at his Summer home, in Geneva, N. Y., at 3:15 P. M. yesterday.

Charles Frohman returned from England yesterday. He brings with him contracts with a number of prominent actors who will play here next Autumn. He now has theatres in London and Paris.

Page 6.

Two thousand parishioners crowded St. Michael's Church yesterday at the funeral of Father John M. Curley, Assistant Rec-

Page 7.

While at dinner yesterday, Mrs. Culley of Brooklyn was hit in the back of the head by a bullet which came in through the window shutters.

Explaining the weather conditions prevailing, Observer Dunn's assistant, Mr. Emery, yesterday said the storm of Friday was due primarily to two low pressure areas combining over the city. Many odd freaks of the lightning were reported, and news came in of considerable damage on Long Island. One man whose heart was weak was so frightened by the storm that he fell dead.

Page 8.

Special Inspector Timothy Donohue yesterday became suspicious of a passenger just landed from the Paris, and on searching him discovered about $15,000 worth of mounted gems and jewelry stored away in the man's attire and even in his shoes.

Prince Takehito Arisugawa, the Japanese Rear Admiral who represented his country at the British jubilee celebration, arrived in this city yesterday, on his way home. He was driven to the Waldorf, where, with his suite, he is occupying the state apartments.

Great indignation was aroused among the passengers of Car 721 of the City Hall branch of the Nassau Railroad of Brooklyn Friday night during the heavy rainstorm. Conductor 114 refused to give transfers to which she was entitled to a woman with four little children and ordered her off the car.

Page 15.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, points out the fact that the new developments in the Eastern question amount to nothing, and that the Turk is still worthy of the name of an artful dodger. The appointment of M. Zenovieff to the Russian Embassy in Constantinople will not help matters any, for his dislike of the English is well known, and a rupture of the concert may be looked for at an early date. Nobody should believe that the Turk actually means to leave Thessaly, and his "beginning" to do so consists in simply marching half a battalion of troops from one part of the province, that has been sucked dry, to another and more fruitful portion. The releasing of carrier pigeons in England, under the auspices of the German War Department, and the ensuing anger of Englishmen, is commented on, as is the interesting episode of the French refugee, Cornelius Herz. The significance of the late Mr. Mundella, in commercial life and labor arbitration, is shown, and his personal characteristics are briefly noted.

Page 19.

Mayor Gleason was serenaded daily with "Wearing of the Green" until he finally stopped it by threatening to arrest the cornet player.

Prof. Campbell, aeronaut, residing in Brooklyn, says that when his airship is completed in September he will sail over New York like a bird.

Robert Burns, employed by the Long Island Railroad at Riverhead, placed a rail on the track and removed it just before a train arrived in the hopes of being rewarded.

Four workmen at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fourth Street were injured yesterday by the fall of a large derrick which workmen on an adjoining lot were taking down.

Rosie Blum, five years old, accidentally killed her little comrade by capsizing his express wagon before an approaching cart. Her arm was crushed in an effort to save him.

The first and second battalions of the Naval Militia of New York State, representing New York City and Brooklyn, respectively, set off yesterday for a week of instruction on land and water. The New Jersey battalion also started on a similar expedition.

The Merchants' Association report an out-of-town membership roll of nearly 10,000 business firms. The Joint Traffic Association has announced the dates for the excursions of buyers, and has fixed the rate for return tickets at one and one-third the price of single fare.

Page 20.

Louisa Hamilton was arrested because of her strange actions on the brink of Harlem Mere. She said she was friendless and had neither money nor work, and wanted to die.

W. K. Vanderbilt has qualified as a founder of the Zoological Society with a donation of $5,000. The fund of $100,000 necessary before the city can be asked to aid has not yet been obtained.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
National Guard Notes.—Page 19.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 6.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Baseball.—Page 4.

ALLIGATOR KILLS A NEGRO.

The Reptile Dives Down with Its Victim in Its Jaws Near Jacksonville, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 24.—Three negroes, James Anderson, Paul Rogers, and William J. Samuels, left Black Point, five miles south of here, early this morning to come to the city with a boatload of melons. As the tide was against them they went in bathing while waiting. Samuels swam out in the river. Suddenly he was heard to scream for help.

The other boys who were near the shore, looked up and saw him frantically swimming for shore, pursued by a long black body that they recognized readily as a big alligator. They scrambled into the boat, but were too paralyzed with fright to aid him. Samuels swam for life, uttering the most blood-curdling yells. Slowly but surely the alligator gained on him. Suddenly the big reptile leaped forward and its open jaws grasped him by the middle. Samuels uttered a wild yell of pain and terror, and frantically began beating the alligator about the head and trying to blind it.

The alligator a second later dived down with him in its wide-open mouth, Samuels's screams filling the air until stopped by the water. The boys then hastily paddled out to the spot, but could not see any trace of him. The water was dyed with blood for rods, and underneath they could see the water whirl and boil as if something was moving about in a violent manner. They prodded the water with their oars, trying to hit the alligator and rescue Samuels, but could not. After waiting half an hour and not seeing anything further, they returned to this city and told the fearful tale to the people at the dock.

Samuels was about twenty years old, and had an aged mother at Black Point, who depended upon his work. The boys say that the alligator is the same one that has lived about the dock there for years. Although he has killed many dogs, this is the first time he has ever been known to attack a human being.

Now that he has had a taste of human blood, they say he must be killed or he will attack others. They will get up a party on arriving home and hunt out the man-eater and avenge their comrade's death.

KENTUCKY LUNATICS STARVED.

Gov. Bradley Asked to Remove His Brother-in-Law from Charge of a State Asylum.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 24.—Dr. W. F. Scott, brother-in-law of Gov. Bradley, whom the latter appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum here shortly after his inauguration as Governor, is declared by the Grand Jury in a report made this afternoon wholly unfit for the position of Superintendent, and the Grand Jury recommends Dr. Scott's dismissal. The report charges the doctor with parsimoniousness in withholding proper food in sufficient quantities from the inmates of the institution, and implies that the 900 unfortunates confined in the asylum are suffering for food as the result of Dr. Scott's false economy and incapacity.

There has been much trouble in the management of the asylum ever since Dr. Scott assumed control, and State Inspector Lester was called on to make a thorough investigation, which he did several months ago. Lester's report has never been made public. Dr. Scott was a country physician, practicing in the mountains of Pulaski County prior to his appointment. The Grand Jury intimates in the report that the doctor knows practically nothing about the management of the lunatic asylum, and employs vigorous language in urging the Governor to remove him.

USED GEN. ALGER'S NAME.

Drummers Enjoyed Themselves in Chicago, and the Bill Went to the Secretary of War.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Secretary of War Alger and the Chicago Decorating Company are wondering who will settle an unpaid bill for decorating a suite of rooms in the Great Northern Hotel. Shortly before the Logan parade on Thursday a half dozen drummers made their way to the lavishly decorated suite near the top floor. Here they enjoyed themselves. Refreshments were served, but whether Gen. Alger is expected to pay for them also is unknown. Late in the evening they left the hotel, and that is the last heard of them.

The next day the collector for the decorating company called at the Great Northern with a bill for Gen. Alger. He was informed that the Secretary occupied rooms at the Auditorium. Gen. Alger looked long and hard at the account when it was presented to him, and then expressed himself in this manner: "All a mistake. Know nothing about it. Good day, Sir."

On learning how the debt was incurred he became indignant. He again refused to pay, and the collector left. Now the Chicago Decorating Company is anxious to find out who occupied the rooms and ordered the decorations.

DR. ANDREWS'S CHICAGO OFFER.

May Be President of the University Jointly with Dr. Harper.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews may come to the University of Chicago to act jointly with President Harper. Dr. Harper two or three years ago formulated this plan, which has been carefully kept from the public. Dr. Andrews was to have absolute sway for six months, and at the close of each half year Dr. Harper would step in to take his place.

When the President came to the end of the semester he could take a vacation for the rest of the year, if he so desired. By a mutual agreement between the two heads the one absent could engage in study on foreign shores.

The plans were laid before President Andrews in 1894. The originality of the scheme struck him with force, and he would not give President Harper a positive answer. He said he was willing to come if the Trustees of Brown University would let him. They begged him to stay, and he did. The offer may now be renewed.

Pennsylvania Railroad
Announces that commencing Tuesday, July 27th, through buffet parlor car will be established between New York and Cape May, leaving New York from Twenty-third Street 12:55 noon, and from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Returning this car leaves Cape May 7:00 A. M.—Adv.

VAIN RACE TO ESCAPE TAX

Tariff Speeded the Steamships Paris, Umbria, and La Touraine Over the Ocean.

CAPT. SANTELLI WAS TARDY

French Skipper Reached the Custom House Two Hundred and Ten Seconds Too Late to Enter His Vessel—His Rivals Entered, but Under New Law.

Capt. Alva Santelli, master of the crack steamship of the fleet of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, La Touraine, was yesterday 210 seconds too late to enter his vessel at the Custom House.

He had almost the same opportunities to make the entry on time as Capt. Thomas Dutton of the Cunard Steamship Umbria, who transacted this Treasury Department formality an hour and 18 minutes before the closing hour.

But Capt. Dutton took no risks of delay in docking, while he ignored the unwritten law that in entering this port the commanding officer, if not under disability, shall be on the bridge until the craft is docked. Leaving the Umbria off Liberty Island he boarded a tug of the Cunard Line and dashed for the Custom House by way of the Battery.

Capt. Santelli thought it his duty to be on the bridge of La Touraine until the Morton Street pier was reached, and believed that a minute or so of delay at the Custom House would not count against him.

Of course, neither expedition availed aught for the cargoes of the racing steamships, Paris and Umbria, which entered on time. Duties on them because of the new tariff becoming law, will be assessed under such tariff.

Had Capt. Santelli been on time and entered his vessel he could not have done anything for his freight, as the law he strove to be under expired at midnight on Friday.

Such results were not, however, anticipated at the Custom House yesterday. It was assumed that to avoid official muddle and extra work the President would sign the new tariff law on Monday. So the race to get in under the Wilson tariff and to arrive before the closing of the Custom House keenly interested officials, Custom House brokers and their clerks, and many merchants and Wall Street people.

American Liner First In.

The American Liner Paris, came into port first, without news of the Umbria and La Touraine. She was entered at the opening of business hours at the Custom House, and duties on her cargo were steadily paid during the day. About $200,000 in imposts came from this source.

News of the Cunarder, the Umbria, came tardily. It was past 11 o'clock when her sighting was chronicled. A little later the French steamship La Touraine, of 10,000 tons and 14,000 horse power, was reported off Fire Island, and cracking on all speed. She arrived at Quarantine so little after the royal mail boat that practically both started for their piers at the same time. At the Custom House it was reported that both were racing for time up the bay, and hundreds crowded into the rotunda to see the Captains enter and deliver their manifests.

Collector Bidwell was out of town, and Special Deputy Collector Joseph J. Couch was in charge. Early in the day a dispatch from Secretary Gage directed that the Custom House be kept upon as if there was no half-holiday, so that the order was given that the cashier's office close, as on ordinary days, at 3 P. M. and that all divisions should remain on duty until 4 P. M.

As to the operations of the new law, Mr. Couch, although a standard authority on all such matters, fortified himself with opinions from Washington and by discussing the question with Col. Dudley F. Phelps, Deputy Collector in charge of the Ninth, or Law, Division.

Law in Effect at Midnight.

This resulted in a decision that neither the law nor Treasury Department usage recognizes the division of days, that each official day is from midnight to midnight, and that if the new tariff measure was legitimatized July 24 goods entered that day would be subject to the new duties, as the old tariff expired with the ending of July 23.

Deputy Collector Daniel G. Hawthorne, in charge of the First or Marine Division, was notified that the hour of closing his branch of the customs service had been extended to 4 P. M., but that on no account should any vessel be entered after that hour.

When, at 2:40 o'clock, a cab drawn by steaming and panting horses came to the Wall Street steps of the Custom House, a throng on the street and steps waited until Capt. Dutton of the Umbria sprang out and gave a wild and generous cheer, which was taken up in the rotunda, as the prompting of the outside welcome was divined in a moment. Capt. Dutton hurried up the steps, made for Mr. Hawthorne's desk, while he took off his hat and mopped his forehead with a handkerchief.

The formalities were short. Deputy Collector Hawthorne was expeditious, and the throng on the floor and in the galleries cheered and cheered again when, at 2:42 o'clock, the Umbria was entered. Then everybody tried to crowd around Capt. Dutton and shake him by the hand or congratulate him, and from all sides came the question, "Where is the Touraine?"

The excitement about the French liner began to grow tense. Inquiries were made of those who should know, and the reply was that she had passed the Battery on her way to Morton Street. There was also news that she was accompanied by a tug of the Transatlantic Company, and wonder was expressed that Capt. Santelli had not done as Capt. Dutton had.

Not One Minute's Grace.

Although the Custom House was in a whirl of business activity because of the arrival of the Umbria, permitting not only entries of goods in her, but payment of duties thereon, all thought of the rotunda and waited impatiently for Capt. Santelli to appear. The multitude in the rotunda were so keyed up by suspense that resort was had to diversions such as "Here he comes!" when some one entered the rotunda, or the reading of fictitious dispatches announcing the signing of the new Tariff bill.

When the hands on the globe clock had crawled to 3:50 o'clock Deputy Collector Hawthorn, who had not quitted his desk since the Umbria was entered, sought counsel of Acting Collector Couch. He announced that La Touraine had not been entered, and inquired if, in the circumstances, he could extend the time for entering after 4 o'clock. "Not by one minute," replied Mr. Couch. "The time has already been extended to that of a full week day. We have done our duty as officials. This business day ends at 4 o'clock, sharp."

Returning to his desk, Mr. Hawthorne spoke to the Custom House broker who was to figure in the entering of La Touraine, and was informed by him that the vessel would be entered that day. "Well," replied Mr. Hawthorne, "if she is entered it will have to be done soon. There are only four minutes left."

Just half a minute of 4 o'clock there were cat calls, cries for three cheers for the Dingley bill, and jeers for La Touraine. Thirty seconds later and many of the crowd left the rotunda. At half a minute past 4 Mr. Hawthorne walked out of his division and started for home.

Capt. Santelli Was Leisurely.

Barely a score of persons were in the rotunda then. There was a tumult of commotion there not long after. At 4:03 o'clock a team drawing a cab trotted leisurely from Wall Street to the William Street entrance of the Custom House and halted. Out of it, evincing neither anxiety nor disposition to hurry, stepped Capt. Santelli and an employe of the line, who acted as interpreter. The Captain was recognized, and his arrival was announced in a shout that sent all who knew of it to the rotunda.

Capt. Santelli was very rudely treated from the outset. He met the broker, who was to aid in entering the Touraine, and went to Mr. Hawthorne's desk as best he could in the jostling of a crowd that indulged in ribald, Bowery jokes over his getting there late. Some one not in touch with the spirit of the crowd said that Mr. Couch was in his office. Capt. Santelli, who is short, spare, and distinguished looking, and who wore a business suit of blue serge and the decoration of the Legion of Honor, was pushed, led, and elbowed to the Collector's room just at the moment of President McKinley signing the Dingley Tariff bill. Mr. Couch was in his own office, and there Capt. Santelli was introduced to him.

Too Late, Said Mr. Couch.

"I'm very sorry, Captain," said Mr. Couch, as he shook his hand, "but the Custom House is closed, and La Touraine cannot be entered until Monday morning." Capt. Santelli had this and what it meant translated and explained to him. He appeared dumfounded, and appealed to the broker to know why a few minutes' delay should place him in such a disagreeable position. When told that the vessel could not be entered until Monday, he was greatly dejected. He endeavored to be polite in answer to questions by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, but all he could say was: "I believed I would be shown some consideration and courtesy, but it appears that I was too late in arriving. So the other Captain left his vessel and came to the Custom House. Well, I followed our rules, and went with my ship to the dock. I left as soon as possible, but I had no idea I should be late."

Jeered by a Ribald Mob.

Capt. Santelli went sadly to his cab to be driven back to La Touraine. The vulgar mob that had made fun of him from the moment he arrived was so demonstrative in hootings, hisses and jeers when Capt. Santelli left the Custom House as to provoke cries of "Shame!" "Be decent!" from those who did not sympathize with the indecencies.

The Custom House authorities during the day did all that could be done to further the interests of merchants having goods on the Umbria and La Touraine. Once in possession of the manifest of the Umbria, Col. Phelps was able to facilitate many entries. The bills of lading for the goods were in the mail of the steamship, and not procurable by 4 P. M. This difficulty was got over by the acceptance of indemnity bonds or cash security, the good faith of the entry being supported by the entries in the manifest. About forty entries were in this way advanced. In the case of La Touraine, there being no manifest, indemnity bonds or cash security were accepted by Col. Phelps in cases where he had absolute faith in the integrity of the applicants, based on former transactions.

The liquidation of the entries of yesterday will be arranged to-morrow or Tuesday, after the Treasury Department has been consulted. The readjustment of duties to comply with the new law will make extra work for the divisions, but every cent of duty under the Dingley bill will be collected. No one, according to Col. Phelps, should complain, as every Custom House broker should have informed his clients of the result of the signing of the bill by President McKinley. Indeed, it was set forth in Section 33, as follows:

"That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this act and to no other duty, upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof; Provided, That when duties are based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse, said duties shall be levied and collected upon the weight of such merchandise at the time of its entry."

Baggage Under the Old Law.

Passengers on the vessels which arrived yesterday, however, were able to get in their dutiable goods under the schedule of the old law. Deputy Surveyor Dowling expected that these vessels would have an unusually large quantity of baggage, and the number of trunks was extra large.

Under the new Tariff act no passenger will be permitted to bring in more than $100 worth of foreign-made clothing, whether it has been worn or not, free of duty.

Until officially notified of the going into effect of the new schedules, the Deputy Surveyor said, the Customs Inspectors would pass baggage of arriving passengers under the old methods.

Customs Receipts of the Day.

At the cashier's office the sum of $361,114.76 was received for imports. The greater part of this was for duties on wool. The receipts went to the Sub-Treasury, although early in the day Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan said he would not receive any Custom House money later than 1 P. M., because he had received no instructions from Washington. He reconsidered this later in the day on learning of the instructions received by Acting Collector Couch. To furnish accommodations to merchants several of the Wall Street district banks kept open until 3 P. M.

BILL SIGNED AN HOUR BEFORE.

Shipload of Sugar Arrived at Philadelphia at 5 o'Clock.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Of several vessels which were known to be steaming for this port laden with products dutiable under the new tariff act, and which were due here last night and to-day, the only one to arrive was the British steamship Hurworth, which sailed from Samarang, Java, May 22, heavily laden with sugar.

She passed in the Delaware Breakwater at 6 o'clock this morning. Four of the fastest steam tugboats in the service here were sent down the Delaware to give the steamer all the help possible, and at about 5 o'clock this afternoon she passed Marcus Hook, the beginning of the Philadelphia customs district.

Whether or not the Hurworth succeeded in saving the duties on her cargo will depend upon the decision of the Treasury Department as to the time the new Tariff bill shall be considered in force.

WANTED TO KILL HIMSELF.

William J. Spiers Tried to Jump from a Bridge Train.

William J. Spiers, thirty-seven years old, an engraver, of 237 East Forty-sixth Street, was locked up in the Fulton Street Police Station in Brooklyn last night charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping from a Brooklyn Bridge car.

As the 10 o'clock train for Brooklyn neared the centre of the bridge, Spiers, who was standing on the platform of one of the cars, climbed up on the rail and was in the act of jumping, when Conductor Murphy seized him and dragged him back.

The man struggled to get up again on the rail, and it required the efforts of four conductors to restrain him. When taken to the bridge police station he refused to give any reason for attempting suicide, simply saying that his life was his own, and he presumed he could end it if he wished.

BANK WRECKER PARDONED.

Little Rock Man Charged with Squandering About $1,000,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—Information from Washington is to the effect that President McKinley has just granted H. G. Allis, ex-President of the First National Bank of this city, a full pardon for the part he playing in wrecking and swamping that institution in 1892.

Allis was serving a five-year sentence in the Kings County (N. Y.) Penitentiary, and has about five months' time to put in before his liberation. He was charged with squandering about $1,000,000 of depositors' money, and also with pinching several New York and Boston banking institutions for something over $500,000 of borrowed capital.

RIKER'S DRUG STORE HAS REMOVED And is now **OPEN FOR BUSINESS**—in new building—South West Corner Sixth Avenue and **TWENTY-THIRD** Street.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS LOOK TO LOW

He May be Nominated by His Party, Cornelius Van Cott Says.

UNION TO DEFEAT TAMMANY

Senator Platt and Other Leaders, He Says, Will Support Low if the Latter Is Found to be the Most Available Man.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who is Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee, said yesterday that the Republican City Convention may nominate Seth Low for Mayor.

"When the convention is held," said he, "and it appears that the best way to defeat Tammany is to nominate Mr. Low, I do not think that the party will hesitate to place him in nomination. Of course it is sheer nonsense to say that the Republicans will not nominate Mr. Low under any circumstances, and that we would rather see Tammany in office than the Citizens' Union. It is also absurd to expect the Republicans to commit themselves so early in the campaign to Mr. Low, or to any one else. We shall most certainly prefer the union to Tammany, but we must wait and see what may develop between this and the time for a definite choice. A candidate may be very strong in July and very weak in October. His strength may be dissipated long before the convention assembles. When these things are so well known and have happened so many times, the wiser policy is to wait. When we have to name our man, however, we shall not think twice about naming Mr. Low, if it is apparent that the cause of good government can be won with him and will be lost without him.

Too Early to Choose a Candidate.

"It is too early, I think, to try to pick out a candidate. I do not believe that any man has been seriously considered by the body of Republican voters, or by the party leaders. A number of prominent men will doubtless be discussed, but it is impossible at this time to say who will finally be selected. It may be Mr. Low; it may be some one else.

"A good deal has been said about the opposition to Mr. Low by the Republican leaders on personal grounds. Nothing is further from the truth. I know of no such antagonism. Personally or otherwise, I have no feeling of opposition to him, and I am confident that no man of influence in the organization has any such feeling. We do object to the way in which Mr. Low's hot-headed friends are conducting his canvass. They are rushing along in a way that is irritating and alienating the Republicans."

When asked if Senator Platt felt as he did in regard to Mr. Low's candidacy, Mr. Van Cott said:

Senator Platt's Position.

"That I do not know. I cannot, of course, undertake to speak for Mr. Platt. I do know, however, that he has never said a word against Mr. Low. Further than this, I know that there is no man in the city who is so much interested in defeating Tammany as is Senator Platt. He did more than any other one man to secure consolidation, and he does not want to see this work spoiled by having Greater New York get into the hands of the Tammany crowd. He is striving hard to get all opponents of the Wigwam to work harmoniously together, so that there will be no danger of a Tammany victory. With this in view, I believe that Mr. Platt will support the most available man. If that man is Mr. Low, the Senator will support him loyally and energetically in the interest of good government.

"It should not be inferred from what I have said that I am for Seth Low. I mean to say that I am for the man whom the Republicans, when they meet and confer, decide is best fitted to lead the fight against Tammany. I think that Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and several others that I could name would make good candidates and excellent officials; but the question is: Whom can we elect? If we cannot elect one of these gentlemen, whom can we elect? If we can elect Seth Low, why it would be folly not to recognize the situation and make the most of it.

"I believe all will agree that if there is discord among the anti-Tammany forces Tammany's success is practically assured. No other single faction or party could elect its candidate. If this be true, then we must all unite against Tammany, and as soon as the way is open for such union the Republicans will be ready to join all other forces that want to fight for the preservation of good government."

"I am sure," said Mr. Van Cott, when asked about the chance of alliance between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union, "that there will be an alliance. How it will come about, I do not know. There has yet been no talk of a conference. Means will be found to bring about a conference and union. I know that the leaders of the union do not want this movement to end in a farce, as the Good Government Club movement did. To avoid this, they will be glad to unite with all the forces of order and good government against those of disorder and spoliation. I believe there will be union, and victory over Tammany will be the result."

HAD A RIGHT TO MURDER.

Kentucky Grand Jury Refuses to Indict Harris, Who Killed His Wife's Lover.

LEXINGTON, July 24.—The Grand Jury, after fully investigating the case of Jacob S. Harris, who killed his wife's lover, Thomas F. Merritt, in Gratz Park here two weeks ago, refused to-day to indict Harris, holding that under the "unwritten law" he had a right to kill Merritt for despoiling his home.

City Judge Falconer presided over Harris's preliminary trial a week ago and rendered a decision acquitting Harris, based on this same "unwritten law."

Judge Falconer has received congratulatory letters from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

MARIE SIMONIE INSANE.

Imagines that She Is the Virgin Mary Married to Jupiter.

Miss Marie Simonie, twenty-six years old, a handsome, well-dressed woman of culture and refinement, was brought to Bellevue Hospital last night and placed in the insane pavilion. She was accompanied by Gertrude Bishop and a man who refused to talk about the case. The party came from the boarding house at 247 West Twenty-fourth Street, where the Simonie woman has lived for four weeks. Miss Bishop said the unfortunate woman is a native of Grand Rapids, Mich., and came to New York to get a place in her profession as a vocalist.

The woman imagines she is the Virgin Mary, and claims that she was married to the man a few days ago by no less a person than the Lord himself. She insists the man is no ordinary person, but Jupiter in disguise. Dr. George Rucker Harrington of 221 West Twenty-third Street told Miss Bishop that her friend was insane, and, acting under his advice, Miss Simonie was taken to Bellevue. She was persuaded to go quietly to the place, under the plea that they were going to a new apartment house to live. She is not violent, and the Bellevue authorities think she will soon be discharged cured.

Secretary Sherman at the Seaside.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., July 24.—Secretary John Sherman arrived at this village at noon to-day, accompanied by his private secretary. The Secretary went at once to the cottage of his adopted daughter, Mrs. James L. McCallam.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN BUFFALO.

John Griffin Meets with a Fatal Accident at the Cold Storage Company's Warehouse.

BUFFALO, July 24.—John Griffin, eighteen years of age, a laborer employed at the Buffalo Cold Storage Company's warehouse, was frozen to death by ammonia last night. So low was the temperature that the unfortunate man's body was blistered, the same effect being produced as though he had been burned to death. Three other men were injured, but not seriously.

Griffin was engaged in placing a band around the top of one of the coolers, and, losing his balance, fell 20 feet, breaking a glass gauge in his fall. He made a cry as he fell, and Herbert Gardner, a boy who was employed on the same floor, hurried to his aid. He had almost reached the body when he was driven back by the fumes of the ammonia. He grabbed Griffin's leg and attempted to pull him out, but was unable to do so, and had to run to escape the fumes. He hurried to the opening which led to the engine room and alarmed David Clarke, the engineer, and John Claeber, the fireman. The latter was the first one to reach the floor on which the injured man was lying, and he had to give up after his throat was badly blistered from the inhalation of the ammonia. He managed to crawl out after almost reaching Griffin.

Clarke, fearing that both of the men had succumbed, hoisted a ladder to the side windows and opened them to let the gas out. He entered the building, and by keeping close to the floor he found the lever on the condenser and shut off the pressure. When he reached the unfortunate man he found him lying on his back, his head and all of the upper part of his body badly frozen. Clarke took him on his shoulder to the window and down the ladder to the ground, where it was found that life was not extinct, but he died on the way to the hospital.

An examination showed that both of his eyes had been burned out and all of the upper part of the body had been terribly eaten by the fumes. The doctors expressed the belief that he became unconscious within an instant after the fumes struck him.

EXPLOSIVES IN AN ASH PIT.

Lake Shore Shops at Buffalo Saved from Destruction.

BUFFALO, July 24.—An employe of the Lake Shore boiler shops, cleaning the ashes out of a pit where boiler plate is heated, to-day found fifteen 50-calibre cartridges, one 150-calibre cartridge, nearly 6 inches long, and a bomb filled with dynamite and powder. The explosives were under two feet of ashes.

Fifteen men usually work around the pit when it is in operation. It was not the day for cleaning the pit, but the workman this morning, having plenty of time, decided to remove the ashes.

About June 1 last thirty-four of the boiler makers went on a strike. The objection was that the men were obliged to wash at one trough, when they had finished their work at night. Many of them decided to walk out. Since then an ugly feeling has existed and numerous fights have occurred.

MIAMI'S CARGO ON FIRE.

New Galveston Line's Steamship Puts Into Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 24.—The steamship Miami, Capt. James Lewis, from Galveston for New York, with a cargo of cotton and wool, put in here this afternoon with the cargo in the after compartment on fire.

The Miami belongs to the new Galveston Line, which was started by T. Hogan & Sons in opposition to the Mallory Line and is called the Lone Star Line. She made the first trip of the new line, sailing from New York for Galveston July 10.

The Mallory Makes Another Cut.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 24.—The New York-Galveston ocean rate war becomes more bitter every day. The Mallory Line has announced another cut, as follows: "Effective July 26, rates between New York and Galveston, fourth class, 7 cents per 100 pounds, any quantity; lower classed, 5 cents per 100 pounds."

NEW YORK BOY'S GREAT PERIL.

Found Asleep on a Freight Train About Ready to Fall.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—As a freight train, southbound, passed through the New York Central freight yards this afternoon, Detective Grady caught sight of a little fellow asleep on top of one of the cars, who had rolled so near the edge that his head and shoulders were hanging over the side of the car.

Grady stopped the train, and, climbing up, rescued the boy from his perilous position and took him to Police Headquarters. There he gave his name as Frank Jenkins, and said his father was Michael Jenkins, a boss trolley lineman of 225 Willis Avenue, New York.

He gave his age as twelve years, and told Recorder Odell, between his sobs, that he went to Albany with an elder brother to visit relatives, and on the return trip got off at Hudson and missed his brother. Having no money, he started to "beat" his way home. The Recorder committed the boy until his parents could be heard from.

FLEAS USE THE UPPER HALF.

A New York Banker's Family Has to Live Down Stairs.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 24.—An army of fleas have taken possession of the home of G. B. Brown, a New York banker, which is situated on Mount Vernon Heights. For the past few days the family has been compelled to remain in the lower portions of the house, for the fleas have practically swarmed the upper part of the house. Mrs. Brown was first to discover the pest. An attempt was made to oust the fleas, but failures resulted. Since then the family have slept down stairs.

It is believed that the pestilence was caused by the bad weather and defective drainage of the house.

It is said that Mr. Brown and his family will leave their Mount Vernon house and go to their Summer residence at Bath Beach to remain there until cooler weather.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the South Florida and North Pacific coasts, and over Lake Superior. The storm has moved from Ontario to New England. A second storm has moved from Assiniboia to Alberta. Showers have occurred in New England and Middle Atlantic States, in the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and on the middle slope.

The temperature has fallen in the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, and in Kansas and Nebraska, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	65	68	70
6 A. M.	66	66	71
9 A. M.	65	70	75
12 M.	66	74	79
4 P. M.	66	72	79
6 P. M.	65	77	76
9 P. M.	65	71	76
12 P. M.	66	70	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1896	67
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

Rockwood's Photographs of Children beat the world! $6 per dozen. 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

NEW TARIFF LAW IN FORCE

Conference Report Agreed to by the Senate, and Bill Signed by the President.

ACT TAKES EFFECT AT ONCE

Forty Senators Recorded in the Affirmative and Thirty in the Negative on the Final Roll Call in the Upper House.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Dingley Tariff bill became a law at 4:04 o'clock this afternoon by receiving the signature of President McKinley. By its terms the act takes effect immediately.

The President signed the bill at the White House in the presence of the author of the measure, Representative Nelson Dingley of Maine, and several others, including four members of the Cabinet. Mr. Dingley provided and retained possession of the pen with which the President's signature was attached.

The Tariff bill passed its last Legislative stage at 3 P. M. to-day, when the Senate by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The announcement of the result was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber.

An analysis of the final vote in the Senate shows that the affirmative vote was cast by thirty-seven Republicans, one Democrat, (McEnery,) one Silver Republican, (Jones of Nevada,) and one Populist, (Stewart.) The negative vote was cast by twenty-eight Democrats and two Populists (Harris and Turner.) Mr. Teller (Silver Rep.,) and two Populists (Allen and Butler) were present, and did not vote. One Populist (Kyle) and one Silver Republican (Pettigrew) were absent without pairs, which was equivalent to withholding their votes.

After the Senate had adopted the conference report, the engrossed bill was returned to the House and signed by the Speaker, and was then transmitted to the President. The demonstration which marked the event in the House was spontaneous and enthusiastic in the extreme, the galleries playing a significant part in it.

FINAL VOTE IN THE SENATE.

The Debate Closed and the Tariff Conference Report Adopted—Yeas, 40; Nays, 30.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Only eleven Senators were on hand when the session opened at 10 A. M. to-day, and several of these busied themselves with clearing out their desks and preparing for departure. There was no prayer, as this was a recess session from yesterday. Immediately after the Vice President had called the Senate to order Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) moved an executive session. He yielded, however, to Mr. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) who desired to have a day fixed for eulogies on his late colleague, Mr. Harris. Jan. 13 next was agreed upon, and then the Senate went into executive session.

Mr. Allen Renews the Attack.

The doors were reopened at 10:20 A. M., and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) resumed his speech in opposition to the tariff conference report and the bill in general. By this time the attendance of Senators had increased to thirty, and the galleries were filling in anticipation of the final scene in the tariff contest.

Mr. Allen criticised the effects of the bill on the farmers. He instanced barbed wire, required by them for fences, on which they were placed by the bill at the cold-hearted mercy of the Barbed Wire Trust. How different it was in the case of the moneyed aristocracy. It was all right, the Senator said, ironically, for the "sharks and money gamblers of Wall Street" to make $32,000,000 out of the sugar schedule since the Dingley bill was first reported. It was all right for J. Pierpont Morgan to make $27,000,000 out of Government bonds, illegally issued under the Administration of Grover Cleveland. Farmers ought to understand, Mr. Allen declared, that the legislation of Russia is as beneficial to them as the legislation of the United States.

As a sequel to Mr. Allen's heated personal colloquy with Mr. Foraker over alleged fraud in Ohio at the last election, the Nebraska Senator presented tables comparing the vote cast for McKinley, Bryan, Harrison, and Cleveland. One column showed "fraudulent excess," that of Ohio being stated at 94,500. In closing, Mr. Allen announced his purpose to withhold his vote on the question of agreeing to the report.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) followed in criticism of the sugar schedule. He stated that ships from all parts of the world were hurrying in with cargoes of raw sugar, to avoid the duties of the bill. Already eight months' supply had been brought in, thus cutting off Government revenue to that extent and giving enormous profits to the Trust. Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa) questioned these figures, saying only four months' supply of raw sugar had been brought in.

Defense of the Lumber Schedule.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) then took the floor for one of the few speeches from the Republican side of the chamber. He said he had intended to refrain from speaking, but was induced to enter the debate because of the assaults made upon the lumber schedule. He gave the vast extent of the lumber industry in twenty-two States, with an aggregate capital of $750,000,000, employing 600,000 persons, and paying $130,000,000 in wages annually. In his own State $40,000,000 was invested in lumber, and wages of $17,000,000 were paid annually. Referring to the rates, Mr. Burrows said those on lumber were the lowest of any in the bill, being about 15 to 18 per cent. ad valorem, and only 10 per cent. on white pine. The Senator referred to his visits to the Michigan lumber sections, where, he said, mills were idle and men out of work, while the Canadian mills and the Canadian workmen were thriving.

Mr. Burrows took up the statements of Mr. Allen that six men owned the standing pine and of Mr. Pettigrew that one man in Michigan (Mr. Blodgett) owned the standing pine. He read from census reports that 1,186 people owned this class of timber, and presented estimates showing 95 owners of white pine in Michigan. Instead of being the "most infamous schedule," as these Senators had declared, he said it was one of the most meritorious of the bill. The Senator referred to the personal criticisms of Mr. Pettigrew to the effect that Mr. Blodgett, the owner of pine lands in Michigan, was the one "who manipulated the election of Senators in Michigan."

"I do not understand the meaning of this remark," said Mr. Burrows, "or the inference to be drawn from it, but if the intimation is that my election was secured by other than honorable means then it is a slander on the people of my State and on the Legislature from which I hold my commission." He declared that Mr. Blodgett was a man of such unimpeachable integrity that nothing Mr. Pettigrew could possibly say could detract from his high character.

As to the statements that the lumber schedule would be an advantage to lumbermen, Mr. Burrows said this was so. It would advantage the lumbermen, the wool raiser, the farmer, and he believed it would restore to the labor of the country the uncounted millions of which it had been robbed by four years of free trade.

Mr. Morgan on the Stamp Tax.

At 1 o'clock there was a pleasant diversion for the spectators in the galleries when the Senate, in order to inaugurate the legislative day of Saturday, adjourned until 1:03 P. M. The spectators had a glimpse of parliamentary fiction. Three minutes later the Senate re-convened, and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) then took the floor.

His purpose, he said, was to address himself to a grave question of law, practice, and policy involved in the adoption of the

pending conference report. It was the contention of the conference committee that Congress could not tax one class of bonds and stocks of the country without taxing all. This doctrine, he declared, was fraught with serious danger to the people of the United States, and he desired to enter his protest against it as a destruction of the power of Congress to tax property that ought to go into taxation. This rule of uniformity, he said, had been violated by Congress so many times that it would require a week's effort to enumerate the instances.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) disclaimed any affirmation of the contention that Mr. Morgan was controverting. He had not, he said, examined the Constitutional phase of the question.

Mr. Morgan cited the tax upon the issues of State banks and the exemption of the issues of National banks, and also the imposts levied on some articles and the exemption of others as evidences of the power of Congress to exempt from taxation any property it saw fit. He stated that the abandonment of the stamp tax on bonds and stocks was in the interests of the New York trusts. Immediately that conference report became known, Sugar stock went up with a bound, until it was said $30,000,000 had been made. The meaning of this, he said, was that the speculators felt secure that their stock transfers were to continue without tribute.

"And I charge," exclaimed Mr. Morgan, vehemently, "that the abandonment occurred under the command of the Sugar Trust."

At 2:40 P. M. Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) took the floor. He said the tariff could not alleviate the distress of the country, and he urged that the main injustice of tariff legislation was the inequalities of the benefits and burdens it carried.

The Final Vote Taken.

The time for the final vote was now almost at hand, and there was an air of eager expectancy throughout the chamber. The Senators had come from the cloak rooms and lobbies until there was hardly a vacant seat on either side of the chamber. Mr. Dingley, the author of the bill, was present, as were also other members of the Ways and Means Committee, and many of the rank and file of the House filled the rear areas, making a semicircle of earnest faces fronting the presiding officer. The galleries were filled to overflowing with a goodly representation of ladies. But few of the foreign representatives were present.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the Vice President announced that the time for the final vote had arrived, and directed the roll call to begin. It proceeded rapidly, and with few interruptions for pairs. At 3:08 the result was announced—yeas, 40; nays, 30, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Jones, (Rep., Nev.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)—40.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—30.

The following pairs were announced, the first for and the last against the bill: Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) with Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) with Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) with George, (Dem., Miss.,) Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) with Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Wellington (Rep., Md.,) with McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mantle (Sil. Rep., Montana,) with Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Wilson (Rep., Washington,) with Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)

The following Senators were present and did not vote: Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) and Teller, (Sil., Col.) Two Senators—Kyle (Ind., S. D.,) and Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,)—were absent and not paired.

As the Vice President announced the result there was a burst of applause from the galleries which continued for several seconds.

"I insist that the rules of the Senate shall be enforced," interposed Mr. Allen.

"The occupant of the Chair will do his utmost to preserve order," answered the Vice President, as he rapped his gavel in lively fashion.

This closed the tariff struggle in the Senate.

LAST LEGISLATIVE ACT.

Tariff Bill Returned to the House and Signed by the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—When the House resumed its session to-day at noon Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) moved a recess until 3:30 this afternoon. In reply to a question he explained that the Senate would vote on the tariff conference report at 3 o'clock, and it was exceedingly important that the House should be in session when the engrossed bill came back from that body. The recess until 3:30 P. M. was then ordered.

The announcement of the adoption by the Senate of the conference report on the Tariff bill was made immediately on the reassembling of the House in the afternoon. The Republican side of the House broke into a storm of applause that arose and swept the galleries. The bill was carried to the Speaker's rostrum and laid on his desk. Private Secretary Hines handed the Speaker a pen, with which Mr. Reed immediately affixed his signature. All this time the Republicans and the galleries continued their cheers and applause, which only subsided after the Clerk had announced the Speaker's signature.

SIGNED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Cabinet Members Witness the Event—Cheers and Congratulations Follow—Mr. Dingley's Pen Used.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The signing of the Tariff bill by the President at 4:04 o'clock this afternoon was an interesting event. It had been arranged that the President should go to the Capitol to perform that function, but owing to uncertainty as to the time that the bill would be ready, that plan was abandoned. The members of the Cabinet who are in Washington were to attend the President to the Capitol to witness the event, but were notified of the change in the programme, and came to the White House about 3:30 o'clock and assembled with the President in the Cabinet room. Mr. Porter, the President's secretary, was in constant communication with the Capitol by telephone, so that he was able to advise the President promptly of the starting of the bill for the White House.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock, Representative Dingley appeared, accompanied by Representative Hager, Chairman of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. Mr. Hager, by virtue of his office, held the Tariff bill closely in hand, but not for a moment did Mr. Dingley lose sight of the famous document, which has made his name known in all parts of the world. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKinley. The latter was sitting quietly at the long Cabinet table, with Secretary Gage and Attorney General McKenna on one side, and Postmaster General Gary and Secretary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cordially, and proceeded at once to the work of approval.

Mr. Porter turned to the last sheet of the bill and laid the document before the President. He had several pens at hand, the owners of which had begged might be used to sign the tariff act, but Mr. Dingley unexpectedly taking a case from his pocket, produced a beautiful mother of pearl handled pen, dainty enough for a lady's use, and requested that it be used for the signature. The President recognized the right of Mr. Dingley, though he laughingly commented on the diminutive size of the pen. Dipping it deep into the inkwell he steadily appended his signature to the bill, asked the date, and wrote, "July 24, approved," and the bill was an act.

There was a burst of applause from the spectators. Every one in the room except the President was standing and several of the spectators were nervous. As the President dropped the pen, Attorney General McKenna, glancing at the clock on the mantel, remarked: "It is just four minutes past 4 o'clock." Then a thought suddenly occuring to him, he added: "Gov.

The Winner

In the Long Run is the One Possessing Superior Qualities for the Purpose in View.

The fact that the greatest sales have been attained and the greatest cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves the superiority of this medicine. The people have faith in it because they have found it cures when all others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

Dingley, we stood together in this way at the signature of the McKinley tariff act."

"That was at the Capitol, however," replied Mr. Dingley.

The President rose and congratulated Mr. Dingley on the successful ending of his long task, and the members of the Cabinet did likewise.

Mr. Dingley himself acknowledged with thanks the kind words and, after putting carefully away his penholder, left the room, and the ceremony was at an end.

LONDON SPECTATOR'S VIEW.

Thinks a Crisis for Order, Freedom, and Self-Government Has Arrived.

LONDON, July 24.—A pessimistic view is taken by The Spectator of the conditions likely to develop under the new American tariff. It says:

"Never before has the complete domination of the trusts over the Republican Party been made so palpable to the average man. Congress has been ordered to protect the trusts, and has obeyed. We find protection stripped of its pretensions and excuses. It is reduced to a bare mercenary aspect. It means the enabling of wealthy corporations to levy tribute upon the masses and to use the powers of the Government to enhance piles that are already enormous.

"We believe that with a just cause behind them the United States might safely defy all the machinations of hostile Europe, but in an aggressive policy, dictated by selfish pecuniary interests, it might be said plainly that the United States runs a serious risk of collision, and how fatal that might be to all the highest interests of mankind is abundantly clear.

"We trust that all wise and right-minded Americans will sound a warning against this bill. If the alternatives for the Republic are to be on the one hand a policy of jingoism and on the other a policy of crude confiscation, then a very serious crisis for order, freedom, and rational self-government will have arrived."

THE RUSH FOR BEER STAMPS.

Collector Pratt, at Albany, Had Orders for $400,000 Worth.

ALBANY, July 24.—International Revenue Collector Louis W. Pratt of the Fourteenth District, which extends from the Harlem River to the Canada line, since Thursday has received demands for about $400,000 in beer stamps, the purchasers desiring to secure the rebate of 7½ per cent. before the new tariff law went into effect. The usual sales are about $100,000 a month. Mr. Pratt was enabled to give but $192,492 worth of stamps, but received all the money tendered, and has $210,026 on deposit for the delivery of stamps under the old rate if the Internal Revenue Department will allow it.

His requisition on Washington for beer stamps yesterday was not honored, and to-night he was notified that no more stamps would be sold at the old rates. The first big order on Thursday came from a New York City brewer, and was for 50,000 stamps.

NEW THIRD AVENUE CABLES.

Two New Ones Placed—Travel Was Not Interrupted.

The work of placing two new cables, weighing 175 tons, in the subway of the Third Avenue cable road began about 10 o'clock last evening, and the work was done without stopping the line at any part of the route. One of the cables went into the subway from Harlem to the station at Sixty-fifth Street, and the second into the subway from that station to Sixth Street.

The Chief Engineer at Sixty-fifth Street said that each subway has two cables, one of which is used at a time. When a new cable is to be put in, one end is attached to the spare cable which is also put in motion, and when it has completed the revolution of the line the new cable takes its place, and the old one is cut. Car movement is not interfered with.

ESOPUS BOYS TURN VANDALS.

Greatly Damage the House of Montgomery Strong.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—The handsome residence of James Montgomery Strong, at Esopus, was entered by boys last night, during the absence of the family, and the entire house was rummaged from cellar to attic.

The drawers were pulled out and the contents scattered over the floor; trunks were broken open, and the panels in some of the mahogany doors were smashed.

A warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of a boy who it is believed did most of the mischief.

FRUIT UP THE HUDSON.

Growers Hope to Do Better with Peaches than with Their Berry Crops.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—The yield of small fruits in the Hudson River Valley so far has been up to the average of previous years, but the prices received have been discouraging.

Strawberries started in below the figures of former years, and low prices prevailed with all shipments of other fruits. Now comes the wet weather, making raspberries unfit for shipment, and practically ruining the crop.

The two main crops now to follow are peaches and grapes, and the quantity of both it is expected will be enormous. Grapes have not paid in recent years, and it is to peaches growers are looking for the large returns.

The peach crop looks promising, and probably will be one of the largest and finest ever gathered. As the outlook elsewhere is not good, peach growers in the valley of the Hudson are looking for remunerative prices.

SUES HER BICYCLE TEACHER.

Mrs. Scott of New Brunswick Asks $5,000 for a Header.

TRENTON, N. J., July 24.—A suit for $5,000 is just begun by Mrs. Sylvester M. Scott of New Brunswick against Clarence H. Shinn of Lakewood, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Scott claims the damages for injuries in falling off a bicycle which she was learning to ride under Shinn's instruction.

She alleges a blood vessel was burst by a header she took, three ligaments were ruptured, a leg was broken, and, besides, she was "bruised, hurt, cut, wounded, maimed, sick, sore, lame, and disordered" by the accident.

Detective Mangin Catches a Runaway.

A horse attached to a grocery wagon became frightened at a Broadway cable car yesterday afternoon and ran down Reade Street. At Greenwich Street, Detective James F. Mangin of the Leonard Street Police Station ran alongside the animal and caught the bridle. With a swing of its head the horse threw Mangin into the street, and the wagon wheels passed over his body. To the surprise of the horrified spectators the detective sprang to his feet and caught the runaway before it reached West Street. Mangin was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and was critically examined by the surgeons, but no injury was found excepting several bruises, and he resumed his labors last night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

9:05 A. M.—No. 316 East Eleventh Street; Mary Manango; damage, $5.
9:30 A. M.—24 West Ninety-second Street; no damage.
8:45 P. M.—180 Suffolk Street; Sigmund Dennett; damage trifling.
9:50 P. M.—33 Goerck Street, Leopold Stein; damage trifling.

NEWS FROM GOLD FIELDS

Transportation and Supply Companies in Seattle Taxed Beyond Their Resources.

GOOD PAY DIRT NEAR DAWSON

Jackson Dorr Returns from the Diggings with Tales of Newly Discovered Wealth—Steamer Mexico Sails To-day with 310 Passengers.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 24.—Transportation companies and supply houses in this section have been completely cleaned out by the enormous demands for accommodations and supplies for the trip to Alaska. The rush has grown greater steadily day by day, from the first excitement spread over the coast by the news of the return of the Portland with her load of gold and the accounts of the fabulous wealth of the Klondike given out through the coast papers.

For the last forty-eight hours all lines between this city and Juneau have been compelled to refuse both passengers and freight, and in order to supply the demand for provisions needed for a Winter's stay in the Yukon, particularly canned meats and evaporated fruits and vegetables, the outfitting houses were compelled to-day to telegraph to San Francisco ordering the required articles forwarded at once by express.

Telegrams are pouring into the offices of the steamship companies by the hundreds from Eastern and Atlantic seaboard States asking that accommodations for the northbound steamers be reserved. The parties range from ten to twenty-five.

As viewed from Seattle, it seems as if the whole East were aroused to as great excitement by the Klondike discoveries as the West. To-night a telegram was received from the general agent of an Eastern road at Denver requesting that berths for 200 be reserved on the steamer Alh-Ki, which sails from here Aug. 2. The telegram stated that the party would outfit here, and would purchase enough horses to carry them over the summit.

New accounts of the richness of the Eldorado and Bonanza, of "touch luck" in the Yukon, followed by quick fortune in the Klondike, are coming to the surface every day. Jackson Dorr, who was a well-known stone mason before he left here for Alaska in the Spring of '94, arrived Sunday on the steamer Queen, from Dyea. Dorr came out by way of the overland route to Dyea in company with three other claim owners from the Eldorado. To THE TIMES's representative to-night he said that, after the Portland passengers left Dawson City, new strikes were reported.

In Indian and Victory Creeks, about thirty miles above Dawson, the pay dirt on the dumps had all been washed out when he left, and the daily yield was as great as that reported before the Portland left there. Dorr avers that over $4,000,000 has been taken out of the two streams, Eldorado and Bonanza. Dorr is a very reticent man. He has been staying quietly with friends until to-night, when he left here for San Francisco. He will spend the Winter with relatives in Chicago.

Thursday night, at the meeting of Friar Tuck Lodge of Foresters, Dorr walked in on his fellow-Foresters and gave them a big surprise. After reciting his good fortune he gave the men assembled a nugget worth at least $5 as a souvenir. He will not say how much he took out of his claim on the Eldorado, but a friend said to-night not less than $70,000 worth. The steamer Mexico, sailing to-morrow, carries 310 passengers and 80 horses.

LABOR EXPERT TO GO TO ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Recognizing the importance of the recent gold discoveries in Alaska and adjoining territory, and in obedience to the widespread demand for authentic information in regard thereto, the Commissioner of Labor has detailed from his regular force an expert, thoroughly familiar with all features of gold mining, to proceed immediately to the Klondike for the purpose of making a careful and exhaustive study of the conditions as they exist there.

It is the intention of the Commissioner to embody the facts in a special report or bulletin of the department, which will appear at as early a date as possible. In making this investigation the Commissioner feels that he is working in the interest of the unemployed. Such a report as that contemplated, giving the unbiased facts as to the opportunities for the investment of capital and the employment of labor, wages, cost of living, &c., he believes, will be of great value to the people of this country.

ONLY THE HARDIEST MEN MAY GO.

CHICAGO, July 24.—So great is the rush to the Alaska gold fields that the North American Transportation and Trading Company, will in the future refuse to sell tickets to any except the hardiest of men. The present prospect is that unless such a course is taken, the Northern country will be filled this Winter with more persons than can be fed. Starvation instead of gold will be found by the fortune hunters.

"We shall take up seventy-five on the Cleveland, the special boat," said C. A. Weare, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, to-day.

"Then there will be from 100 to 120 on the Portland, the last boat to leave this season, sailing from Seattle, Aug. 20. These are all we shall accommodate.

"Already we have sold fifty to seventy-five passages in the Cleveland. In Chicago, we are limited to fifteen, as the coast wants them all, if they can get them. Of these we have sold about half already. Every one of them is held by a man capable of standing all kinds of hardships. We shall refuse to sell tickets to other kind of men."

A WELLS-FARGO OFFICE IN DAWSON

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—There is every probability that Wells, Fargo & Co. will establish an office at Dawson City in the coming Spring.

L. F. Rowell, Assistant Manager of the company, said to-day that nothing would be gained by establishing an office earlier than that. The present rate of transportation for gold from Seattle to San Francisco is $3 per $1,000, and $5 from Seattle to Philadelphia. If an office is established in the Klondike district the rate per $1,000, including insurance, will be $8.40.

More Successful Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Another party of successful Klondike miners, the riches of whose finds rival those of any yet reported, has arrived here. It consists of William Stalley, his son, F. Phiscatter, and C. Worden, all of whom left Seattle for the mines less than a year ago. From their claims on Eldorado Creek they took out over $100,000 worth of gold in ninety days, and believe they have only just begun their work. They intend to return in March.

TACOMA CAPITALISTS TO GO.

TACOMA, Washington, July 24.—The Klondike excitement here has reached fever heat. People of all classes are making hurried preparations to get to the gold fields, and every day adds to the list of those bound northward. The latest move from the city is reported as coming from a few well-known capitalists, who have bought a steamer to carry them and the outfit they will carry. They are said to have purchased the steamer Rosalie, now plying on the sound, and are preparing to equip the boat with provisions sufficient for two years for several small parties.

The scheme is a pool proposition, each man bearing a part of the expense.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—Articles of incorporation of the Northwest Development Company were filed at the County Clerk's office to-day. The company will have its principal office in East Orange, and will do business in Alaska, Canada, British Columbia, and other places.

The objects of the company are to build railroads, gas, and electrical works and other improvements, work mines, act as general carriers, and seek and secure openings for the employment of capital, and to



Our remnant sale was a great success, and has made many friends for us. We want more friends, and therefore will give still greater inducements by taking all short pieces and placing them on our remnant counter at a uniform price of suit to order $14.00, coat and vest, $10.50, and trousers $3.50.

Former prices for suit $16.00 to $40.00, coat and vest $12.00 to $30.00, and trousers $4.00 to $10.00.

THE TRIMMINGS AND WORKMANSHIP ALL TO BE OF OUR STANDARD QUALITY, PROTECTED BY OUR ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE THAT THEY WILL WEAR SATISFACTORILY OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.

dispatch and employ expeditions, commissioners and experts.

The capital stock is placed at $100,000. The incorporators are Charles E. Pegley, Jr., and Wentworth B. Winslow of New York City, W. Percy Mills of Long Island, and Howard K. Wood of East Orange.

PERU MAY RIVAL THE KLONDIKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 24.—Recent advices from Peru, which have been confirmed by C. De Moranda, a petroleum magnate now in this city, are that the wonderfully rich strikes reported from the Klondike region have been totally eclipsed by fabulous discoveries of gold in the South American republic.

In an interview to-day, Mr. Moranda says that there is no longer any doubt that the famous Inca gold fields, which have been considered as myths among the intelligent people of Peru, have at last been found. The location of the new bonanzas is in the Departments of Cuzco and Puna, in the eastern border of the country, which have long been famous for their richness in precious metals. Among the successful prospectors in this new field is a Californian named Hardison, who left San Francisco six years ago, in search of petroleum, and penetrated into the interior. In June last he took out of one of his many claims 279 pounds of gold, and many Englishmen are reported to have been equally lucky.

THE W. J. ARKELL CLAIMS.

A. B. Schanz of the Frank Leslie Expedition Gives Details of the Journey.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—A. B. Schanz, one of the officers of the Frank Leslie expedition of 1890 and 1891, organized by W. J. Arkell, is now Secretary of the Sterling Remedy Company of Chicago and New York. In an interview to-day on the subject of Mr. Arkell's claims to the gold fields of the Klondike district by right of discovery for the estate of E. J. Glave, Mr. Schanz said:

"I was in charge of the geographical work of the Frank Leslie expedition, which started out in the early Spring of 1890 for the purpose of exploring the country immediately north of Mount St. Elias, which previous to that time had not been penetrated by white men. We started north from San Francisco on the Government steamer Patterson of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and were landed at Pyramid Harbor, on Lynn Canal. It is at this point that the roads leading to the present gold fields diverge, and as far as I know the great majority of the prospectors have been and are entering by way of Dyea over Chilkoot Pass to Lake Linderman, to the head-waters of the Lewes (Yukon) River.

"The Chilkoot route was well known at that time, but our party at once turned westward and scaled the Mount St. Elias Alps over a new pass between Chilkoot and Chilkat, necessitating a twelve days' portage over the mountains. We named this pass "Leslie Pass," and we were the first white men ever to reach any of the waters northward of Mount St. Elias in that way.

"After we reached the north side of the mountains, we found a lake some forty miles in length, which was named Lake Arkell, and is the headwaters of the Tahkeena. This river is of great importance, and has numerous affluents from what is now called the Great Gold District.

"At Lake Arkell the party divided by agreement, all of us retaining our rights to anything that might be discovered by any branch of the expedition. Glave and Dalton went westward toward Mount St. Elias and prospected along the many rivulets running into the Alsekh, which at that time was supposed to run north into the Yukon, but which Glave proved to run south into Dry Bay. Dalton was an expert prospector, and this practical branch of the expedition made very valuable discoveries of placer mines over part of the present Klondike territory, it being the intention, as we understood it, of Mr. Arkell to develop any indications found by the expedition.

"In the meantime, Wells Price and myself went northward and investigated all the tributaries of the Tahkeena, eventually advancing down to La Barge, the Yukon River, the Pelly River, White River, Stewart River, Sixty Mile Creek, and Forty Mile Creek.

"The outposts of the gold prospectors we found at Forty Mile Creek in June, 1890, and there were at that time about 150 white men in the entire Territory.

"I think Mr. Arkell, in all justice, may lay claim to whatever rights our explorations would entitle him in all the country between the Yukon and Mount St. Elias, Lake Arkell and Mount Wrangel, including the river districts of the Tahkeena and the Alsekh, as well as the upper waters of the White (Yukon) River, some of the Eastern branches of the Coppa River, and the territory drained by these various streams.

"What these rights amount to, I am not in position to say, but the different members of the original exploring expedition will, of course, expect their share of whatever there is in it."

Eager to Buy Schanz's Share.

ATTICA, Ind., July 24.—It is reported here that Harry P. Clark of Pittsburg has offered $50,000 to A. B. Schanz for his share in the Arkell claims. Mr. Clark is a brother-in-law of the Arkells, and will accompany Bartlett Arkell to the gold fields to claim the Glave and Schanz locations of 1890 and 1891. It seems that Mr. Clark wants to acquire a share in the claims for himself so as to push them in his own interest.

TO THE KLONDIKE FOR PLEASURE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 24.—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, relatives of the Vanderbilts, left Madison last evening for Alaska. They went in a special car to Buffalo, and will proceed to Chicago by way of the Great Lakes and thence to Seattle.

From there they sail for Juneau, and will then go overland to the Klondike. They have gone for pleasure, and have no need of prospecting.

Millburnites in the Gold Fields.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—Residents of Millburn have called to mind three young Millburnites who, for the last four years, have been in Alaska prospecting for gold. Frank and Edward Condit left Millburn to go West. First they went to Vancouver Island, and after staying there a year and hearing of good strikes further north, they went to British Columbia. Their letters spoke of encouraging prospects, and three years ago their brother Carlisle left Millburn to join them. In May Frank Condit, father of the young men, received a letter mailed a month before at Kisgagus, in British Columbia, saying that they had found fair ore there. Mr. Condit believes that his sons have undoubtedly pushed on and are now in the new gold fields.

GOMPERS CALLS A MEETING

Officers of Trades Unions Summoned to Confer at Wheeling on the Miners' Strike.

OWNERS GOING TO PITTSBURG

Many Miners Who Were Paid Off Yesterday Expected to Go Out To-morrow—Ratchford Aiming to Tie Up West Virginia Coal.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to-day sent telegrams to officers of thirty-eight National trades unions calling for a conference to be held at Wheeling, West Va., at noon, Tuesday, July 27. This was done in response to a telegram from President W. D. Ratchford of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he says that peaceable assemblage and free speech have been forbidden and suppressed in West Virginia.

Following is the call sent out by President Gompers to the officers of National trades-unions:

"President Ratchford of the miners just wires that peaceable assemblage and free speech have been forbidden and suppressed in West Virginia. In compliance with his request, I invite you to a conference to be held at Wheeling, West Va., July 27. Similar invitation is extended to executive officers of all National trades unions. No duty is more important than attendance at this conference. The very presence of all to whom this is addressed will arouse the miners to their full duty, and decide the contest in their favor. If your presence is impossible, send representative."

President Gompers sent a dispatch to Mr. Ratchford, expressing the hope that the miners will be victorious.

Officers of thirty-eight unions were invited to attend, it being impossible for representatives of all the unions to reach the place of meeting at the time decided upon.

TO INFLUENCE RAILROAD MEN.

Ratchford's Aim to Get Them to Stop Hauling West Virginia Coal.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—On the action of the labor leaders at the Wheeling conference called for July 27 by President Ratchford of the Mine Workers' Union seems to hang the fate of the strike. Chief P. M. Arthur's refusal to attend the conference does not occasion any surprise among organized labor.

"This is not a matter which concerns our organization," said Mr. Arthur, speaking of the coal strike. "It is natural that trainmen should feel a sympathy for the striking miners, and I suppose they do, but there is no reason why they should refuse to haul West Virginia coal, the same as any other freight. The organization has rules governing its members in such affairs."

Ratchford, it is understood, hopes to induce the trainmen, switchmen, and conductors, through their leaders, to refuse to handle West Virginia coal not mined by union labor. If he accomplishes that the operators concede the market would take a wonderful jump.

COAL OPERATORS TO GATHER.

Important Meeting to be Held at Pittsburg on Tuesday.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—If the plans, as outlined, do not fail, the majority of the coal operators of the Pittsburg district will get together at the Court House in this city next Tuesday at 11 o'clock in the morning. The call was sent out to-day, and enough signatures were attached to it to make the meeting a very interesting one.

The names are W. P. De Armitt of the Pittsburg and Cleveland Gas Coal Company; Francis L. Robbins, M. A. Hanna & Co., Col. W. P. Rend, J. B. Zerbe, Eclipse Coal Company, George Lysle & Sons, D. M. Andrews, Imperial Coal Company, Bower Hill Mining Company, Moon Run Coal Company, Blythe Coal Company, Slope Mine Coal Company, Federal Coal Company, E. W. Powers, J. F. Hosack, Ella Coal Company, J. A. O'Neil, Joseph Walton & Co., Essen Coal Company.

These are the heaviest producers in the district.

The meeting will be the first held by the operators separately from the miners since early in 1896, when the uniformity question was before them in all its vigor.

If Gen. Little of the Arbitration Board can have his way, nothing of the past will be referred to. Neither will the present strike be discussed. The point at issue will be the fitness of the old agreement to cover the situation as it now exists.

Gen. Little intimated to-day that the conflicting elements for the first steps had been eliminated. Owing to his position he said it would not be policy at the present time to go into details.

As near as can be learned, the object of the first meeting is to determine what grievances the various operators have. The miners' officials, although very busy, say they will do all in their power to bring about a uniformity agreement. They insist, however, that they do not want the public to be under the impression that they are losing sight of the importance of the strike.

A meeting of the River Coal Exchange will be held the same day to consider the uniformity agreement. The strikers contemplate a move on the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's mines next week. A march by 2,000 or more strikers is one of the plans discussed by the district officials to get De Armitt's men out. No violation of the law, the strike leaders say, will be tolerated. The presence of such a body of miners in the vicinity of the mines which are working, the leaders think, would have the proper effect in causing a suspension of the New York and Cleveland Company's mines.

It is reported that the strikers marched on the Equitable mine, at Webster, this morning, and induced the men to join them. The Equitable is a co-operative mine.

WANT A GENERAL STRIKE.

West Virginia Miners Demand a 50-Cent Rate Made National.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—Fred Dilcher of the National Executive Board wires from Thurmond, West Va., to National Headquarters that at a mass meeting at Sewall, New River region, last evening the miners adopted a resolution calling for a general strike July 26.

They ask for a fifty-cent rate per ton, check weighman, and no settlement until it is made National. President Ratchford is expected here at 2:30 P. M.

TO-MORROW A DECISIVE DAY.

Pay Day Expected to Have an Important Effect on the Strike.

FAIRMONT, West Va., July 24.—Monday morning will be the deciding point in the great mining strike. "If they are not out by Tuesday, they will never come out," said ex-Senator Camden, who was called here last night from Parkersburg by the seriousness of the situation. Senator Camden is President of the Monongah Company.

This is pay day, and it will be the supreme effort of the organizers to get all of the men to decide not again to enter the mines and to cast their lot with the strikers. Before leaving this morning, Ratchford received several telegrams from the leaders of other labor organizations assuring him that they were with him. "I am very hopeful," were his last words at the Fairmont station. This morning there are no changes in the situation; no new men being out.

General Superintendent "Tom" Fitzgerald, here to-day, says it is an impossibility for the leaders of the strike to stop the running of coal trains on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Operator Draws His Revolver.

FAIRMONT, July 24.—Hite, the operator, was arrested for drawing a revolver on one of the miners, and has been held till next Friday for a hearing. The speakers all made quite a point of this last night, saying the first man in the strike that broke the law was an operator.

Western Miners in Sympathy.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 24.—The Gazette to-day says: "Everything indicates that Western miners will go out in sympathy with their Eastern brothers. The action of the miners of Southeastern Kansas, Western Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Texas clearly points to such a possibility. It may occur on the 1st of August."

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:50	Sun sets...7:23	Moon rises..12:48

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:13	Gov. Isl'd...4:50	H. Gate...6:39
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:27	Gov. Isl'd...5:05	H. Gate...6:54

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, JULY 27.		
Bellenden, La Plata Countries	10:30 A. M.	....
Cherokee, Jacksonville	....	....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, St. Domingo & Turk's Island	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.		
Alamo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sarnia, Genoa	....	....
THURSDAY, JULY 29.		
Ardanhu, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Niagara, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 30.		
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M. / *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Habana, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July §26 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JULY 25.
Gottfried Schenken, Gibraltar, July 11.
Hubert, Para, July 14.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 21.
James Turpie, Gibraltar, July 10.
Marengo, Newcastle, July 10.
Orinoco, Bermuda, July 22.
Persia, Gibraltar, July 7.

MONDAY, JULY 26.
Adirondack, Port Limon, July 19.
Alamo, Galveston, July 19.
Cambrian, London, July 14.
Caracas, La Guayra, July 20.
Cevic, Liverpool, July 16.
Creole, New Orleans, July 21.
El Rio, New Orleans, July 21.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, July 15.
Massachusetts, London, July 16.
Nacoochee, Savannah, July 23.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.
Andes, Santa Martha, July 20.
Comal, Galveston, July 21.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, July 21.
Friesland, Antwerp, July 17.
Miami, Galveston, July 21.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 25.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, July 21.
Havel, Bremen, July 20.
Horrox, St. Lucia, July 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, July 21.
Roumania, Greenock, July 15.
Saratoga, Havana, July 24.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, July 27.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.
El Sol, New Orleans, July 24.
Persia, Hamburg, July 17.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, July 17.
Sorrento, Hamburg, July 17.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.
Columbia, Hamburg, July 22.
Lucania, Liverpool, July 24.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, July 18.
St. Paul, Southampton, July 24.

Arrived.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Liverpool July 10, in ballast to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah July 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Peters, Amsterdam July 9, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 A. M.

SS Habana, (Span.,) Munarriz, Havana July 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

Bark E. S. Powell, Jones, Charleston 6 days, with phosphate rock to the Reed Fertilizer Company—vessel to S. C. Evans & Co.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre July 16, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool July 17 and Queenstown 18, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:21 P. M.

Bark L. W. Norton of Windsor, N. S., Farks, Surinam 16 days, with sugar to Carter, Hawley & Co.—vessel to Foulke & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Pallas, (Ger.,) Kuckens, Rio Janeiro 46 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Roanoke, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Rhodora, (Br.,) Flaws, Swansea July 6 via Sydney, Cape Breton, 20, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., July 24, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind west, blowing a moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) for Uddervalla.
SS Salermo, (Ger.,) for Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro.
SS Adria, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Edwin, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Westmeath, (Br.,) for Deptford, &c.
SS Turquoise, (Br.,) for Cork, &c.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Remus, (Ger.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Mobile, (Br.,) for London.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Hotham Newton, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Aurania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Circassia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Holstein, (Ger.,) for Gonaives, &c.
SS Sir Garnet Wolseley, (Br.,) for Queenstown.
SS Philadelphia, for Curacao and Venezuela.
SS Seneca, for Havana, &c.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Leona, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Eldorado, for New Orleans.
SS Patria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Matteawan, for Galveston.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS South Portland, for Mobile.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Old Dominion, for Richmond.
SS Santiago de Cuba, (Span.,) for Cienfuegos, &c.
SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Dunstan, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, &c.
Ship Celeste, (Br.,) Burrill, for Melbourne.
Ship Desdemona, (Br.,) for Anjer.
SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 24.—SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, New York for Bremen, passed Scilly at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Hamburg via Southampton, sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:15 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, sld. from Genoa for New York at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, sld. from Havre for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, sld. from Rotterdam for New York July 22.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, sld. from Naples for New York July 22.

SS Schiehallion, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, sailed from Trinidad for New York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Park, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, sld. from Southampton for New York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:35 P. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, arr. at Liverpool from New York yesterday.

SS Longships, (Br.,) Capt. Millen, New York for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, New York via Singapore, arr. at Hongkong.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Delphic, (Br.,) Capt. Sowden, New York for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffith, this port for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Westhall, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, New York for Calais, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Bunce, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Bretwalda, (Br.,) Capt. Alkman, New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) Capt. Mundle, New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS St. Regulus, (Br.,) Capt. Rich, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Silvia, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, New York for Newcastle, E., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, Liverpool for New York, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, Liverpool for New York, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sanderhoff, New York for Copenhagen, &c., arr. at Christiansand to-day.

SS St. Ninian, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

Spoken.

SS Bark Glanivor, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, New York for Rangoon, was spoken June 19 in lat. 2, long. 28.

Bark Linda Park, (Br.,) Capt. Skinner, New York for Rio Grande do Sul, was spoken July 6 in lat. 32, long. 43.

Bark Cornuvia, (Br.,) Capt. Wall, New York for Wellington, New Zealand, was spoken July 15 in lat. 8, long. 30.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR



Bathing Suits.

Boys' Two-Piece Jersey Bathing Suits in fancy stripes, 95c.

Boys' One-Piece Bathing Suits, all wool, trimmed with white braid, 98c.

Boys' One-Piece Worsted Jersey Bathing Suits, $1.65.

Misses' Bathing Suits, all wool twilled flannel, sailor collar and skirt trimmed with braid, sizes 6 to 12 years, $1.75. 13 to 16 years, $2.00.

Misses' Bathing Suits, fine quality black alpaca, trimmed with white duck, sizes 32 to 38 bust, $4.25.

Wading Drawers to protect children's dresses from getting wet while playing on the beach, 65c.

Improved Swimming Jackets for beginners, all sizes. Misses' sizes include 32 to 38 bust. Youths' sizes include 30 to 38 breast, $1.75.

Bathing Tights, Caps, Shoes, etc.

Hot weather clothes of all kinds for children—many inexpensive, expressly designed for their comfort while summering in the country—

Many of our fine styles greatly reduced in price, to close out samples and broken lots.

60-62 West 23d St.

OHIO INSURANCE RATES.

The Attorney General Endeavoring to Break Up the Pool Which Establishes Them.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 24.—Attorney General Frank Monnett is here from Columbus taking evidence of leading insurance agents with a determination to break up the insurance pool of the State. He is acting under the Supreme Court ruling on the subject. He has been threatened with the loss of 10,000 votes in the State, and one agent told him that the insurance people would precipitate a panic in Ohio if he did not desist, by having Eastern capitalists foreclose all loans made by insurance companies.

He is obtaining the evidence for the prosecution of the fire insurance companies whose agents belong to the Toledo Fire Underwriters' Association. This action, which is similar to others brought in all the larger cities of the State, is based on the Llewellyn law, which makes the establishment of fire insurance rates by means of a trust or combine unlawful. If these cases are successfully prosecuted the companies which are in the deal to boost rates will be compelled to withdraw from the State. Every agent in this city, with two exceptions, is in the combine. They represent about 130 companies.

WILL APPEAL FOR DELAY.

Residents on the New Park Grounds Want More Time to Move.

The business men and several of the tenants who do business and live in the areas that are to be changed into two parks on the east side held a mass meeting last evening at New Pythagoras Hall, at 176 East Broadway, to protest against the expedition with which the city authorities propose to have the buildings sold and torn down. According to the posted notices, the sale of the buildings will take place on Tuesday, and the purchasers must tear down and remove them within twenty days after Aug. 1.

Julius Bloomberg presided, and Nicholas Balzer, a contractor, who has lived for over forty years at 113 Willett Street, protested strongly against the hurried manner in which the buildings are to be removed. Speeches were made by other business men, and a joint committee of the residents and storekeepers in the areas was appointed to call to-morrow morning on the Acting Mayor, and ask him to extend the time for tearing down the buildings until the end of August. If the committee is not successful with the Acting Mayor it will appeal to the Park Commissioners.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Secretary of State John Sherman and E. J. Babcock, his private secretary; J. H. Roberts, M. B. C. M., Hastings, England; Congressman B. B. Odell, Newburg; J. F. Parkhurst, Bath.

HOFFMAN—M. Levy, Routaix, France; Stephen Garfield, R. Alexeleff, St. Petersburg.

HOLLAND HOUSE — Mme. de Meyendorff, Paris; J. W. Inman, Georgia.

MANHATTAN—Judge W. R. Kelly, Omaha.

MARLBOROUGH—C. O. Loese, Birmingham, Ala., and M. L. Tichnor, Portland, Oregon.

METROPOLE—N. B. Brooks, Lakewood.

NETHERLAND—Edgard Bouligny, City of Mexico.

NORMANDIE—David B. Hill, Albany.

PARK AVENUE—Y. N. Min, Corean Ambassador to the United States, with the following suite: Y. C. Min, H. S. Min, K. Yi, N. Y. Son, and P. Kim.

ST. DENIS—C. J. Stevens, United States Navy, and Dr. Alfred J. P. McClure, Philadelphia.

UNION SQUARE—C. A. Diaz, Caracas, Venezuela; J. C. Harris, London; C. Lung, Strassbourg, and Charles Oakland, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—Count Sawa, returning from England as the Emperor of Japan's representative at the Queen's jubilee, with these members of his suite: T. Laitow, Capt. R. Funah, Marg T. Kido, Col. Moarata, Lieut. S. Kato, Y. Yamada, Lieuts. Tukohashi, Mitomi, and Asada.

WINDSOR—John Cleghorn, Carson City, Col., Warden of State Penal Institution; Lady C. J. Fairfax, and Miles Fairfax and Phillips, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Athens, Ga.—Michaels Brothers; S. Michaels, cloaks; 464 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Atlanta, Ga.—The G. Morse Clothing Company; L. B. Parks, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Baltimore, Md.—T. C. Newell & Co., G. R. Healy, woodenware; Broadway Central Hotel.
Easton, Penn.—Bixler & Correll; F. S. Bixler, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Elmira, N. Y.—N. J. Thompson & Co.; W. S. French, domestics, white goods, linens, and laces; St. George Hotel.
Chicago, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. W. Ambler, shawls, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; E. J. Lloyd, handkerchiefs, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.
"The Fair": C. A. Birkle, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 96 Spring Street; Holland House.
Franklin, Penn.—Woodburn, Cone & Steele; J. W. Steele, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Minneapolis, Minn.—William Donaldson & Co.; W. Morrison, laces; 438 Broadway; Stuart House.
Philadelphia, Penn.—A. Kirschbaum & Co.; B. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hotel Warwick.
Pittsburg, Penn.—C. Roth, dry goods; Astor House.
Kaufmann Brothers; J. M. Baer, sporting goods; 639 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
San Francisco, Cal.—Hale Brothers & Co.; W. O. Paull, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
St. Louis, Mo.—M. J. Steinburg Hat and Fur Company; H. Strauss, hats and caps; Hotel Netherland.
J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Company; N. G. Edwards, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Berkson, Hughes & Meyer; L. J. Meyer, cloaks; Hotel Gerlach.
St. Paul, Minn.—S. Rudowsky, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Syracuse, N. Y.—King Trousers Company; S. R. King, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.
Utica, N. Y.—Utica Clothing Company; G. A. Grant, clothing; Jefferson Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 24.—Jenison Park Hotel, a Summer resort structure on Mattawa Lake, was burned early this morning. Loss on building, $25,000. Mrs. Frank Dean of Cincinnati lost several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry.

EXTRA SESSION AT AN END

Both Houses of Congress Agree to an Adjournment Until Next December.

FINAL FIGHT IN THE SENATE

The Minority Makes an Attempt to Postpone Consideration of the Adjournment Resolution, but at Last Surrenders.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The extra session of Congress came to an end at 9 o'clock to-night. The adjournment came about through the adoption by both House and Senate of a resolution originating in the House Ways and Means Committee. This resolution was reported to the House by Mr. Dingley immediately after the Tariff bill had been signed by the Speaker.

Two Views of the Session's Work.

The resolution was made the occasion for two brief speeches, one by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) and one by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.) The former, with a great display of nervous energy that created some amusement on the Republican side, described how the Democrats of the House would be obliged to return to their constituents with bowed heads and tell them that the prosperity the Republicans had promised was increased taxation and inability to meet their obligations.

Mr. Grosvenor in reply said that he deemed this a proper occasion to congratulate the country and the people upon the auspicious closing of this session of Congress. Looking at the history of the brief period since March 4 in a dispassionate manner he declared that no candid man could deny that there had never been better management of affairs than that of the present Administration and the two houses of Congress. [Republican applause.]

"I believe," said he, "that if we had not adopted the policy we did in this House, if we had not displayed the unerring and unflinching courage we have, this Tariff bill would never have become a law." He said, moreover, that he believed many on the other side were as convinced as those on his side of the importance to the prosperity of the country of the event the people would celebrate to-night.

The talk of the increase of taxation was absurd, he declared. The value of property in this country had increased more since the election last Fall than would be collected by the Dingley bill in twenty years. [Republican applause.] The jeers of the Democrats Mr. Grosvenor answered by declaring that it was only upon calamity, hunger, starvation, poverty, and misrule that the Democracy could thrive.

The resolution was then adopted without division.

Parliamentary Fight in the Senate.

As soon as the resolution to adjourn at 9 o'clock was brought before the Senate Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) rose for a parliamentary inquiry. He said the invariable practice was to refer an adjournment resolution to the Appropriations Committee, and that the pending resolution was open to debate.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) argued that a resolution of final adjournment had precedence over all other business, and was not open to debate. Such resolutions had always been disposed of immediately and without debate.

There was much confusion, several Senators contending for the floor. Mr. Morgan moved to refer the resolution to the Appropriations Committee, and made the point of order that under the rules of the Senate action on the resolution must go over one day.

There was sharp discussion as to the parliamentary status of the resolution, during which the Democrats demanded the reading of the President's special message on the currency question.

Harris Resolution Shelved.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) said that back of this motion to adjourn was a plan to kill the Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific Railroad, involving a saving of $50,-000,000.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) took a position against standing out for the railroad resolution, saying that while he favored the measure, he considered it useless to attempt to get a vote now.

Mr. Harris (Pop., Kan.,) replied, expressing the opinion that the adoption of the resolution would result in the frustration of the scheme of the railroad reorganizers and in the postponement of action on the foreclosure sale.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) said the Union Pacific resolution had been brought in, well knowing that the tariff conference report was about to come in, and the advocates of the resolution had consumed all the time for debate.

Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.,) appealed for ample debate on the Pacific Railroad resolution.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) called for the reading of the President's message.

"Is there a message from the President on the table?" asked Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) addressing the Chair.

"There is," answered the Vice President.

Mr. Aldrich interposed that a question of order was before the Chair which must be ruled on.

Appeal from the Vice President.

The presiding officer then ruled on Mr. Morgan's point of order that the House resolution for final adjournment must go over one day. He cited the Senate rules, examining in much detail those applicable to the case and holding that the resolution of final adjournment was one of high privilege. It was not such a resolution as must go over under the rules, and the point of order against it was overruled.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," interjected Mr. Allen.

"And I move to lay the appeal on the table," added Mr. Aldrich.

Again there was much confusion, several Senators claiming the floor and raising questions of order. There were efforts to debate the appeal and thus gain time, but it was held to be not debatable. The vote was then taken on the motion to table the appeal and it prevailed. Yeas, 36; nays, 20.

Senate Agrees to Adjourn.

Mr. Aldrich now asked for a vote on the resolution of final adjournment and Mr. Allen suggested the absence of a quorum. The call showed sixty-one Senators present, sixteen more than a quorum.

The Democrats again demanded the reading of the President's message, and finally carried their point. After a brief discussion on the message Mr. Morgan withdrew his motion to refer the adjournment resolution to the Appropriations Committee, and asked unanimous consent to concurrence in the House resolution for final adjournment at 9 o'clock to-night. There was no objection and the resolution was agreed to.

Closing Scenes in the Senate.

The Senate concluded its business at 7 o'clock, and after the usual resolution of thanks to the Vice President and a happy response by him, a recess was taken until 8:45 o'clock, with the understanding that no business beyond that incident to adjournment should be transacted at the deferred session.

At 8:45 the Senate reassembled for a brief concluding session. Only sixteen Senators were present, and the waning interest was shown by unfilled galleries. Messrs. Allison and Turpie were appointed to wait upon the President. They speedily reported, Mr. Allison stating that the President extended his congratulations to the Senate and House, and had no further communications to make.

Resolutions of thanks to President Pro Tem. Frye were adopted, and the President's currency message and the bill passed by the House in response thereto were referred to the Finance Committee.

This closed the work. There was a momentary lull, and then the Vice President announced: "Senators, it only remains for me, under the resolution of the Senate, to announce that the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is at an end, and that the Senate stands adjourned without day."

Adjournment of the House.

The regular business of the House was completed at 8 o'clock. Then, on motion of Mr. Grosvenor, the usual resolution was adopted, appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The Speaker appointed Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. McMillin on this committee. Several printing resolutions and resolutions authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to sit during the recess were adopted, and the House at 8 o'clock took a recess until 8:30 P. M.

At 8:30 P. M., when the House reconvened, the Speaker announced the appointment of the committees.

At 8:55, when the reading of the names was concluded, Mr. Grosvenor, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, announced that they had performed their mission. "The President desired us to convey to the House his congratulations on our work," said he, "and to say that he expressed the hope that it would redound to the credit of all our people. He also desired me to express his best wishes for a pleasant vacation and a return of all the members in good health."

A spontaneous outburst of applause greeted this from both sides of the House, and then at exactly 9 o'clock the Speaker declared the House adjourned without day.

POWDERLY AND FITCHIE OUT.

Head the List of Nominations Which Fail of Confirmation by the Senate—For Immigration Offices.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following nominations failed of confirmation by the Senate:

Terence V. Powderly of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Immigration; Thomas Fitchie of New York, to be Commissioner of Immigration, Port of New York; Alvah Eastman, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.; Charles S. Johnson of Alaska, to be United States District Judge for the District of Alaska; Charles S. McNichols of Momence, Ill., to be Agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, in Arizona; Edward W. Fox, to be Register of the Land Office at Clayton, New Mexico; Stephen J. Loughran of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Des Moines, Iowa; Jay Lynch of Washington, to be Agent for the Indians of the Yakima Agency, in Washington; L. B. Shepherd of Alaska, to be a Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska; Mack A. Montgomery of Mississippi, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Three Internal Revenue Collectors and Other Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—JOHN C. ENTREKIN for the Eleventh District of Ohio, PHILEMON B. HUNT for the Fourth District of Texas, JAMES D. BRADY for the Second District of Virginia.

Attorney of the United States for the District of South Carolina—ABIAL LATHROP.

Postmaster—MARY B. GRISWOLD at Guilford, Conn.

Engineer in Chief John Wilkie Collins of New York to be Captain of Engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service, and Lieut. Junior Grade Hugh Rodman to be a Lieutenant in the navy.

The Senate confirmed the appointments of James D. Brady, Abial Lathrop, and John Wilkie Collins.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Action Taken on a Large Number of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Senate held an executive session to-day to dispose of unobjected nominations that were pending. These nominations were confirmed:

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy; Capt. O. B. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and Lewis M. Haupt of Pennsylvania, an engineer from civil life, to be members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. Albert D. Elliott of the District of Columbia, to be Clerk of the District Court, District of Alaska; William S. Clanton, assayer and melter of the United States Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C.

Postmasters—New York: R. W. Box, at Pulaski; D. H. Bruce, at Syracuse. New Jersey: G. N. Wimer, at Palmyra.

Capt. N. H. Farquhar, to be a Commodore in the Navy; Commander Charles O'Neil, to be a Captain in the Navy; Lieut. Commander Walton Goodwin, to be a Commander; Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, to be a Lieutenant Commander, and Percy C. Henninghausen of Maryland, to be Commissioner of Immigration at the port of Baltimore.

THE RESTORED CONSULAR FEES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—It is said at the State Department that the changes made in the consular regulations will touch both the official and unofficial fees, but it is said that in no case will the fees on invoices in Great Britain be reimposed, as has been alleged.

The changes have been made by Mr. Chilton, Chief of the Consular Bureau, and are in line with the reports he has made from time to time to the department while traveling in Europe, Mexico, Canada, and other places.

PROGRESS OF THE GAS DEAL.

The progress of the scheme to consolidate the New York and East River and the Equitable Gas Companies is being revealed in the rise of Equitable stock. It is said in Wall Street that 300 was bid yesterday for a block of Equitable shares, and that the offer was refused. In other and smaller transactions, 265, 270, and 280 were offered and refused. A few Equitable shares have been sold in the last few days, at prices ranging about these figures.

It is generally understood that the Equitable holders are ready to sell if they can name the price for their shares; and it is said that the purpose of the advice to hold back, which was given to shareholders a few days ago by the Directors, was to force the East River people to offer higher figures. If this was the object, the plan is apparently succeeding, as the price of Equitable stock continues to advance, and only a few small sales are being made openly. Negotiations for big blocks of the stock are pending, but may not be concluded for several days. It is said that the latest holders of Equitable stock will not be induced to part with it for less than 500. It now seems probable that this figure may be secured, in stock of the new company to be formed of the two, just as it was secured for Central Gas stock when that company was brought out a short time ago.

An effort is being made apparently to keep the bulk of Equitable stock together, so that the holders can command their own price. This would account for the small sales and the long negotiations over big blocks of the shares. Conferences are being held daily and almost hourly between holders and would-be buyers, with but little apparent result. When the deal is consummated it is probable that it will be made in a single trade. One object of the negotiations is to get two-thirds of the stock together, so that it can be bid for in a lump and consolidation effected without any further trouble. After the necessary two-thirds is brought together for sale, it is thought an offer will be made that will be satisfactory to the Equitable holders.

There were rumors yesterday that the Goelets and Mr. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, and possibly one of the Vanderbilts, are behind the scheme. As it was thought the Equitable people are opposed to the Standard Oil Company getting control, the management of the deal was intrusted to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

SALVAGE FOR THE ST. PAUL.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday gave a decision on the libel filed against the steamship St. Paul and cargo and the International Navigation Company, owner of the American Line, by the Merritt Wrecking Company, the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, and the Insurance Company of North America for services in saving the vessel and cargo when she went on to the Jersey shore, at North Long Branch, Jan. 24, 1896.

The St. Paul cost $2,650,000, and the cargo in her when she stranded was valued at $1,980,989. The decision places the compensation at $160,000, of which $131,275.65 is charged against the vessel and her owners and $28,724.35 against the cargo.

Judge Brown said no previous salvage task had equaled this. But for the services rendered the vessel would never have got off, and in consideration of the high merit of the aid rendered the award seemed a proper one.

Hood's Pills

Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

BUY THE GENUINE!



ONLY SOLD IN BOTTLES.

CURES

Inflammations, Hemorrhages, Catarrh (all forms), Piles.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

Announced by Speaker Reed Just Before the Adjournment of Congress.

IMPORTANT PLACE FOR HITT

Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee—Appropriations Chairmanship Goes to Cannon—Walker Heads Banking and Currency Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Speaker Reed to-night at 8:30 o'clock announced House committees as follows, the Committees on Ways and Means, Accounts and Mileage having been announced at the beginning of the session:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Robert R. Hitt (Ill.,) Robert Adams, Jr., (Penn.,) Lemuel E. Quigg (N. Y.,) Robert G. Cousins (Iowa,) William Alden Smith (Mich.,) Joel P. Heatwole (Minn.,) Richmond Pearson (N. C.,) Frederick H. Gillett (Mass.,) Charles L. Henry (Ind.,) Republicans; Hugh A. Dinsmore (Ark.,) Champ Clark (Mo.,) John S. Williams (Miss.,) Albert S. Berry (Ky.,) William M. Howard (Ga.,) Democrats; Francis G. Newlands (Nev.,) Silverite.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER WAYS AND MEANS—George B. McClellan (N. Y.,) Democrat.

APPROPRIATIONS—Joseph G. Cannon (Ill.,) Henry H. Bingham (Penn.,) William M. Grout (Vt.,) Stephen A. Northway (Ohio,) William A. Stone (Penn.,) Mahlon Pitney (N. J.,) James A. Hemenway (Ind.,) James J. Belden (N. Y.,) Samuel S. Barney (Wis.,) William H. Moody (Mass.,) Samuel J. Pugh (Ky.,) Republicans; Joseph D. Sayers (Texas,) Alexander M. Dockery (Mo.,) Leonidas F. Livingston (Ga.,) Thomas C. McRae (Ark.,) John M. Allen (Miss.,) Democrats; John C. Bell (Col.,) Populist.

JUDICIARY—David B. Henderson (Iowa,) George W. Ray (N. Y.,) Case Broderick (Kan.,) Thomas Updegraff (Iowa,) James A. Connolly (Ill.,) Samuel W. McCall (Mass.,) John J. Jenkins (Wis.,) Richard Wayne Parker (N. J.,) Jesse R. Overstreet (Ind.,) Warren Miller (West Va.,) De Alva S. Alexander (N. Y.,) Republicans; William L. Torry (Ark.,) David A. Dearmond (Mo.,) Samuel W. T. Lanham (Texas,) William Elliott (S. C.,) Oscar W. Underwood (Ala.,) David H. Smith (Ky.,) Democrats.

BANKING AND CURRENCY—Joseph H. Walker, (Mass.,) Mariott Brosius, (La.,) Henry U. Johnson, (Ind.,) Henry C. Van Voorhis, (Ohio,) James T. McCleary, (Minn.,) Charles N. Fowler, (N. J.,) George Spalding, (Mich.,) Ebenezer J. Hill, (Conn.,) George N. Southwick, (N. Y.,) George W. Prince, (Ill.,) John M. Mitchell, (N. Y.,) Adin M. Capron, (R. I.,) Republicans; Nicholas N. Cox, (Tenn.,) Jesse F. Stallings, (Ala.,) Daniel Ermentrout, (Penn.,) John W. Maddox, (Ga.,) Democrats; Francis G. Newlands, (Nev.,) Silverite.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Charles W. Stone, (Penn.,) James H. Southard, (Ohio,) Edward S. Minor, (Wis.,) Ebenezer J. Hill, (Conn.,) Thomas Updegraff, (Iowa,) Jacob Yost, (Va.,) William C. Lovering, (Mass.,) Lucius N. Littauer, (N. Y.,) Daniel W. Mills, (Ill.,) William W. McIntyre, (Md.,) Republicans; Richard P. Bland, (Mo.,) Sam B. Cooper, (Texas,) Rice A. Pierce, (Tenn.,) Charles F. Cochran, (Mo.,) H. B. Ferguson, (N. M.,) Democrats; Samuel Maxwell, (Neb.,) Fusion; Edwin R. Ridgley, (Kan.,) Populist; Charles S. Hartman, (Mont.,) Silver Republican.

INTER-STATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE—William P. Hepburn, (Iowa,) Loren Fletcher, (Minn.,) James S. Sherman, (N. Y.,) Irving P. Wanger, (Penn.,) Charles F. Joy, (Mo.,) John B. Corliss, (Mich.,) Charles G. Bennett, (N. Y.,) James F. Stewart, (N. J.,) John Simpkins, (Mass.,) John A. Barham, (Cal.,) R. B. Hawley, (Texas,) James R. Mann, (Ill.,) Republicans; William McAleer, (Penn.,) Robert C. Davey, (La.,) William H. Hinrichsen, (Ill.,) William C. Adamson, (Ga.,) Robert W. Davis, (Fla.,) Democrats.

RIVER AND HARBORS—Warren B. Hooker, (N. Y.,) Henry A. Cooper, (Wis.,) Theodore E. Burton, (Ohio,) William E. Barrett, (Mass.,) Walter Reeves, (Ill.,) B. B. Dovener, (West Va.,) Roswell P. Bishop, (Mich.,) Ernest F. Acheson, (Penn.,) Page Morris, (Minn.,) Republicans; Thomas Catchings, (Miss.,) Rufus E. Lester, (Ga.,) J. H. Bankhead, (Ala.,) Philip D. McCulloch, (Ark.,) Albert S. Berry, (Ky.,) Stephen M. Sparkman, (Fla.,) Thomas H. Ball, (Texas,) Democrats.

AGRICULTURE—James W. Wadsworth, (N. Y.,) Vespasian Warnock, (Ill.,) E. Stevens Henry, (Conn.,) Edward Sauerhering, (Wis.,) William B. Baker, (Md.,) David B. Wilber, (N. Y.,) Horace G. Snover, (Mich.,) William Lorimer, (Ill.,) Thomas H. Tongue, (Ore.,) William Connell, (Penn.,) George H. White, (N. C.,) Republicans; John S. Williams, (Miss.,) John D. Clardy, (Ky.,) J. William Stokes, (Va.,) John Lamb, (Va.,) J. Y. Callahan, (Okla.,) Democrats; Jerry Simpson, (Kan.,) Alonzo G. Shuford, (N. C.,) Populists.

NAVAL AFFAIRS—Charles A. Boutelle, (Me.,) Samuel G. Hilborn, (Cal.,) Melville Bull, (R. I.,) Francis H. Wilson, (N. Y.,) George E. Foss, (Ill.,) Alston G. Dayton, (West Va.,) James H. Southard, (Ohio,) H. C. Loudenslager, (N. J.,) R. B. Hawley, (Tex.,) Thomas S. Butler, (Penn.,) Republicans; Amos J. Cummings, (N. Y.,) Adolph Meyer, (La.,) Farish C. Tate, (Ga.,) T. S. Plowman, (Ala.,) Robert N. Bodine, (Mo.,) Democrats.

POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS—Eugene F. Loud, (Cal.,) John H. Ketcham, (N. Y.,) George W. Smith, (Ill.,) John J. Gardner, (N. J.,) N. D. Sperry, (Conn.,) William Lorimer, (Ill.,) Jacob H. Brownell, (Ohio,) Wallace T. Foote, Jr., (N. Y.,) Henry H. Bingham, (Penn.,) Samuel M. Clark, (Iowa,) Jesse B. Strode, (Neb.,) Republicans; Claude A. Swanson, (Va.,) Henry W. Ogden, (La.,) Daniel Ermentrout, (Penn.,) John A. Moon, (Tenn.,) William Love, (Miss.,) James M. Griggs, (Ga.,) H. B. Ferguson, (N. M.,) Democrats.

PUBLIC LANDS—John F. Lacey, (Iowa,) William R. Ellis, (Ore.,) Samuel S. Barney, (Wis.,) Monroe H. Kulp, (Penn.,) F. C. Stevens, (Minn.,) C. D. Sheldon, (Mich.,) Daniel M. Mills, (Ill.,) Frank M. Eddy, (Minn.,) Republicans; Rudolph Kleberg, (Texas,) James H. Lewis, (Washington,) James R. Campbell, (Ill.,) Marion De Vries, (Cal.,) David Meekison, (Ohio,) Marcus A. Smith, (Ariz.,) Democrats; John F. Shafroth, (Col.,) Silver Republican.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—James S. Sherman, (N. Y.,) Charles Curtin, (Kan.,) Israel F. Fischer, (N. Y.,) William Eddy, (Minn.,) Alexander Stewart, (Minn.,) John F. Lacey, (Iowa,) Horace G. Snover, (Mich.,) Charles B. Landis, (Ind.,) Samuel J. Barrows, (Mass.,) Horace B. Packer, (Penn.,) and Charles E. Pearce, (Mo.,) Republicans; John S. Little, (Ark.,) William A. Jones, (Va.,) Elijah B. Lewis, (Ga.,) John H. Stephens, (Texas,) William T. Zenor, (Ind.,) M. E. Benton, (Mo.,) and Marcus A. Smith, (Arizona,) Democrats.

TERRITORIES—William S. Knox, (Mass.,) P. B. Low, (N. Y.,) Case Broderick, (Kan.,) Loren Fletcher, (Minn.,) M. Griffin, (Wis.,) William J. Foote, Jr., (N. Y.,) J. A. Hemenway, (Ind.,) and William S. Mesick, (Mich.,) Republicans; William McAleer, (Penn.,) A. J. Hunter, (Ill.,) John A. Moon, (Tenn.,) John W. Gransford, (Texas,) James M. Griggs, (Ga.,) Marcus A. Smith, (Arizona,) and H. B. Ferguson, (New Mexico,) Democrats.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—David H. Mercer, (Neb.,) J. D. Hicks, (Penn.,) S. G. Hilborn, (Cal.,) Charles W. Gillett, (N. Y.,) George E. White, (Ill.,) Richard Bartholdt, (Mo.,) Edwin C. Burleigh (Me.,) George W. Weymouth, (Mass.,) Benjamin F. Howell, (N. J.,) and C. P. Dorr, (West Va.,) Republicans; John H. Bankhead, (Ala.,) J. S. Little, (Ark.,) Robert Broussard, (La.,) and William G. Brantley, (Ga.,) Democrats; Harry Skinner, (N. C.,) Populist

PACIFIC RAILROADS—H. Henry Powers, (Vt.,) William P. Hepburn, (Iowa,) Ashley B. Wright, (Mass.,) W. C. Arnold, (Penn.,) George W. Faris, (Ind.,) William S. Kirkpatrick, (Penn.,) D. M. Hurley, (N. Y.,) F. G. Clarke, (N. H.,) and William B. Shattuc, (Ohio,) Republicans; James G. Maguire, (Cal.,) E. W. Carmack, (Tenn.,) William H. Flemming, (Ga.,) James L. Slayden, (Texas,) W. V. Sullivan, (Miss.,) and J. A. Cooney, (Mo.,) Democrats.

INVALID PENSIONS—George W. Ray, (N. Y.,) C. A. Sulloway, (N. H.,) W. S. Kerr, (Ohio,) Vespasian Warner, (Ill.,) H. C. Brewster, (N. Y.,) Henry R. Gibson, (Tenn.,) J. C. Sturtevant, (Penn.,) E. S. Henry, (Conn.,) I. A. Barber, (Md.,) Samuel W. Smith, (Mich.,) Republicans; George B. McClellan, (N. Y.,) Robert W. Miers, (Ind.,) J. D. Botkin, (Kan.,) James A. Horton, (Ohio,) Democrats; Curtis H. Castle, (Cal.,) Populist.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION—Lorenzo Danford, (Ohio,) Charles N. Fowler, (N. J.,) R. B. Mahany, (N. Y.,) S. W. McCall, (Mass.,) M. N. Johnson, (N. D.,) Edward E. Robbins (Penn.,) Joseph V. Graff, (Ill.,) Republicans; Stanyarne Wilson, (S. C.,) P. J. Otey, (Va.,) Sidney P. Epes, (Va.,) Democrats; William L. Greene, (Neb.,) Populist.

LABOR.—John J. Gardner, (N. J.,) Joseph H. Walker, (Mass.,) James L. McCleary, (Minn.,) William Lorimer, (Ill.,) J. B. Showalter, (Penn.,) Aaron V. S. Cochrane, (N. Y.,) Isaac A. Barber, (Md.,) Republicans; W. J. Talbert, (S. C.,) W. F. Strowd, (N. C.,) J. S. Rhea, (Ky.,) William A. Young, (Va.,) Ferdinand Brucker, (Mich.,) T. W. Sims, (Tenn.,) Democrats.

MILITIA.—Benjamin F. Marsh, (Ill.,) Case Broderick, (Kan.,) George Spalding, (Mich.,) L. J. Fenton, (Ohio,) Warren Miller, (West Va.,) F. C. Burleigh, (Me.,) F. F. Robbins, (Penn.,) S. J. Barrows, (Mass.,) Republicans; R. Kleberg, (Texas,) John H. G. Vehslage, (N. Y.,) John F. Fowler, (N. C.,) William L. Stark, (Neb.,) Charles K. Wheeler, (Ky.,) Democrats.

The following are the Chairmen of the less important committees:

ELECTIONS, No. 1—Robert W. Taylor, Ohio; Elections, No. 2, Henry U. Johnson, Indiana; Elections, No. 3, James A. Walker, Virginia.

LEVEES AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—Richard Bartholdt, Missouri.

EDUCATION—G. Grow, Pennsylvania.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES—Sereno E. Payne, New York.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Charles A. Chickering, New York.

MANUFACTURES—George W. Faris, Indiana.

MINES AND MINING—Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

PATENTS—Joseph D. Hicks, Pennsylvania.

PENSIONS—Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey.

CLAIMS—C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania.

WAR CLAIMS—Thad M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS—George W. Smith, Illinois.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

REVISION OF LAWS—Vespasian Warnock, Illinois.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE—Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—John B. Corliss, Michigan.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC—H. C. Brewster, New York.

VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS—Joel P. Heatwole, Minnesota.

IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS—William R. Ellis, Oregon.

EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT—Lemuel E. Quigg, New York.

EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Robert G. Cousins, Iowa.

EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT—W. W. Grout, Vermont.

EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—J. F. Stewart, New Jersey.

EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania.

EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Charles Curtis, Kansas.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—C. A. Sulloway, New Hampshire.

EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—C. W. Gillett, New York.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS—D. G. Colson, Kentucky.

ACCOUNTS—B. B. Odell, Jr., New York.

PRINTING—G. D. Perkins, Iowa.

LIBRARY—Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania.

CUBANS USING DYNAMITE.

Church, Railroad Tracks, and Bridge Blown Up—Two Men Killed and Two Injured.

HAVANA, via Key West, July 24.—Tapaste, a small town in the Province of Havana, was recently attacked by insurgents, who raided the outskirts of the town, blowing up with dynamite the church building, which had served as a garrison headquarters, and causing great damage.

The insurgents also placed two dynamite bombs near the track of the Puerto Principe Railroad, between kilometers 63 and 64. These bombs exploded when four soldiers crossed the line, killing two and seriously wounding the other two. It is said that at least 60 meters of the railroad were destroyed by the explosion.

Other reports are to the effect that the magnificent iron bridge in the vicinity of Madruga, Province of Havana, has been destroyed by the insurgents exploding dynamite under the structure. It is said that this bridge alone cost in the vicinity of $45,000.

A DENIAL FROM CANOVAS.

Spain's Premier Says No Alliance with Japan Has Been Proposed.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 24.—In an interview Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, denied that any proposal of an alliance of Spain with Japan had been made. He remarked that the new United States Minister to Spain had not hastened to present his letter of appointment.

He added that the Government was still waiting for an expression of opinion from Capt. Gen. Weyler on the proposed customs reform in Cuba.

Weyler Exercises Clemency.

HAVANA, July 24.—Captain General Weyler has commuted the sentence of death imposed upon the prisoners of war, José Maria Valdespino and Claudio Mederos Reyes. The Spanish mail steamer has brought to Captain General Weyler $1,000,-000 of silver intended for war expenses.

Carlist Campaign in Spain.

MADRID, July 24.—In view of the universal unrest among all classes and political parties in Spain, the Carlist leaders have decided to begin an active political propaganda throughout the whole country.

Labor Troubles in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Spain, July 24.—Work has completely suspended, owing to strikes and disturbances arising from political disputes between masters and men.

ARRESTED FOR FAST DRIVING.

Thompson Accused of Running Down Wheelman on Riverside Drive.

Frank Thompson, fifty years old, a manufacturer of iron facings at 284 Pearl Street, living at 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was taken to the Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night charged with reckless driving. The complainant was Herbert W. Knight of 205 West Eightieth Street, who was knocked off his bicycle by Mr. Thompson's horse at Eighty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive. Mr. Thompson was with a young woman, driving a young horse to a two-seated trap. At Ninetieth Street a couple with a similar turn-out drove alongside, and a race began. Several bicyclists were in the path of the horses, but the drivers paid no attention to them. The wheelmen and wheelwomen turned aside, and some, in their hurry, ran into the curb and were thrown from their wheels. Knight tried to get clear, but was knocked off his wheel by Thompson's horse. The other bicyclists then took up the chase. Their shouts attracted the attention of a policeman, who called to Thompson to stop. Thompson paid no attention. The policeman grabbed the rear of the vehicle, and, after being dragged several blocks, succeeded in climbing upon it. Then Thompson stopped the horse and was arrested.

MESSAGE ON THE CURRENCY

The President Asks Congress to Provide for the Creation of a Non-Partisan Commission.

BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE

The Stone Measure Put Through After One Hour's Debate and Sent to the Senate, Which Failed to Act upon It.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my message convening the Congress in extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the Government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the Government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and awaits Executive action.

Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and imperil a safe balance in the Treasury."

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late National election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is not here questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is the system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now, with less expense to the Government and the people.

The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction, to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from twenty-nine States and Territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' session the convention recommended to Congress the appointment of a Monetary Commission.

I commend this report to the consideration of Congress. The authors of the report recommend a commission "to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor." This subject should receive the attention of Congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of Congress and the country because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the 1st day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of Congress. At all events, such a report cannot fail to be of value to the executive branch of the Government, as well as to those charged with public legislation, and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897.

ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of the Stone Currency Commission Bill in Response to the President's Request.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President's currency message was presented to the House at 3:30 o'clock, when the House reassembled at the expiration of the recess voted in the morning. As soon as the adoption by the Senate of the conference report on the Tariff bill had been announced and the bill had been signed by the Speaker and transmitted to the President, the message was read, and immediately afterward Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) from the Committee on Rules, presented a special order for the consideration of the Stone Currency Commission bill, with an allowance of one hour for debate. It was at first, Mr. Henderson declared, intended to cut off debate on the special order, but at the urgent solicitation of Mr. McMillin of Tennessee he agreed to allow twenty minutes' debate on a side.

After a few remarks by Mr. Henderson, in which he said the Republicans of the House were in sympathy with the Executive and meant business, the time of the Democrats was consumed by Messrs. Wheeler of Kentucky, Dockery of Missouri, Pierce of Missouri, Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, and McMillin of Tennessee in denunciation of this attempt to create a Currency Commission.

Mr. Wheeler declared it was a trick and an effort to control the elections in Ohio this Fall, and Mr. Dockery that it meant ultimately the issue of long-time bonds and the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes as a means of fastening the gold standard on the country for ever. Mr. Pierce denounced it as cowardice and deception, and predicted Senator Hanna's downfall in Ohio this Fall.

Mr. Dollivar (Rep., Iowa,) stirred the Republicans by an eloquent speech. The Democratic objection that the time allotted for debate was small he met by pointing out that it was not proposed to enter upon financial debate. It was only proposed to comply with the President's request for a commission to report to him.

At the conclusion of a brief review of the features of the last campaign, he declared that it was no cause for wonder that the leader of the remnant of the Democratic Party, which was now floundering around in the bad lands of politics, had become an organizer of book agents and a holy terror to the lyceums of the country. The American people, he said, would not follow the standard of a man which was worthless except as a signal of distress. One thing settled by the campaign was that they would follow no leader who arrayed class against class, man against man, employer against employe, capital against labor, the successful against the unsuccessful.

"I now venture the prediction," he said, in conclusion, "that never again will we be as near as we were last Fall to the apotheosis of the organs of speech and the deffication of the winds of heaven." [Laughter and applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.]

Mr Henderson, in closing the debate, declared that the proposition on which the House was asked to vote need occasion no discussion, and would easily pass the Senate to-night. [Jeers on the Democratic side.] He said the bill had already been engrossed in anticipation of its passage, and that it would go immediately to the Senate. Referring to the statements that it was meant to help out Mr. Hanna in Ohio this Fall Mr. Henderson stated his emphatic belief that the Buckeye State, "following its illustrious leader, William McKinley, would send Senator Hanna back to the Senate."

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the special order, which was adopted—130 yeas, 102 nays, present and not voting, 10. Messrs. Linney (N. C.) and Mahany, (N. Y.,) Republicans, voted with the Democrats and Populists against the order.

The debate on the bill, which the order limited to one hour, then began. Mr. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, the author of the bill, was recognized to control the time in favor of the bill, and Mr. Cox of Tennessee against it.

Mr. Stone, in opening the debate, referred to the President's declaration in his inaugural, when he said that this question should be considered when adequate revenues had been first provided. The proposition was simple. It proposed that the President should appoint a commission of level-headed business men to make the broadest investigation, to consider all the schemes which were presented, and report to him what, if any, legislation was needed.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee, who was the leading minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the last House, replied to Mr. Stone. He spoke briefly, predicting that the work of the commission would be valueless. He asserted that the Republicans of the House did not want to pass this commission bill, but feared to raise the issue with the President.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana at this point made an effort to have a bill which he had introduced this morning substituted for the pending measure, which he said was crude. Mr. Johnson's bill differs from that of Mr. Stone in that it authorizes the President to appoint a mixed commission consisting of nine members, three citizens to be appointed by the President, three Senators by the President of the Senate, and three Representatives by the Speaker of the House. The three Representatives shall by its terms be members of three dominant political parties of the country. The scope of the bill is much broader than that of Mr. Stone. It provides for an investigation of the bonded debt, the legal-tender currency, the coinage laws, the National banking system and circulation, and the financial condition of the country generally.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) and Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) supported the Stone bill, and Messrs. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) Shafroth (Silver Rep., Col.,) Lewis (Dem., Washington,) Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) Miers (Dem., Ind.,) Handy (Dem., Del.,) and Lentz (Dem., Ohio,) opposed it.

Mr. Dingley said a few words in favor of the bill, which he advocated on three grounds: First, that the President had requested this action; second, that business men of the country, who were little accustomed to engage in political disputes, earnestly urged this investigation, and third, that the information secured by the commission would be of value to Congress.

Mr. Stone closed the debate with a few words, in which he argued, in reply to the criticism that the commission should be mixed, that the President of the United States had taken upon himself the responsibility for the creation of a commission, and he should be empowered to compose it of such persons as he saw fit.

After considerable wrangling the Speaker ruled that it was in order to move to recommit, and Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) made the motion, with instructions to report back his bill as a substitute.

To this motion Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) offered an amendment, by the terms of which the commission created by the bill should be directed to report a bill on the lines of the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and to include in the bill provision for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, because the financial plank of the Chicago platform was "to indefinite."

"The Chair thinks that might be a point," observed the Speaker, with his inimitable drawl, as he overruled it, "but it is hardly a point of order." [Laughter and applause.]

The free-silver Democrats demanded and secured a yea and nay vote on Mr. Carmack's amendment, which was lost—96 to 131, 3 present and not voting. It was a strict party vote, the Republicans voting against and the Democrats and Populists for the motion.

Mr. Johnson's motion was defeated—6 to 148—and the vote was then taken on the passage of the Stone bill. The bill was passed—124 to 99, 6 present and not voting. Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.,) and Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.,) voted against the bill. These were the only breaks in the Republican ranks. The Democrats and Populists voted solidly against the bill.

SENATE FAILS TO ACT.

The President's Message Read and, with the House Bill, Referred to the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President's message on the currency question did not receive prompt attention in the Senate. With the message lying on the Clerk's table, the Senate went into executive session, and after the doors were opened the message was ignored until in the debate on the House resolution to adjourn at 9 o'clock Democratic Senators insisted that the message be read before a time for final adjournment should be fixed.

In the course of the debate on the adjournment resolution Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) said:

"Senators on the Republican side must have overlooked the fact that the President of the United States has just sent a message to Congress saying it was necessary that we should pass a law creating a Currency Commission at this session. In view of this request from the President, Senators will hardly insist on immediate adjournment."

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) made the point that it was most discourteous to the President to allow a message to remain unopened until final adjournment had been agreed to. Mr. Bacon moved that the President's message be laid before the Senate. On a viva voce vote the motion prevailed, Democrats voting solidly and many Republicans joining in the affirmative. The message was then read, Senators giving close attention.

When the reading was concluded Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) asked unanimous consent that the President's message be referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) objected, saying this was a move to bury the message, and he wanted it to take its regular course.

"I understand," said Mr. Allen, "that under the whip and spur of the great white Czar of the House a Currency Commission bill is to be put through the House at 6:10 to-night."

Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) briefly discussed the President's message, saying it had become self-evident that the Currency Commission bill would not be acted on by the Senate, as it would be discussed for days and weeks. The message put the Administration in line with the movement of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention to turn the monetary affairs of the coutry over to the banks.

A suggestion by Mr. Bacon brought out the statement from Mr. Aldrich that "no Republican Senator expects the passage of the Currency Commission bill," and he added: "So far as the matter of responsibility goes, we are willing to accept it."

This brought Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) to his feet with a rather vehement protest. He said that no one had expected the currency question to be taken up while the tariff matter was pending, but that now that the tariff was out of the way, "we have," he said, "the right to expect the currency question to be considered."

Mr. Hoar declared that no one had expected currency legislation at the present session. This assertion brought from Mr. Teller the inquiry whether the President had not expected it.

Mr. Morgan commented upon the position of the Republican Senators as indicating a "bad break" in the Republican ranks, and expressed the opinion that the President was a poor politician. In taking the position it had the Senate was treating the President with contumely.

With these remarks the discussion of the President's message came to an end.

At the evening session of the Senate, just prior to the final adjournment, the President's message and the House bill for a currency commission were referred to the Finance Committee.

J. H. BENEDICT, JR., ARRESTED.

Arraigned in Police Court for Intoxication and Discharged.

James H. Benedict, Jr., son of James H. Benedict, the retired banker, and nephew of E. C. Benedict, the personal friend of ex-President Cleveland, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with intoxication. He was arrested by Policeman Lehr of the West Thirtieth Street Station shortly after 8 o'clock Friday night outside the saloon at 1,303 Broadway. He acted as if he was stupefied, and, after walking with the policeman as far as Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, collapsed completely and was carried senseless to the station house.

He was frothing at the mouth and breathing heavily. His identity was unknown and no physician was summoned, because to the mind of the police the odor of whisky about explained the trouble.

Mr. Benedict awoke from his stupor at 11:15 o'clock and walked up to the desk perfectly sober. He seemed to realize his position keenly. He told the Sergeant in charge he had visited several cafés, among them the Hoffman House. He took several drinks and remembered absolutely nothing of what happened to him later. He declared he must have been drugged. He said he was ashamed to send for any of his friends to bail him out. Some one got a nearby saloon keeper to go on his bond.

When arraigned in court Mr. Benedict told Magistrate Pool he was sure he had been drugged. He said although he had several drinks he was positive he was not intoxicated. He said he was never in that condition before and was discharged.

James H. Benedict, Jr., is a member of the New York Athletic, City, Larchmont Yacht and Racquet Clubs, the American Geographical Society, the New England Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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HAWAIIAN TREATY TO WAIT

Senator Morgan Suggests that It Be Taken Up at This Session Without Result.

FIRST THING FOR DECEMBER

No Disposition Shown in the Senate to Consider the Matter—Mr. Morgan Says Events of Importance May Transpire Meanwhile.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—While the Senate was in executive session to-day, Senator Morgan suggested the importance of taking up and disposing of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, before final adjournment of the present session, but the suggestion was met by a motion of Mr. Aldrich to resume legislative business, which prevailed without opposition. Senator Morgan did not make a speech, but he suggested that "events of importance might transpire before another session of Congress which would cause the Senate to regret its inaction."

The Alabama Senator's suggestion was not seconded from any source, and the indisposition of the Senate to consider the matter was made so apparent that Mr. Morgan did not press it. The understanding is that the treaty will be taken up immediately upon the convening of Congress next December.

JAPAN AGREES TO ARBITRATE.

Hawaii's Proposal Accepted by the Mikado's Cabinet.

YOKOHAMA, July 24.—The Japanese Cabinet yesterday agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian Government to submit the questions at issue between the two Governments to arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Though no official advices have been received at either the State Department or the Japanese Legation here confirmatory of the report that Japan has agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian Government to arbitrate the questions at issue between the two Governments, it is not doubted that this is the fact. Such unofficial information as has come to hand showing that the proffer was made and was under consideration in Tokio all tends to warrant the belief that this satisfactory outcome of the affair has been arranged.

The story coming from Paris to the effect that Germany has lodged a protest with our Government against the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, it is said at the State Department, has just this measure of truth in it—that the German Government did propose a joint control of the islands many years ago, and that the proposition was promptly declined by the United States without having led to any subsequent proceedings or a renewal of the offer.

BROOKLYN DEAL DELAYED.

Combination of the Rapid Transit Company and the Union Elevated Waits on Uhlmann's Return.

Negotiations in the impending sale of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company, with all its assets and franchises, to the Rapid Transit Company, were interrupted yesterday by the departure the night previous of President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated.

President Rossiter of the Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that it might take a month yet before the deal would be finally consummated. He would not discuss the arrangements, saying that he did not care to say anything, as the elevated road was in the hands of a receiver, and it would not be wise to make the details known at present. Mr. Uhlmann will be gone several days, and when he returns negotiations will be resumed.

Copies of the proposed contracts between the Brooklyn Union and Kings County Elevated Roads and the trolley roads of Brooklyn interested in crossing Brooklyn Bridge have been sent by President Berri to Corporation Counsel Scott of this city, to Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn, and to each member of the board, for their consideration, with a request in each case for a reply before July 28.

The Kings County plans are considered as good as accepted. The tracks will probably be connected with the bridge tracks at Tillary Street, thus utilizing the yard structure and effecting a saving in construction.

THE HELENA'S SILVER SERVICE.

Presentation Speech Made at Washington by Senator Carter.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The formal presentation of an elaborate silver service to the United States gunboat Helena from the citizens of Helena, Mon., took place at the Potomac River wharf this evening.

A large party was aboard, including Senators Penrose, Shoup, Hawley, Allen, and Hoar; Paymaster General Stanton, United States Army; First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, and Commissioner of Pensions Evans.

Senator Carter of Montana presented the service in behalf of the Helena people and their neighbors. Commander Swinburne of the Helena, in responding, said the city's namesake was the most perfectly designed and equipped vessel of her class in the world.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, three cheers were given for the State of Montana and three for the City of Helena, and the boat started on a short trip down the river, in the course of which a banquet was served.

Counterfeit Silver Certificate.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Chief Hazen of the Secret Service gives notice of a new counterfeit ten-dollar United States silver certificate, series 1891, check letter A. J. Fount Tillman, register, D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, small scalloped seal, portrait of Hendricks. This note is a photographic production, and is printed on a poor quality of paper.

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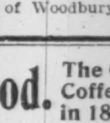
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ACCIDENTS AT LARCHMONT

Catboat Dorothy Capsized and Sank After a Collision with the Sloop Norota.

NO ONE ON BOARD WAS HURT

John E. Sanborn, Owner of the Dorothy, Says the Accident Was His Own Fault—Vencedor's Spreader Carried Away—The Races.

A chapter of accidents brought the Larchmont race week to a close yesterday, and the most serious of all was the mishap that happened to John E. Sanborn and his friends on the catboat Dorothy. It was shortly after 1 o'clock, and the boats were all beating back to the starting line from the eastern mark in a brisk northwest wind. The wind had lots of force in it, and some of the puffs were rather hard. The Dorothy was on the port tack, and those on board did not see that they were close to the sloop Norota, which was on the starboard tack.

Those on the Norota did not see the Dorothy until it was too late to avoid a collision. The result was that the Dorothy hit the Norota just forward of the beam.

The force of the collision was such that the stem of the Dorothy was smashed, and she capsized, throwing Mr. Sanborn, Charles Cortlandt Wright, and Vice Commodore Henry E. Janes of the Huguenot Yacht Club into the water. Mr. Janes swam to the Norota, and was picked up, and then that yacht came about to rescue the other unfortunates.

In the meantime those on the committee boat had seen the accident, and hurried to the rescue. They got there none too soon. Mr. Sanborn could swim, but Mr. Wright could not, and was almost exhausted. Those on the tug shouted to him to keep cool, and when they got near enough, Mate Frank J. Johnson threw a life preserver with a line attached to it. It was a neat throw, and landed close to Mr. Wright, who put it over his head as instructed, and was pulled to the side of the tug and helped aboard. Mr. Sanborn swam to the tug and followed his friend over the side.

When the men were all safe, attention was turned to the catboat. Michael Aloysius Mulloy, nicknamed Berry Wall, a deckhand on the tug, jumped overboard and swam to the yacht and made a line fast to it. Dorothy was then towed back to the stakeboat which marks the starting line. There the sail, boom, and gaff were got off, and the boat was left in the water until preparations could be made to take it inshore. She danced about on the water for a while, and then the mast came out and the hull sank to the bottom of the Sound, where it now is.

Mr. Sanborn, in explaining the accident, said: "We were on the windward side of the boat, which had just got a bad knockdown. We could not see what was to leeward of us and were trying to bring our boat up to the wind again when suddenly the Norota's bowsprit crossed our bow and the next minute the accident happened. We were in the wrong." Mr. Sanborn lost a coat, which seemed to trouble him much more than the loss of the yacht.

The Colonia and Emerald were to have raced, but just before the start the Emerald had trouble with her clubtopsail, which could not be made to set right until after the starting signal had been given. This accident resulted in the Colonia having a sailover for the prize. Another accident spoiled the race between the Syce and the Vencedor. The Vencedor had led the Syce to the eastern mark, and had just started to beat back when her spreader gave way as it did last Wednesday, and although she proceeded she was so badly crippled that the Syce had an easy victory. The Vencedor will have a new and heavier mast put in, and with stronger spreaders it is expected that she will give the Syce some good racing before the season ends.

The yachts were sent over the usual triangular course, going to the mark in Hempstead Harbor first. The wind was from the west-northwest, and blowing quite freely. The preparatory signal was given at 11:30, and five minutes later the signal for the schooners was blown. The Colonia was the only one to cross, going over the line on the starboard tack with balloon jibtopsail and maintopmast staysail set. The Emerald was not ready for several minutes, and then the Colonia had got such a lead that it was useless to start. At 11:40 the first of the sloops were started, and the Vencedor led the Syce by fifteen seconds. The Norota started at 11:45 to sail over in her class.

The other boats started in this order: 11:50—Fidelio, Pawnee, and Acushla; 11:55—Musme, Kite, Carolina, and Goblin; 12:00—Houri, Quantuck and Celia; 12:05—Shark, Wave, Jester, Zahra, and Alice; 12:10—Kit, Dosoris II., and Sequel; 12:15—Presto, Grace, Win or Lose, Colleen, and Rob Roy; 12:20—Minnetonka, Willie B., and Dorothy. It was a broad reach to the Hempstead mark, where they jibed, and then it was a broad reach to the eastern mark. At the Hempstead mark the Vencedor led the Syce by fourteen seconds. The second leg was a close one. The Syce drew up on her rival, and then the Vencedor put up her balloon jib and drew ahead again. At the second mark the Vencedor led the Syce by five seconds. They had just started on the windward leg. Syce was overhauling the Vencedor when the Vencedor's spreader went. On this leg the Carolina took the lead in the thirty-foot class, which she kept to the finish.

The times taken at the end of the first round were as follows: Houri, 1:09:00; Quantuck, 1:12:08; Shark, 1:17:10; Kit, 1:18:35; Syce, 1:19:20; Dosoris II., 1:23:10; Colonia, 1:24:30; Wave, 1:29:10; Win or Lose, 1:30:45; Jester, 1:31:47; Grace, 1:34:10; Norota, 1:41:21; Vencedor, 1:41:30; Zahra, 1:46:55; Carolina, 1:48:24; Alice, 1:49:28; Pawnee, 1:49:51; Acushla, 1:52:22; Musme, 1:53:09; Fidelio, 2:00:29; Goblin, 2:06:35; Minnetonka, 2:08:10; Willie D., 2:15:12; Kite, 2:27:21.

Several of the boats dropped out at the end of the round and others quit before the race was finished. There was no material change in the order of the boats on the second round, and they finished as follows: Houri, 2:20:56; Quantuck, 2:24:48; Shark, 2:28:14; Dosoris II., 2:26:42; Kit, 2:26:43; Win or Lose, 2:45:56; Grace, 2:54:18; Jester, 2:56:41; Syce, 2:57:49; Colonia, 3:18:09; Vencedor, 3:20:13; Alice, 3:23:02; Zahra, 3:23:53; Norota, 3:24:11; Minnetonka, 3:26:27; Carolina, 3:32:25; Musme, 3:39:38; Acushla, 3:48:53; Goblin, 4:10:36.

Following is the table:

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
SCHOONERS—CLASS B.			
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	3:43:09	3:43:09
SLOOPS—CLASS K.			
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:17:49	3:17:49
Vencedor, H. M. Gillig	48.37	3:40:13	3:37:25
SLOOPS—CLASS L.			
Norota, D. B. Burnham	41.64	3:29:11	3:29:11
SLOOPS—CLASS M.			
Acushla, H. W. Hanan	34.04	3:58:53	3:58:53
YAWLS—CLASS M.			
Pawnee, F. Alexandre	42.52	1:59:58	1:59:58
Fidelio, J. K. Tod	33.46	2:10:29	2:02:46
SLOOPS—CLASS N.			
Goblin, C. Whitman	28.11	4:15:36	4:15:36
Kite, Adee Brothers	28.45	Did not finish.	
SLOOPS—CLASS N, SPECIAL.			
Musme, J. M. Macdonough	30.00	3:44:38	3:44:38
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	30.00	3:37:25	3:37:25
SLOOPS—CLASS P.			
Celia, C. A. Gould	22.88	Did not finish.	
Houri, E. B. Hart, Jr.	22.99	2:20:56	2:18:03
Quantuck, J. L. Delafield	24.63	2:24:48	2:24:48
SLOOPS—CLASS Q.			
Shark, Rouse & Hoyt	20.00	2:23:14	2:23:14
Wave, L. L. Barber	20.00	Did not finish.	
YAWLS—CLASS Q.			
Zahra, W. H. Browning	20.00	3:18:53	3:07:01
Alice, G. G. Fry	19.86	3:18:02	3:05:24
Jester, E. N. Robinson	26.67	2:51:41	2:51:41
CATBOATS—CLASS S.			
Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	29.24	2:16:42	2:16:42
Kit, J. T. Dunne	28.85	2:16:43	2:16:43
Sequel, C. Meyer	24:40	Not timed.	
CATBOATS—CLASS T.			
Grace, J. F. Lambden	22.55	2:39:18	2:37:58
Presto, H. R. Hatfield	23.48	2:45:32	2:44:44
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.75	2:30:56	2:30:56
Rob Roy, —	21.42	Not timed.	
Colleen, J. H. Jackson	22.18	Not timed.	
CATBOATS—CLASS V.			
Dorothy, J. E. Sanborn	19.57	Disabled.	
Willie B., F. S. Ray	...	Not timed.	
Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	19.85	3:06:27	3:06:27

Syce beat Vencedor 19:36; Pawnee beat Fidelio 2:48; Carolina beat Musme 7:13; Houri beat Quantuck 6:45; Shark beat Wave; Jester beat Alice 13:43; Dosoris beat Kit 1 second; Win or Lose beat Grace 7:02; Minnetonka beat Willie B. Colonia, Norota, and Acushla had sailovers.

FOR THE ELSWORTH CUP.

Catboat Chip Defeated Tom Boy, Sweetheart, and Flirt.

With her time allowance, the open catboat Chip, owners John Gill and Edward L. Vredenburgh of Bayonne, yesterday won the New Jersey Athletic Club's annual yacht race for the Captain Joseph Elsworth Cup. Her actual time was 2:16.06.

Newton H. Day sailed the winner. H. O. Thurston's Sweetheart was second, and Logan Baldwin's Tom Boy finished third. William Robertson's Flirt started, but withdrew.

Unfortunate weather conditions prevailed throughout the afternoon, keeping several crack yachts out. First, rain spoiled the wind, and then a stakeboat drifted, causing delay. At the start the wind was light southwest. A storm threatened, and soon burst over Newark Bay, furiously, blowing a brief, dangerous gale. Then light wind prevailed until the last leg, when the wind freshened.

SWEEPSTAKE RACE AT NEWPORT.

Vaquero III. Leads the Other Thirty-Footers in a Squall.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 24.—The threatening weather did not prevent the thirty-footers from sailing a sweepstake race to-day, and, as usual, the Vaquero III., sailed by H. B. Duryea, won by 55 seconds. There were five to cross the line at 3:10:06, but up the bay squalls and a severe thunderstorm came up, and the Hera was compelled to drop out of the race. On the Wawa was Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., who was not the least alarmed at the storm and seemed to enjoy the novel experience. The Dorothy led until after the turn at Dyer's Island, when the Vaquero took the lead, with Puck second. The official time was as follows:

Boat.	Sailed by.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero III.	H. B. Duryea	5:09:00	2:03:00
Puck	E. D. Morgan	5:09:55	2:03:55
Dorothy II.	H. P. Whitney	5:10:40	2:04:40
Wawa	J. A. Stillman	5:11:05	2:05:05
Hera	R. N. Ellis	Did not finish.	

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 24.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Wabena, owned by F. Girlach; steamer Stella, owned by Mr. Breckwith; steamer Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock; steamer Veva, owned by Mr. Johnson; steamer Senaca, owned by G. Flecher; steamer August, owned by J. B. Herreshoff; steamer Blackheart owned by E. B. Sheldon; schooner Marguerite, owned by H. C. Lamb; schooner Intrepid, owned by C. O. Iselin; sloop Harpoon, owned by Mr. Bourne; sloop Queen Mab, owned by Mr. Francis, and sloop Botena, owned by H. C. Wheelan.

The only departure was sloop Thistle, owned by Mr. Chapman.

The yachts in the harbor: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Margarite, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Illawara, owned by E. Thompkin; schooner Quickstep, owned by F. Grinnell; schooner Glendevere, owned by Mr. Carpenter; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; schooner Carlotta, owned by C. F. Ulrich; schooner Elsiemarie, owned by J. B. King; steamer Wadena, owned by G. H. Wade; sloop Carmita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Van Winkle, and sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea.

HARLEM CREWS TRAINING.

Promising Local Oarsmen Making Ready for the Middle States and National Regattas.

Judging from the number of crews in training, the Middle States Regatta is likely to prove a very lively and interesting event. There are at least a dozen Harlem crews in training and twice as many outside crews.

Jack Nagle of the Harlem Rowing Club and McGuire and Foster are training for the senior double event in the Middle States Regatta. They are looked upon as a very strong pair, and are rowing in excellent form.

The Crescent Rowing Club has decided to enter a junior eight-oared crew, and there are fifteen candidates training for a seat in the boat. This will be the first entry the club has made in an open regatta since they were burned out several years ago, and Capt. McKeen says he intends to make a good showing. The club is contemplating the purchase of several new boats.

The Atalanta Boat Club's senior eight-oared crew is to be seen on the Harlem every evening training, under direction of Coach Villeverde. There are four new men in the crew, which is made up of the following members: Hughes, Hoffman, Cunningham, Rooney, Wishart, Shape, Hunt, and O'Connell. They are training for the Middle States and National Regattas.

The Dauntless has a firm looking junior eight in training, and the senior eight is working faithfully every evening. It will be entered in both the Middle States and National regattas.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will give a barge party Thursday evening. The barges will be decorated with flags and lanterns, and will leave the boathouse at 8 o'clock. A row up the river will follow, and a stop will be made at Morris Heights, where there will be supper and a dance. The club intends to make a bid for some of the Middle States Regatta events, and will enter a junior single, a junior double, senior double, a senior four-oared shell crew, and a junior four-oared gig crew.

James Wray, a professional sculler of Sydney, Australia, is a guest at the Harlem Rowing Club. He will remain here until Fall, and is anxious to make a match with any sculler in America barring Jake Gaudaur. He takes a practice spin in the Harlem twice a day, and has had several brushes with enthusiastic amateurs.

LONG ISLAND REGATTA.

Races Well Distributed Among the Various Boat Clubs Entered.

The Sheepshead Bay course was the scene of the twelfth annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association yesterday. Nearly 1,000 persons witnessed the six races on the programme. The course was one mile.

The contest for the Eagle Cup was won by the Flushing Boat Club in a poor race. The entries were the Nautilus, Flushing, and Varuna Boat Clubs. Nautilus ran into a yawl at the start, and Varuna got into a mud bank near the finish, so that Flushing won easily. Nautilus took second place; time—6:15.

The junior single scull race was won by S. G. Carr, Nassau Boat Club; John Haarstick, Varuna Boat Club, second, and the junior double scull by the Nassau Boat Club. The Nautilus Boat Club won the race for intermediate four gigs, and the junior four gigs went to the Varuna Boat Club, while the Staten Island club won in the senior four race, the Varuna Boat Club second. The prizes were gold medals and banners.

HOLLYWOOD PARK HORSE SHOW.

Prices Secured for Boxes 50 Per Cent. Over Those of Last Year.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—The sale of the boxes this afternoon for the Horse Show to be held on the grounds of the association, Hollywood Park, Long Branch, was remarkably successful. The prices secured were at an increase of 50 per cent. over those of last year. This is taken as an indication that this show will break all previous records for success.

Among the purchasers of boxes were Gen. Thomas C. Eckert, Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Mrs. Egbert J. Hidalgo, Walter E. Hildreth, A. Lewisohn, Former Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, Commissioner Richard Deeves, Henry Seligman, Jacob Rothschild, J. R. Benjamin, C. T. Cook, Robert Maclay, Jefferson Seligman, A. B. Proal, W. M. V. Hoffman, F. Gratz, Marks Arnheim, F. W. Roebling, E. A. Price, Edward F. Murphy, J. B. Doerr, Maurice S. Wormser, and Edward Wasserman.

Fitzsimmons Buys a Team.

Several hundred people gathered on Twenty-third Street between Third and Fourth Avenues yesterday afternoon and cheered "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilistic champion, as he drove up and down the block behind a beautiful team of bays. He made up his mind yesterday that he had money enough to own a good team, and he confided this decision to Martin Julian. Together they went to Dahlman's Horse Exchange, and several teams were prepared for Fitzsimmons's examination. Six teams were tried and cast aside before he saw anything that struck his fancy. Finally a large team of bays was harnessed and he took the reins. The animals suited, and he asked the price. He was told $900 would buy the team. Fitzsimmons replied: "All right; I'll take 'em." Then, turning to Julian, he instructed him to give the owner of the team a check.

LAST OF BRIGHTON RACES

A Bad Track the Usual Shower, and Small Fields of Horses.

AN EASY VICTORY FOR VOTER

Mr. Keene Won the Race for Gentlemen Riders with Rubicon, Getting the Silver Plate—Don't Care Had an Attack of "Nervousness."

The Brighton Beach Association wound up its two weeks' meeting yesterday with six races. Again a heavy track, once more showers, and general disappointment were the lot of the big crowd that assembled to see the sport. It has been a tumultuous meeting, with rain every day, some peculiar races, some good ones, and an evident disposition to compel owners to run their horses honestly, which it would be a good thing for other racing associations to imitate.

Voter Was Not Nervous.

The event of most value during the day was the Cyclone Handicap, at five furlongs, with eight starters, and Voter, with Sloane up, a hot favorite at 1 to 2. Just at the time set for the horses to go to the post the threatening clouds broke, and for ten minutes there was a steady downpour that made the track look very like a canal, only a bit of the sandy soil showing here and there on the turns. The race did not amount to much of a contest under the circumstances. With Perkins in the saddle, Billali was forced to the front, and he set as fast a pace as was possible under the circumstances. But, run as fast as he could, he was not able to shake off Voter, who followed him like a very persistent shadow to the head of the stretch. There Sloane gave Voter his head, and, going to the front, he won as he pleased by a couple of lengths from Billali, who, driven out, beat Cleophus for the second money by a half length.

It was pretty generally remarked that Voter showed no "nervousness" during the race, even though he is a son of Friar's Balsam, the sire of The Friar, and that all the get of that famous English sire are given to nervous attacks, according to R. Wyndham Walden, trainer of The Friar, who gave that excuse to the Coney Island Stewards as a reason for The Friar's discreditable running in a couple of stakes at the Sheepshead Bay meeting. Casseopia, another of the get of Friar's Balsam, was in the race, however, and she "vindicated" Walden, who trains her, by running seventh in a field of eight, thus showing enough of the "nervous" disposition to satisfy the Order of Nervous Friars.

Don't Care Didn't Win.

The Order of Nervous Friars was in evidence in the second race. Don't Care, who was a maiden up to Thursday, when he won from a lot of good stake horses, was a starter in an owners' handicap, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds. He had a lot of no-account horses to run against, with the exception of Michael III., yet he was beaten nearly a half-dozen lengths, finishing next to last in a field of five selling platers. It was a startling reversal of form, but was due to "nervousness," for every one knows that all the get of Galore trained by Mr. Walden are "very high-strung, of an exceedingly nervous disposition, and liable to run splendid races one day and disappointing ones the next time out of the stable," as he explained in the case of The Friar. It is useful for players of the races to remember this, and not bet on "nervous" horses unless the stable does so. There was of course nothing wrong in Don't Care's defeat, neither was there any betting on him by men who handle what is known as "educated money."

The fact is that Michael F. Dwyer showed the other owners a little trick in that owners' handicap. While all the rest entered their horses at the lightest possible weight, so as to get the advantage of little stable boys, Mr. Dwyer entered Michael III. at ninety-seven pounds, and so got the benefit of Sloane's services in the saddle. Of course Sloane "made monkeys" of the others, as was to be expected, and won by three lengths from Mont d'Or, who just nipped Sly Fox on the post because the rider of the latter thought he had the place safely, and eased up.

The Other Races.

Klepper made a runaway race of the opening dash at five furlongs for maiden three-year-olds, for which Concord, who seems destined never to win, was the favorite. Klepper got the race, though he was pushed a bit at the end, and the judges gave the place to Concord, though Fireside seemed to have got it surely enough.

Premier made a runaway race of the highweight handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, for which he was favorite, but four running, Cassette, the rank outsider in the betting, got the place from Miss Prim, the second choice, ridden by Littlefield, who also rides The Friar.

Demagogue had an easy victory in the Venture Stakes for two-year-olds, for which he and Nosey were about equal favorites. The latter got away very slowly and ran a much poorer race than usual.

The Cedarhurst for gentlemen riders, at a mile, was a farce, as Mr. Keene won with the greatest possible ease with Rubicon, who was a prohibitive favorite. The victory gave Mr. Keene the silver cup offered by the association to the rider who should win both the races for gentlemen riders.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.
1—Klepper, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. g., by Victory-Clio, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 .... (Littlefield)
2—Concord, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s., b. c., 3, 111, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.......... (Sims)
3—Fireside, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. c., 3, 101, 7 to 2.......... (Corbley)
Batchelor, 103, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Blazewood, 98, 15 to 1, (Collins;) Rossifer, 106, 15 to 1, (Sherrer;) Motorman, 103, 30 to 1, (Coylie;) Sibley, 103, 30 to 1, (Wilhite;) Fortune, 106, 50 to 1, (Clawson;) Athy, 108, 12 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Island King, 104, 50 to 1, (Harris,) and Templestowe, 101, 50 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran, and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by half a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Owner's Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:17½.
1—Michael III., C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Islington-Jessie C., 99½ pounds, 3 to 5 and out .... (Sloane)
2—Mont d'Or, Sensation Stable's b. c., 85, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.......... (Bennett)
3—Sly Fox, F. Regan's ch. c., 90, 8 to 1 .... (Shannon)
Don't Care, 84, 6 to 1, (Stanhope,) and Blarney Stone, 84, 6 to 1, (Corbley,) also ran, and finished as named.
Won easily by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:17¼.
1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Plaything, 4 years, 120 pounds, 1 to 2 and out .... (Sloane)
2—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., 4, 114, 10 to 1 and 7 to 5.......... (Van Kuren)
3—Miss Prim, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s b. f., 3, 105½, 3 to 1.......... (Littlefield)
4—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 109, 8 to 1.......... (Sims)
Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Cyclone Handicap, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.
1—Voter, James R. Keene's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 132 pounds, 1 to 2 and out .... (Sloane)
2—Billali, W. C. Daly's br. g., 112, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.......... (Perkins)
3—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 125, 5 to 1 .... (Sims)
Fireside, 88, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Storm King, 110, 15 to 1, (Sherrer;) Lady Mitchell, 108, 6 to 1, (Penn;) Casseopia, 120, 5 to 1, (Littlefield,) and Takanassee, 107, 12 to 1, (Wilhite,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Venture Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.
1—Demagogue, Hayman & Frank's br. c., by Magnetizer-Decoy, 107 pounds, 11 to 10 and out.......... (Penn)
2—Fixed Star, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 102, 12 to 1 and 2 to 1.......... (Wilhite)
3—Nosey, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 97, 6 to 5.......... (Clawson)
4—Junior, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 109, 8 to 1.......... (Littlefield)
Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Cedarhurst Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; gentlemen riders. Should the winner and rider be the same as the winner and his rider in the Hempstead Stakes, (Rubicon, ridden by Foxhall Keene,) the association will present the rider with a $250 cup. One mile. Time—1:53¾.
1—Rubicon, G. E. Smith's ch. h., by Rayon d'Or-Lilly R., 6 years, 152 pounds, 1 to 7.......... (Mr. Keene)
2—Rodman B, A. H. Barney's ch. g., 5, 144, 50 to 1.......... (Mr. Barney)
3—Nanki Pooh, Frank D. Beard's br. h., 5, 147, 4 to 1.......... (Mr. Robbins)
Won in a canter by three lengths; fifteen lengths between second and third.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

Two Accidents and Some Narrow Escapes by Horses and Drivers—Neil Alcyoner Won and Lost.

Although an occasional shower drove spectators at Fleetwood Park to cover yesterday afternoon, the day's sport was fairly well enjoyed. Bad work in the starter's box, worse in the judges' stand, and two accidents were the features of the afternoon, yet withal the game performances of the horses more than redeemed the sport.

Capt. C. H. McDonald, ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, and W. G. Leland again occupied the judges' stand. In the third heat of the 2:19-class pacing they declared no heat, because Driver Arthur appeared to them to not make honest efforts to win. It certainly did not look well to see a driver, lapping the leading horse, apparently sit quiet and make no effort to win. Arthur explained afterward that Gothonet, the horse he was driving, was a very peculiar animal, and had he applied the whip it would probably have forced Gothonet to a break, and when he breaks he usually swerves all over the track. However, the judges took Arthur out, and in the next heat substituted Thompson, who utterly failed to get the horse anywhere near the front in any of the succeeding heats.

By winning the heat in question Neil Alcyoner would have had three to his credit. On the judges' decision the race was practically taken from him after he had won three heats, for afterward Princess M. came to the front and won the race.

The unfinished races of Friday were first run off. In the 2:24 class, trotting, Red Wilton, with one heat to his credit, dropped the first heat yesterday to Bright Heart, and then went on and won two sraight and the race. In the last heat Thompson, driver of Bright Heart, was thrown out, but clung on to the reins, climbed back into his sulky, and proceeded. He managed to save his distance and second money.

In the 2:12 class, pacing race, Friday's other unfinished race, Gesner won the first heat of yesterday in a hard drive from Vixen. B. B. then went to the front and was never headed again, winning three heats and the race in one-two-three order.

The regular programme for the day was then taken up, with eight starters in the 2:18 class trotting. Betting on this race was quite spirited, King Chimes ruling favorite at $12, Ed Loch second choice at $8, with the field selling for $10. King Chimes took the first heat after a very pretty fight around the Point of Rocks.

In the second heat King Chimes hit himself when near the quarter pole, and Belton and Billy Gaines fought it out, the former having the most speed.

King Chimes won the next by good driving. It was observed that Ed Lock showed a strong disposition to "go some" in this heat, and his admirers predicted that he would be heard from in the next heat. Their predictions were realized, and he not only won the heat, but went on and added two others, winning the race.

The 2:19 class, pacing, also resulted in split heats, which, added to fearfully tiresome delays in the starting, prolonged the racing till long after sunset. It was in the second heat of this race that the other accident took place. Whepley had sent Little Barefoot along and at the quarter pole was going smoothly in the lead. An unfortunate skip disarranged the hopples, and in a flash the mare was struggling on the ground.

Thompson, driving Monte Cristo, immediately in rear, plunged over the prostrate mare. He managed to get clear, but Maguire and Marie Wellington were not so lucky, and what looked like a fatal mix-up ensued. Whepley rolled clear, and escaped with a bruise on the forehead. Maguire pitched on his right shoulder and got a bad shaking up. How men and horses escaped so easily appeared positively miraculous. Neil Alcyoner had all the speed of the ten starters in the first three heats in this race, cutting his record to 2:17½ in the second heat, but finally lost the race through the mistaken decision of the judges as explained.

During the afternoon the bay gelding Ed Loch was sold at auction for $2,050 to ex-Alderman Hughes. The gelding has a record of 2:18¼, and is a game racer.

The Summaries.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Red Wilton, br. s., by Wilton, dam by Red Wilkes (Lockwood)	1	4	4	1	1
Bright Heart, blk. s. (Thompson)	5	3	1	2	10
Tocsin Chimes, br s. (Valentine)	6	1	2	4	5
Snip Nose, b. g. (Stevens)	2	2	8	11	7
Bessie Jordan, b. m., (Arnold)	13	13	6	5	2
Holly Woodnut, b. s. (Lape)	4	5	3	8	9
Prince Eugene, br. s. (Richardson)	11	10	7	6	3
Kitty Maria, b. m. (Holsapple)	10	6	13	10	4
Martha H., ch. m. (Maguire)	8	11	5	7	8
Barnie S., ch. g. (Seery)	12	7	10	9	6
Alvaro, b. g., (Wilkinson)	7	8	12	12	dr
Col. Ruppert, b. s. (Herrington)	9	9	9	8	dis
Tudor, b. s. (Horton)	3	12	11	dr	
Quarterstaff, b. s. (Yearance)	dis				
Bell Johnson, b. m. (Davis)	dis				
Big Ben, b. g. (Mallette)	dis				

Time—2:21¼; 0:00; 2:21¼; 2:20½; 2:25¼.

2:12 Class, Pacing—Purse, $300.

B. B., r. g., by Forest Hal, (Tuthill)	6	6	1	1	1
Irvin, b. s., (Thompson)	1	3	3	2	2
Gesner, ch. g., (Washburn)	2	1	5	4	5
Gypsy M., br. m., (Atwood)	4	5	6	3	3
Sir Eld, blk. g. (Whipley)	4	4	4	5	4
Vixen, b. m., (Smith)	5	2	2	dis.	
Genevieve, b. m., (Brown)	dis.				

Time—2:16¼; 2:14¼; 2:15¼; 2:18¾; 2:17½.

2:18 Class, Trotting.—Purse $300.

Ed Lock, b. g., by Fayette Russell, dam Oriana, (Lockwood)	7	4	3	1	1	1
King Chimes, b. g., (Hendrickson)	1	6	1	2	4	2
Belton, b. g., (Brooks)	2	1	2	4	2	8
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Lippincott)	3	3	5	8	3	20
Billy Gaines, blk. g., (Tuthill)	4	2	4	5	dr.	
La Crosse Girl, b. m., (Manee)	6	5	6	dr.		
Coral Queen, gr. m., (Clark)	5	dis.				
American Wonder, blk. g., (Davis)	dis.					

Time—2:16¼; 2:21¼; 2:18¾; 2:20½; 2:23¼; 2:27.

2:19 Class, Pacing.—Purse $300.

Princess M., b. m., (Leary)	6	2	0	1	1	1
Neil Alcyoner, gr. g., (Halstead)	1	1	0	2	6	4
Marie Wellington, b. m., (Maguire)	2	9	0	3	2	3
Victor, gr. g., (Blake)	5	8	0	4	5	2
Nea, b. m., (Holsapple)	9	4	0	5	3	5
Gothonet, b. s., (Arthur & Thompson)	7	6	0	6	4	dr
Rose, b. m., (Hanford)	10	7	0	7	dr	
Monte Cristo, b. g., (Thompson)	8	5	0	dr		
Ambryou, blk. g., (Lippincott)	3	3	dr			
Little Barefoot, b. m., (Whipley)	4	10	dr			

Time—2:18¼; 2:17½; 0:00: 2:19½; 2:21¾; 2:24¾.

National Cycle Track Association.

The National Cycle Track Association held a meeting last evening at the Everett House, and all of the great tracks were represented. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the League of American Wheelmen, through President Potter and Albert Mott, Chairman of the Racing Board, to avoid any future conflict in dates of race meets. The association also formulated plans to promote a series of inter-State and inter-city races. A circuit of champion American and foreign riders was discussed, and details will be announced later. Applications for membership in the association from five additional tracks, which are at present outside the association, were received, and will be acted upon in the regular way.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS LOSE.

Misjudged Their Opponents and Left Out Some Good Players.

LONDON, July 24.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven representing the Marylebone Cricket Club, which was begun on Lord's Grounds on Thursday last, was continued to-day.

The home team in their first innings made 278 runs and 280 runs for eight wickets down in their second innings. The visitors scored 179 runs in their first innings and all out in their second innings for 152 runs.

In the early portion of their first innings the home players batted rather poorly and the visitors, rating them as a second-class team, decided to play the match without the services of Scattergood, H. C. Clark, and Coates. The Marylebone cricketers, however, when they got warmed up to their work, batted in excellent style and kept the runs of the Philadelphians down to a small number. The Gentlemen of Philadelphia will begin a match with an eleven representing Kent at Maidstone on Monday.

The Sports Club gave a dinner to the Gentlemen from Philadelphia this evening.

GIANTS SHOW SOME FORM

Gave Meekin Excellent Support and Won the Final Game in Chicago.

CINCINNATI IN SECOND PLACE

Baltimore Drops Back Into Third Position as a Result of a Defeat by Pittsburg—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	53	22	.707
Cincinnati	46	25	.648
Baltimore	47	26	.644
New York	44	30	.595
Cleveland	42	32	.568
Pittsburg	35	39	.473
Philadelphia	37	42	.468
Louisville	34	43	.442
Brooklyn	32	41	.438
Chicago	34	44	.436
Washington	28	45	.384
St. Louis	16	59	.213

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 16; Baltimore, 3.
Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 0; forfeited.
Boston, 5; Louisville, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 5.
Cincinnati-Brooklyn game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in Cincinnati, (two games.)
Baltimore in Cleveland.
Washington in St. Louis.
Louisville in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Friend again faced the Giants to-day, but the strain of two successive games proved too much for him, and he was very wild and was hit hard at the right time. Meekin pitched a steady game, received good support, and kept his hits well scattered excepting in one inning. Callahan made the star play of the game by a running catch in deep centre. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Everitt, 3b	0	0	3	1	1
McCor'k, ss	0	1	3	4	1
Callahan, cf	1	1	4	0	1
Anson, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Ryan, rf	1	2	1	1	0
Decker, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Connor, 2b	0	2	2	4	0
Friend, p	0	1	2	3	0
Donohue, c	0	0	4	0	0
Total	3	9	27	13	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b	1	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	4	6	2
Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Warner, c	1	2	1	2	0
Meekin, p	1	1	2	2	0
Total	7	12	27	15	2

Chicago .... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3
New York .... 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 3 0—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 5. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 9. Two-base hits—Clark, Warner. Three-base hits—Decker, Van Haltren, Warner. Sacrifice hits—Callahan, Joyce. Double plays—McCormick, Anson, (2,) Davis, Clark, (2.) Struck out—By Friend, 3; by Meekin, 1. Base on balls—Off Friend, 6; off Meekin, 2. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Philadelphia Forfeits a Game.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—At the end of the eighth inning to-day the Quakers had the home team beaten, but the game was decided against them—9 to 0—in the ninth. Umpire Emslie having been sent to Cincinnati, McGinty, the Cleveland substitute, and Boyle of the visitors acted as umpires. McGinty was judging balls and strikes. In the ninth inning he sent Zimmer to first on balls. Then he called two balls on Tebeau. The Phillies began to object and the game was delayed. Play was, however, resumed after a time. Next McGinty called a ball and two strikes. The visitors again protested. The next ball pitched was called a ball, giving the batter first. Then the visitors refused to play. At the expiration of three minutes McGinty gave the game to Cleveland. Score:

Cleveland .... 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—3
Philadelphia .... 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 11. Batteries—Cleveland, Young, and Zimmer; Philadelphia, Fifield and Clements. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Umpires—Messrs. McGinty and Boyle. Time—2:05.

Boston, 5; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.—Fraser pitched a fine game for the home team until the sixth inning, when two bases on balls, two errors, and a stolen base gave the Bostons three runs and the game. Klobedanz was taken out of the box in the last half of the sixth, after he had given three bases on balls. Nichols, who was substituted, succeeded in retiring the side without a run. Score:

Boston .... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0—5
Louisville .... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Louisville, 0. Base hits—Boston, 7; Louisville, 8. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz, Nichols, and Bergen; Louisville, Fraser and Wilson. Errors—Boston, 0; Louisville, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Time—2:05.

St. Louis, 7; Washington, 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The home team developed a batting streak in the seventh inning this afternoon, and made enough runs to win the game. Score:

Washington .... 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0—5
St. Louis .... 2 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 ..—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 3. Base hits—Washington, 14; St. Louis, 12. Batteries—Washington, McJames and McGuire; St. Louis, Hart and Douglass. Errors—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Time—2:05.

Pittsburg, 16; Baltimore, 3.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Baltimore was an easy mark for Pittsburg to-day. Hoffmesiter, the home team's new third baseman, made a great hit with the crowd by batting in five runs in three times at the bat, and figuring in four other tallies. Score:

Pittsburg .... 0 4 3 6 0 0 3 0 ..—16
Baltimore .... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 10; Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 17; Baltimore, 11. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hughey and Merritt; Baltimore, Blackburn and Clarke. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Baltimore, 5. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time—2:10.

Oritani F. C., 6; All Collegiate, 1.

The Oritani F. C. and All Collegiate team played an interesting game at the former's grounds, in Hackensack, yesterday. Score:

Oritani F. C. .... 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 ..—6
All Collegiate .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Hits—Oritani F. C., 11; All Collegiate, 7. Errors—Oritani F. C., 2; All Collegiate, 4. Batteries—Oritani F. C., Fishel and Dollard; All Collegiate, Dickson and Highley.

Eastern League Results.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 1; Scranton, 0.
At Toronto—Toronto, 8; Providence, 5. (First game.) Providence, 10; Toronto, 5. (Second game.)
At Montreal—Montreal, 17; Wilkesbarre, 9.

ON THE NEWPORT CLUB'S LINKS.

R. W. Goelet Wins the Cup Offered by I. Townsend Burden, Jr.

NEWPORT, July 24.—R. W. Goelet won the cup offered by I. Townsend Burden, Jr., to-day on the links of the Newport Golf Club, in the second weekly competitive match. The scores were as follows:

Name.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
R. W. Goelet	102	18	84
H. O. Smith, Jr.	95	4	91
R. Brooks	95	4	91
F. C. Smith	95	2	93
R. Terry, Jr.	93	..	93
M. S. Barger	102	8	94
I. T. Burden, Jr.	98	4	94
V. Sorchan	99	4	95
H. M. Brooks	103	8	95
J. A. Stillman	97	..	97
C. W. Yulee	115	18	97
W. Gammell	110	12	98
N. Thayer	116	18	98
J. Boc	107	4	103
H. Rogers	116	12	104
Dr. R. Terry	120	12	108
J. Ward	127	18	109
B. Winthrop	132	18	114

Aid for a Starving Family.

THE TIMES yesterday received $5 from A. B. and $2 from F. J. for the relief of the family of Frank Schiling, the painter, of 363 East Seventy-sixth Street, whose child died of starvation, because he had not been able to secure any work for seventeen weeks, as he is a non-union man. Last evening teh wife had laid down in a dark room, so as to save kerosene, and two neighbors, who had brought some soup and a few groceries, had to knock repeatedly before they could rouse her. Her husband had gone out, to see if he could get some aid from his friends. When the woman received the money and food she invoked God's blessings upon the givers.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES

Mile World's Record

Harry M. Sidwell, at Cincinnati, lowered World's Amateur Record for mile to 1:46 3-5 on a

Wolff-American

Swept the Field

At Manhattan Field yesterday Wolff-American riders took everything in sight.

Besides winning nearly all the heats, they captured

3 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 2 Thirds.

3 & 5 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave.

135-137 W. 125th St.

POLICE AND FIREMEN MEET

They Compete for Charity in Track and Field Events on Manhattan Field.

FAST RIDERS FROM CHICAGO

Representatives from Brooklyn, Newark, and the Windy City Tussle with Local Champions—Many Spills in Bicycling Races—One Fireman's Arm Broken.

Brawny policemen and muscular firemen, in the name of charity, pitted against each other in athletic events of diverse character, attracted a crowd of 5,000 persons to Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon in The New York Herald's tournament for the Free Ice, Police Gymnasium, and Firemen's Pension Funds. In several of the cycling events the entries did not include either firemen or policemen, but the interest centred in the contests where the fire fighters and city peace guardians vied shoulder to shoulder. Outside the grounds, from the viaduct and from "Deadhead" Hill, fully 2,500 watched the sports, and both within and without the Field the crowds were fiercely enthusiastic, cheering frantically alike the success and failure of the athletes.

Delegations were there from Chicago's Police and Fire Departments, from Brooklyn, and from Newark. The visitors fought to win, and took away no small share of the laurels. Chicago firemen took all the places in the one-mile race for firemen only. It was a Brooklyn man who finished first in the five-mile bicycle race for firemen and policemen not members of the bicycle squads, and quite a sprinkling of second and third prizes rained upon Chicago henchmen. New Yorkers, as was expected, won most of the events, but the Western visitors were full of life and speed, and forced their metropolitan companions to their finest efforts.

From the amateur—and very much amateur—nature of the events the time was slow, but the contests were none the less entertaining. To the many wheelmen who were among the spectators it was a sight to be relished to watch the bicycle "cops," stripped of their blue raiment, and hustling each other around the track. Owing to the somewhat general lack of racing skill, there were many spills, in fact, hardly a race was free from one or more, and as a corollary the referee was deluged with protests. In a few instances "ringers" entered and won, but they were detected and disqualified. Joseph Wagner, fireman, of Engine Company No. 59, fractured one of his arms in a spill.

The actors' race had four entries, and was funny all around. "Billy" Shields a "Rube" trick rider, won and was protested on the ground of professionalism. He was disqualified, and Edward Redway was declared the winner. Then Fred Campbell, who had entered attired as the "Weariest Waggles that ever wabbled," filed a protest against the winner because his costume consisted of a racing suit with a placard "Jimmey Michael—Nit."

Rain interfered greatly with the events, and at one time the field was deserted. The extensive programme was finished just as the track was becoming dark. The summary:

Track and Field Events.

Seventy-five Yards—Open Only to Policemen and Firemen—Won by Charles Madigan, Fourteenth Precinct, Brooklyn; second, Thomas Coleman, Tenth Precinct, New York; third, Joseph Bradley, New York. Time—0:08 4-5.

One Hundred-Yard Dash—Open Only to Policemen and Firemen—Won by Martin J. Regan, Eighth Precinct, New York; second, Michael J. Cregan, N. W. S. A. C.; third, James A. Parthington, St. George A. C. Time—0:11.

Hop, Step, and Jump—Open Only to Policemen and Firemen—First, Thomas Slattery, New York, 42 feet 4½ inches; second, Eugene Sullivan, Fourth Precinct, New York, 39 feet 3 inches; third, John McCarthy, Fifteenth Precinct, New York, 38 feet 9½ inches.

Half-Mile Walk.—Open Only to Policemen and Firemen.—Won by Frederick Durr, Thirty-fourth Precinct, New York; second, George H. Grabe, H. & L. 16, New York; third, William E. Dobbin, Fourteenth Precinct, New York. Time—3:56 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Open Only to Policemen and Firemen.—Won by Patrick J. Brennan, Engine Company 26, New York; second, W. J. Lennon, Engine Company 11, New York; third, F. W. Hillman, Twenty-eighth Precinct. Time—5:05.

220-Yard Dash.—Policemen and Firemen of Ten Years' Service or More.—Won by J J. F. Reidell, Twenty-first Precinct, New York; second, P. J. Brennan, Engine Company 26, New York; third, T. F. Wade, New York. Time—0:26 2-5.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer.—Policemen and Firemen.—First, Michael O'Sullivan, Xavier A. C., 143 feet 4 inches; second, Thomas Slattery, New York, 115 feet 7½ inches; third, James E. Monoghan Pastime A. C., 106 feet 1 inch.

440-Yard Run.—Firemen and Policemen Only—Won by Michael J. Cregan, N. W. S. A. C.; second, John P. Howe, Hook and Ladder No. 7, New York; third, Frederick Durr, Thirty-fourth Precinct. Time—0:56 4-5.

Throwing the Discus.—Policemen and Firemen Only—First, Michael O'Sullivan, Xavier A. C., 106 feet 3½ inches; second, Thomas Slattery, New York, 99 feet 10 inches; third, Frederick W. Hillman, Twenty-eighth Precinct, New York, 89 feet 7½ inches.

Bicycle Events.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—For Firemen and Policemen Not Members of the Bicycle Squad, Four Heats—Final heat won by George M. Gilmore, Hook and Ladder No. 14, Chicago Fire Department; second, Charles H. Haussler, Nineteenth Precinct, New York; third, James Maloney, Chicago. Time—3:14 2-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—For firemen and policemen not of bicycle squads; ten years or more service. Won by James Fitzgibbon; second, George W. Macfail; third, Louis Steilner. Time 1:23 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Open only to bicycle-squad men. Four heats. Final heat won by J. A. Scott, New York; second, H. Conneally, New York; third, T. W. Mullarky, New York. Time—3:21 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Amateur. Three heats. Final heat won by W. H. McKeag, Logan Wheelmen; second, David Flynn, Triumph Wheelmen; third, Frank Antonsanti, Logan Wheelmen. Time—2:38 2-5.

One Mile Bicycle Race. Handicap.—Open to all Amateurs—Won by W. A. La Due, Newburgh Wheelmen, scratch; second, W. F. Wahrenberger, New York, 60 yards; third, Joseph Thompson, Greenwich Wheelmen, 20 yards. Time—2:23 1-5.

Five-Mile Bicycle Race.—Firemen and policemen not members of bicycle squads—Won by M. J. Cummings, Brooklyn; second, Frederick Widder, H. and L. 21, New York; third, Anton Kercher, Chicago. Time—14:31 4-5.

Actors' Bicycle Race—Won by Edward Ridway; second, Frederic Melville; third, Fred Campbell. Time—2:55.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Firemen only. Two heats. Final heat won by George M. Gelimore, Chicago; second, Anton Kercher, Chicago; third, James Maloney, Chicago. Time—3:02 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Firemen and policemen not members of bicycle squads. Won by G. M. Ross, Jr., Hook and Ladder 16, New York; second, S. W. Johnson, Fifteenth Precinct, New York; third, G. A. Grabe, Hook and Ladder 16, New York; fourth, James Maloney, Chicago. Time—3:02 2-5.

Tandem Bicycle Race.—Won by T. W. Mullarky, New York, and George Schoenich, New York; second, W. F. O'Connell and R. E. Remington; third, H. W. Lehmkahl and J. A. Scott. Time—2:24 4-5.

Five-Mile Bicycle Race.—Open only to Police Bicycle Squad members. Won by T. W. Mullarky, New York; second, George Schoenich, N. Y.; third, W. F. O'Connell, New York. Time—14:14 1-5.

The principal officers were: Cycling.—Referee—Will R. Pitman, L. A. W. State Racing Board; Judges—Dr. S. J. O'Neill, Y. W.; Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield, John B. Yates, New York Athletic Club; Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, John W. Vrooman, New York City, and ex-Register Ferdinand Levy. Athletic.—Referee—James E. Sullivan, New Jersey Athletic Club; Judges—A. G. Jacobs, Multonomah Athletic Club, Portland, Oregon; James Frawley, K. A. C.; Samuel Zucker, K. A. C.; Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant, Harry Cornish, K. A. C.; John F. Ryan, Atlanta (Ga.) Athletic Club, and F. A. Steiner; Judge of Walking—Harry Dimse, P. A. C.; Chief Scorer—J. F. Fitch, Jr.; Marshal—Charles White; and Starter—W. H. Robinson, Outing A. C.

RAIN STOPS CYCLE RACES.

After Several Events Had Been Decided, the Hudson County Wheelmen's Meet Was Postponed.

A heavy shower, that placed the half-mile track at the West Side Driving Park, Jersey City, in a deplorable condition, caused a postponement of the fourth annual meet of the Hudson County Wheelmen, which began shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was at the completion of the final heat of the half mile novice race that the storm set in, and as the park affords but little protection in the way of shelter, two-thirds of the crowd, including a number of women, were exposed to the elements. When the management saw the condition of the track it announced the postponement. Another date will be selected in a few days.

What little racing there was proved interesting. The final heat of the half-mile novice race resulted in a bit of a surprise. The winner turned up in the person of J. A. Scott, a mere boy. He rode a clever race, and his time of 1:12 4-5 on a very heavy track stamps him a dangerous competitor in short-distance races.

The final heat of the half-mile open would have furnished the best sport of the day. Ray Dawson, and Irwin A. Powell of the New York Athletic Club and G. Reith of the Harlem Wheelmen, three of the fastest amateurs in the East, qualified, and were all anxious to win the honors. Dawson was particularly anxious to beat his clubmate, but the rain interfered, much to their disappointment. A summary of the races decided follows:

Half Mile, Novice.—Four Heats—First two and pacemaker in each heat to qualify for final.

First Heat—Won by C. Hallock Ajax C. C.; L. Chanaud, Jersey City, second; H. H. Walkland, Newark, third. Time—1:16 4-5.

Second Heat—Won by James Wilson, New York; G. F. Taylor, Hobo C. C., second; W. L. Bradley, Niantic W., third. Time—1:19 1-5.

Third Heat—Won by J. A. Scott, Hudson County W.; H. A. Jackson, Jersey City, second; C. F. Ludin, New York Century W., third. Time—1:14 4-5.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. Clare, Brooklyn; J. A. Yeandle, Jersey City, second; W. T. Downs, Newark, third. Time—1:13⅗.

Final Heat—Won by J. A. Scott, Hudson County W.; C. Hallock, Ajax C. C., second; J. Wilson, New York, third. Time—1:12 4-5.

Half-Mile, Open.—Four Heats—First two and pacemaker in each heat to qualify for final.

First Heat—Won by J. G. Hutchion, Windsor Terrace W.; H. Y. Bedell, Riverside W., second; W. H. Ferris, Atlanta W., third. Time—2:39 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by M. R. Brown, Lyndhurst, N. J.; R. A. Miller, Greenwich W., second; W. J. Neary, Bellville B. C., third. Time—2:37 3-5.

Third Heat—Won by B. C. Fuller, N. H. C. C.; Ray Dawson, New York A. C., second; M. Shannon, Union County Cyclers, third. Time—2:37.

Fourth Heat—Won by Irwin A. Powell, New York A. C.; G. Reith, Harlem W., second; O. Helbig, Roseville C. C., third. Time—2:32 1-5.

JENKINS FOR CHIEF CONSUL.

Buffalo Man Named to Succeed I. B. Potter—Committees Appointed.

Walter S. Jenkins of Buffalo, N. Y., has been nominated for Chief Consul of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, to succeed the present incumbent, Isaac B. Potter, who has given notice that he will not serve another term. The Nominating Committee was appointed at the semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Officers in Saratoga on June 21, and consists of William C. Vrooman, F. M. Frobisher, and William H. Baker. For Vice Consul they have nominated Milo M. Belding of New York City.

A bulletin signed by Chief Consul Potter appoints the following committees to make nominations for representatives in the State Board of Officers to be voted for at the next election:

First District.—New York, Richmond, and Westchester Counties—M. M. Belding, Jr., Dr. Louis C. Le Roy, and George C. Pennell.

Second District.—Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties—R. L. Stillson, Charles F. Cole, and John Barnett.

Third District.—Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Albany, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Schoharie, and Fulton Counties—C. B. Benson, A. G. Sherry, and George M. Chism.

Fourth District.—Wayne, Oswego, Cayuga, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Herkimer, Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, and Schuyler Counties—Eugene F. Pugh, Edward Leonard, and Julius G. Linsley.

Fifth District.—Chemung, Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Cortland, Tompkins, and Tioga Counties—G. M. Millspaugh, W. H. Hecox, F. H. Warner.

Sixth District.—Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Erie, Livingston, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Monroe, and Allegheny Counties—William R. Lansing, C. J. Dwyer, W. L. Beck.

The nomination of Mr. Jenkins for Chief Consul has been expected by many, but a large New York following would prefer a New York League member for the office, and the Buffalo nominee will probably gain election only after a contest.

Sharpshooter Zimmermann's Victory.

Gus Zimmermann, the champion rifle shot of this city, who has distinguished himself on the other side in rifle shooting contests, scored another victory Friday at Strasburg. The New York sharpshooters had a match there with the cracks of the place. A private cable message received yesterday announced that Zimmermann carried away the first prize. The conditions of the match were that each contestant was to fire one shot at the point target, the distance being 1,000 feet. He made the highest score, defeating some of the best shots from all over the world. The news caused much rejoicing among Zimmermann's friends in this city.

Third Avenue Bicycle Parade.

A bicycle parade, consisting of 500 members of the Third Avenue Railroad Employes' Mutual Relief Association, will be held Saturday evening. S. F. Reynolds, the inspector of the road, will be the Grand Marshal of the occasion. This will be followed, Aug. 4, by their seventh annual picnic and games at Brommer's Union Park, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Willis Avenue.

American Race Winnings in England.

LONDON, July 24.—The Beresford-Lorillard racing partnership has been fairly profitable. The stable has won £5,781 in stakes alone already during the present season. Another American horse has aggregated £1,183.

American Horses Entered for 1899.

LONDON, July 24.—For the Derby of 1899 August Belmont has entered two horses, Richard Croker two, J. R. Keene three, Pierre Lorillard two, and Foxhall Keene one. For the Oaks of 1899 Mr. Croker has entered three, J. R. Keene two, and Pierre Lorillard two.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Pruss an Law of Associations Bill Defeated in the Lower House of the Diet.

THE VOTE STOOD 209 TO 205

Dr. Miquel Spoke in Favor of the Measure and Herr Richter Against It, Predicting a Dissolution of the House—End of the Session.

BERLIN, July 24.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet the discussion of the Law of Associations bill, as modified in the upper house, was begun to-day. Baron von der Recke urgently requested the Deputies to pass the bill in the form approved by the upper house. He said: "The bill constitutes an effective remedy against the ever-growing agitation of the Social Democrats, especially in the rural districts and among the reservists."

Herr Lieber said that the Centrists would adhere to their former attitude and would oppose the bill in its present form. That the measure would not have the anticipated effect had already been proved, he contended, by the result of the anti-Socialist law.

Herr von Dedlitz declared that the Free Conservatives would support the bill; and he called upon the Government, in case the bill were not passed, to convoke a better advised Parliament. Dr. Rickert said that the existing law was already too severe, as had been demonstrated by the situation in Pomerania.

Dr. Miquel declared that it was useless to attempt to influence the different political parties, since they intended to abide by their decisions. The bill, however, he said, was in no way a campaign step against civil liberties. He hoped that economic differences might be removed by some compromise between the various branches of industry which would receive Government approval. The Government would shortly determine the course to be followed, and, if the bill passed, would instruct the officials to exercise caution in applying it, though there would still be room for mistakes. [Laughter from the Left and cheers from the Right.]

Herr Richter, the Radical leader, expressed himself as greatly surprised by Dr. Miquel's speech, which, he said, might be read for or against the bill. "What is the use," he cried, "of fine words about the protection of the weak, and a policy of concentration, when the mouths of the weak are shut, when the National Liberals are repulsed by the great manufacturers, and when the Government intends to split the Liberals. If the bill is defeated the Government will be compelled to dissolve the House."

Dr. Miquel reported that Herr Richter's diatribes would not affect any Ministry of any character.

Only two Liberals, Schoof and Bueck, voted for the bill.

After a spirited debate, the Law of Associations bill, as amended in the upper house and there adopted, was rejected by a vote of 209 against 205.

At the joint session of both houses Dr. Miquel read the royal message terminating the session. Enthusiastic "Hochs" were then given for the King.

It is reported in the lobbies that the National Liberals have decided to expel Herr Schoof.

LONDON SPECTATOR'S COMMENT.

It Says Emperor William Will Make the Next Move.

LONDON, July 24.—The Spectator, anticipating the defeat of the Law of Associations bill in the lower house of the Prussian Diet, says:

"Emperor William will then make the next move. It is reported that he has been insisting upon the adoption of the bill and is ready to take almost any step, even a revision of the Constitution, rather than be defeated. The Agrarians are urging him to adopt the most determined courses."

A CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

Widespread Agitation Against the Present Financial Policy.

MADRID, July 24.—El Liberal says that the political situation in Portugal is serious. There is widespread agitation, according to El Liberal, against the financial propositions of the Government of Portugal, and the Conservatives and Liberals have combined to maintain order.

IRISH CHARACTER DOUBTED.

Victoria's Wish to Establish a Residence in Ireland Opposed.

LONDON, July 24.—Lord Charles Beresford, writing to the press in reference to the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland, says:

"I know it to be a fact that the Queen has made strenuous efforts to obtain a royal residence in Ireland, but her generous wish has been unfulfilled because of the opposition of her advisers, who have invariably entertained an unworthy doubt of Irish character."

HIDDEN BODIES AT SEVILLE.

Put in the Church Tower to Please the Children's Parents.

LONDON, July 24.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that additional investigations into the matter of the finding of the bodies of twenty-six infants in rough deal boxes in the tower of St. Peter's Church at Saville shows that no crime was committed.

The bodies were hidden in the tower by the church warden, Orellana, for the purpose of pleasing families who superstitiously preferred concealment there to interment in the graveyard. The wife of the sacristan who was placed under arrest has been released.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

Sale of Relics Left by Him at the Castle of Culloden.

LONDON, July 24.—During the week there has been a sale of relics of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" at the old Castle of Culloden which has excited widespread interest. The highest price paid for a single lot was £750, given by J. E. Johnson of Chicago for the bedstead which the Prince used three nights before the battle, of massive mahogany frame and carved pillars, with the original hangings.

The Queen, through her agent, purchased for £160 the walking stick which the Prince left leaning against the bed the night before the battle.

NO THREAT IMPLIED.

H. M. S. Renown Not Coming Here in Reply to the Sherman Letter.

LONDON, July 24.—Dispatches from Washington say that in many parts of the United States the ordering of her Majesty's ship Renown to American waters as the flagship of the British North Atlantic squadron is regarded as Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Sherman in the sealing controversy, inasmuch as this is the first time that a battleship of the first class has been sent into that quarter.

The facts of the case are that the Admiralty had decided to send the Renown weeks before Secretary Sherman's special dispatch to Ambassador Hay was written.

French Officers to Teach Colombians.

PARIS, July 24.—The Figaro says that Gen. Billot, the Minister of War, has arranged with Senhor Reyes, the Colombian Minister to France, to place at the disposal of the Republic of Colombia a military mission, to consist of three French officers of the rank of Captain, as instructors of the Colombian troops in military tactics. The commission will start for Bogota at the end of next month.

Dahomey-Togo Boundary Ratified.

PARIS, July 24.—Yesterday M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, and Count von Münster Ledenburg, the German Ambassador to France, exchanged ratifications of the recent delimitations of the frontiers of Dahomey and Togo, on the coast of Guinea, Western Africa.

NO EVACUATION OF THESSALY.

Denial of the Report that the Turks Are Withdrawing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.—There is no foundation whatever for the report that the Government has begun the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Thessaly.

The question has not yet been discussed at any of the conferences between the Ambassadors and Tewfik Pasha.

WORK FOR CRETAN AUTONOMY.

Turkish Commissioner Arrives at Canea to Begin Negotiations.

CANEA, Crete, July 24.—Djevad Pasha, the special Turkish Commissioner sent here to mediate between the Mussulmans and the Admirals of the international fleet with a view of reconciling the former to a scheme of autonomy, landed this morning. All the Ottoman authorities immediately called upon him, but the Admirals declined either to salute him or to visit him.

The foreign Consuls have declared unanimously that as Djevad Pasha comes as a military commandant, it is his duty to call upon them first, after which they would return his visit. But they will not go in uniform, as they decline to acknowledge any title for Djevad Pasha except that of military commandant.

ARGUMENT FOR BIMETALLISM.

Possible Victory of American Free Silver Party Used to Influence British Capitalists.

LONDON, July 24.—A definite answer is expected from the British Government within the next few days to the proposal of the United States and France for a bimetallic conference.

The United States Bimetallic Commissioners are confident that the invitation will be accepted, but the movement meets with the solid opposition of British capitalists, who argue that the British financial system is satisfactory, and that the Government should not be called upon to assist other governments that may be in distress. The only argument which weighs with them in favor of a conference is the fear that unless international action is taken for the coinage of silver, the free-silver party will succeed in the United States and bring on a financial panic, in which British investments would suffer.

It is understood that this argument has been advanced by one of the Commissioners who has been most active in endeavoring to enlist the support of the Rothschilds and other big financiers.

MR. CROKER COMING HOME.

Announcement that He Will Sail for New York on Aug. 18.

LONDON, July 24.—Richard Croker will sail for New York on Aug. 18.

STEAMER STRIKES TWO BARKS.

The Cheruskia in Collision Twice in the River Elbe.

HAMBURG, July 24.—The German steamer Cheruskia, Capt. Schlaefke, which arrived here to-day from New Orleans, via Newport News, was in collision in the River Elbe with the German bark Gotha, Capt. Prehn, which put back here damaged, July 22, from a voyage to the West Indies, and with the Norwegian bark Daniel, Capt. Grandsen, from South America. Both barks were damaged, but to what extent is not yet known.

BRITAIN ANNEXING ISLANDS.

One of the Palmyra Group, Owned by Hawaii Since 1862, Among Those Occupied.

HONOLULU, July 17.—The schooner Norma arrived from the South Seas on July 15. While the vessel was cruising Capt. Rosehill secured sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that England had taken formal possession of a number of small fertile islands in that portion of the globe without stopping to inquire who the owners might be. There are many lagoon islands that are very fertile, but uninhabited. They are now being brought under cultivation for English companies, who are planting cocoanut groves and other tropical fruits for the export trade.

The most marked evidence of English possession was found on the Palmyra group, situated in something like latitude 5 North, longitude 130 West. This is considered the more remarkable because the islands, which are of the lagoon formation and some fourteen in number, have been owned by the Hawaiian Government since 1862, and are published as such in South Sea island geographies. They were taken possession of formally in the name of the Hawaiian Government in 1862 by a master mariner who was given to exploring.

"I had not visited Palmyra Islands for perhaps a dozen years until A. Gozens, a planter who came with me from Hull Island, and I went ashore there a few weeks ago," said Capt. Rosehill. "Almost the first thing that attracted our attention on the island was the remnant of an old flagpole at the foot of which a proclamation, written on cloth, but for the most part effaced by the weather, was nailed to a stout piece of planking.

"We could only make out enough of the wording to indicate that the sign was a proclamation declaring the island among the possessions of Great Britain. Evidently a party had landed from a man-of-war there a short time ago and remained there for some time, for the camp stakes were still in the ground and heaps of ashes around which the campfires had blazed. Bits of clothing and trappings picked up about the place bore the initials of H. M. S. Penguin."

WHAT THEY SAY IN CHICAGO.

A Report of a Huge Trust for Western Credulity.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Post says: "An industrial combination on a scale which will mark an epoch in centralization is promised in the near future. According to Stock Exchange gossip the following corporations are mentioned as likely soon to merge their identity in one colossal whole:

"Standard Oil Company, United States Leather Company, American Sugar Refining Company, National Lead Company, United States Rubber Company, American Tobacco Company, American Spirits Manufacturing Company, American Cotton Oil Company, New York, Chicago and Bay State Gas Company. Total capital, $535,-000,000.

"To this amount of capital stock must be added the various sums represented by bonds of the above companies together with the appreciation in value of some of the stocks—Standard Oil alone representing nearly four times its nominal face value—which together will bring the total value of capital interested to double the above total or in round figures to $1,000,000,000.

"The guiding spirit in this mammoth combination is said to be the Standard Oil Company."

Charles C. Delmonico Arrives.

Charles C. Delmonico reached town yesterday on the American Line steamship Paris, and is expected to remain here a few days. He was looking well, and was much sunburned. Mr Delmonico paid a visit to his restaurant, and later went out with some friends. He said that there was no truth in the report that he had been suffering from mental trouble. At his house, 229 West Fourteenth Street, it was said yesterday that he was not expected home.

Ex-Minister Terrell Arrives.

Alexander W. Terrell, ex-Minister to Turkey, returned to this country yesterday. He went at once to a quiet hotel, and tried to keep out of reach of the newspapers. When asked about his experiences in Turkey, Mr. Terrell said that he could not discuss diplomatic affairs, and he knew nothing else of interest. He had his baggage sent to Red Bank, N. J., where he has a cottage, and where he will spend a few days before returning to Austin, Texas.

Soldiers Wheel 2,000 Miles.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Lieut. Moss and twenty troopers of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry reached here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, having completed their 2,000-mile ride on bicycles from Fort Missoula, Montana. They started June 14. The men are in good condition, and Lieut. Moss expresses himself as well satisfied with the test.

UP THE MESA ENCANTADA

Prof. Libbey's Party Uses the Life Saving Service Apparatus with Success.

PRINCETON'S EXPLORING PARTY

Great Contributions to Science Expected from Researches to be Made on the High Elevation in New Mexico.

LAGUNA, N. M., July 24.—The Mesa Encantada was climbed yesterday by Prof. William Libbey's party. The apparatus of the life-saving service was used with success.

The climbing of the Mesa Encantada will result in the exploration of a mystery which has for years tantalized and baffled science, curiosity, and cupidity.

The mesa is 700 feet high and includes thousands of acres. It rises from the wide plains of New Mexico, near Albuquerque, perpendicularly. Its every side is sandstone cliff. It is about in the shape of a figure "8," and at the narrow point between the two loops is only a few rods wide.

It was at this point that Prof. Libbey intended to make his attempt when he started from Princeton several weeks ago. He began operations on Monday, July 19, with twelve of William J. Eddy's kites with which he hoped to lift a pulley with a small rope attached high enough in the air to drop them on the surface of the mesa. The plan was to use the smaller rope to draw up a cable large enough to climb upon safely.

This seems to have failed, although Prof. Libbey and Mr. Eddy both had much confidence in it. The professor, however, carried with him mortars such as are used in the United States Life Saving Service for shooting lines from shore to endangered ships. These have evidently been successful, and the problem of how to climb the mesa has been solved.

The first man who went up on Prof. Libbey's rope was probably the first man whose foot has touched that elevated plain in centuries. Along the bottoms of the cliffs there are masses of débris from the heights above, in which pieces of pottery like those left by the lost races of cliff dwellers at Casa Grande and other cañons of the Southwest.

There were also bones like some which have been found fossilized elsewhere and identified as remains of the eohippus, the remote ancestor of the horse, and the rhinoceros. These bones are not fossilized, and the scientists are not only convinced that those animals were on the mesa at a later period than anywhere else in the world, but even have a faint hope that living specimens exist there.

Some have gone yet further and dreamed of people being there—the last of the mysterious lost races, who are supposed to have had a history antedating that of the oldest records of Egypt.

The Indians have innumerable legends connected with the mesa, but none of its inhabitants. They believe the towering cliffs surround and guard an enchanted land in which no man may live.

From the plains it can be seen that the top is covered with verdure, and irregularities in the surface are discernible and are supposed to be the craters of volcanoes and the basins of lakes. A sound like that of running water is also heard sometimes. As a matter of fact, however, the mesa has been the one part of this earth of which no more was really known than is of the surface of the planet Mars.

It is believed that some race of cliff dwellers established themselves and lived upon this inaccessible fortress many centuries ago, and either abandoned its home or was cut off from communication with the remainder of the world by some accident, and gradually died out.

It is practically certain that Prof. Libbey, who is a geologist and explorer, will find one of the richest harvests of antiquities in which a scientist ever reveled, and that his investigations will throw a flood of light upon the history, habits, characteristics, and fate of people who seem to have vanished before history began, and of whom what knowledge is possessed is as vague as it is fascinating.

There is a general belief in the West that there are enormous deposits of precious minerals upon the mesas. While these are not the chief objects of Prof. Libbey's exploration, he was confident that he would find at least enough treasure to pay for the expenses of the expedition.

OPPORTUNITIES IN BOLIVIA.

Louis Paz, the first Minister ever accredited to the United States from Bolivia, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Westminster Hotel. He was seen last night, and through Consul General T. Alyandras Santos talked of his country and its relations to the United States.

"President Alonzo of our country," he said, "is a young man just elected to office, and is a great admirer of your country. He sent me here to study particularly your railroads, which he thinks are the finest in the world. He also instructed me to investigate your mining system. Before my mission is at an end I hope to travel all over the United States and to show your capitalists and emigrants what a grand country we have.

"We have just passed laws in the interest of immigration. We have more gold in Bolivia than they have in Klondike, and one does not have to freeze and starve to death to get it. There is not a stream in all Bolivia where gold cannot be washed out. With modern mining machinery there are vast quantities of the precious metal to be had. I hope to interest capitalists in our gold possibilities. One of the greatest opportunities to men of small means is offered to them in the development of the rubber and cocoa leaf industries. Under our new laws any one can stake out a grove of rubber trees and make it his own property."

Regarding the new tariff law, Señor Paz said he does not think it would have any effect on the business of his country, as their exports as yet are inconsiderable. "We have in contemplation, however, a railroad to connect the interior with the coast," he said, "and when that is built our export trade will grow immensely."

Minister Paz will go to Washington to-day and present his credentials to President McKinley. He is a member of the present Bolivian Senate and was Minister of the Interior under the former administration.

CORONER EXPLAINS A TRAGEDY.

PROVIDENCE, July 24.—Coroner Granger, who conducted the inquest in the Oakland Village tragedy last April, which involved the deaths of three persons, Edwin M. Reynolds, his wife, Abbie J., and their adopted daughter, Savilla, now claims after carefully examining the evidence, that Savilla Reynolds was the victim of an assault. He says that her outcries aroused Mrs. Reynolds, who was ill and in bed, that when discovered the assailant, to escape punishment, killed Mrs. Reynolds and Savilla, and then realizing that that would not shield him, committed suicide. The suicide, he says, was Edwin M. Reynolds, whose body was found close beside the charred remains of Savilla.

BASEBALL MAN ELOPES.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 24.—J. C. Strouthers, late manager of the Mansfield Inter-State team, has eloped with Lena Tait, daughter of James J. Tait, a plumber, for whom she kept books. Strouthers and the young woman had been quite intimate, against her father's will, and a few evenings ago Tait created a scene at the hotel by threatenings to shoot Strouthers.

Last night Strouthers procured a livery team and drove to Ashland with the girl, where they abandoned the team and at midnight started east on the Erie, since which time nothing has been heard from them, although the girl's father has been endeavoring to get on their track and make things lively for the ex-baseball manager.

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE.

OMAHA, July 24.—A petition has been filed in the United States Circuit Court asking that Judge William D. Cornish be appointed special master in the decree of foreclosure about to be issued against the Union Pacific Railway to make the sale and execute the provisions of the decree. This petition is signed by all the parties in interest.

Twenty-nine Sea Lions in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—In the Santa Fé yards are twenty-nine sea lions. They arrived to-day from the Pacific coast, and belong to Capt. James R. Mullett. Capt. Mullett says the lions are worth $70,000.

CLARENCE A. SEWARD DEAD

Eminent Patent Lawyer Expires from Heart Failure at the Dezeng Homestead in Geneva, N. Y.

IN FEEBLE HEALTH FOR WEEKS

His Uncle Was William H. Seward—A Short but Notable Career in Washington—Fond of Books and Club Life.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 24.—Clarence Armstrong Seward, who had been gradually sinking for several weeks from general debility, died at the Dezeng homestead, his country home, at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure. He was surrounded by his family in his last moments, including his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Endicott and Miss Seward.

He came to Geneva four weeks ago in an enfeebled condition, but was able to be around the house until last Monday, since which time he was confined to his room. He passed away peacefully, without much suffering, and all the physical comforts that the luxurious Dezeng homestead could afford.

His illness, originating from an attack of la grippe, was aggravated by his grief over the loss of a daughter a short time since.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, and will consist of prayers at the home in the morning, after which the body will be taken to Auburn, where the burial will take place, with services at St. Peter's Church at 3:30 o'clock.

Clarence Armstrong Seward was born in New York City, Oct. 7, 1828. His father was a brother of William H. Seward and son of Dr. Samuel S. Seward, who was the descendant of a Welsh immigrant to Connecticut. When seven years old Clarence A. lost both of his parents, and was received into his uncle's family and brought up as one of its members. He was graduated from Hobart College at Geneva, N. Y., in 1848, studied law in the office of Morgan & Blatchford in Auburn, and began its practice as a partner of Samuel Blatchford, whom he assisted in the compilation of the "New York Civil and Criminal Justice," published in 1850. With Mr. Blatchford he moved to New York City in 1854, where they began the practice of law. On the elevation of Mr. Blatchford to the bench, Mr. Seward, as head of the firm, formed the house of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa. The name of the law firm of which he was the conspicuous member changed more than once, and at the time of his death it was Seward, Guthrie & Steele, with offices at 40 Wall Street. Of this firm Victor Morawetz was a member.

Of Mr. Seward as a lawyer, a writer who was familiar with his work said recently: "While Mr. Seward is well equipped for all the general work of his profession, the two specialties to which he has devoted himself and in which he has achieved exceptional eminence are patent law and the law of common carriers, as applied to express companies and railways. In these two it is admitted by most members of the New York bar that Mr. Seward has no superior. His printed briefs and arguments furnish convincing proofs of his vast reading and knowledge of precedents, and his law library is perhaps the largest and best-selected in New York. It is the briefs of the bar which sustain and uphold the bench in the establishment of new rules of law or in the application of old rules to complicated cases. In that department of his profession few men of Mr. Seward's age have done better service to the administration of justice, nor are there easily to be found better models of clear, felicitous, and accurate diction. There are few States in the Union in which Mr. Seward's voice has not been heard in behalf of great interests, and his firm has long had charge of the important legal interests of London and Paris banking institutions."

Mr. Seward was Judge Advocate General of the State in 1856-60, for Govs. John A. King and E. D. Morgan, and was Assistant Secretary of State under President Johnson during the illness of his uncle, William H. Seward, after the attempt to assassinate him in April, 1865. When William H. Seward took the office of Secretary of State under Lincoln, he selected his son, Frederick William, for his chief assistant. Frederick was severely wounded by the assassin, Payne, when he attempted to murder the Secretary of State. In this emergency Clarence A. Seward, who was then somewhat inexperienced, was actually called upon to conduct the State Department. And this he did with such signal ability that his reputation was made in a few weeks.

In politics Mr. Seward was born a Whig, and he followed that party into the Republican ranks, which he never thereafter left. He was a degelate to the National Republican Convention in 1878 and a Presidential Elector in 1880.

Mr. Seward was very fond of club life. He was President of the Union Club, and a member of the University, The Players, the New York Yacht, the Alpha Delta Phi, and the Mendelssohn Glee Clubs and the Association of the Bar. He was a lover and connoisseur of music, and was a patron of opera. But his chief delight was in his books. In the present issue of the Illustrated Weekly Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be found an illustration of his beautiful library, with an account of its treasures, together with illustrations and a description of the salon in his house.

Mr. Seward married early in life a daughter of W. Stuben de Zeing, who bore him two daughters.

GEORGE M. CLAPP.

His Firm Built the Monitor Lennepee for the Government in War Times.

George Mosley Clapp, well known as a manufacturer of machinery, died at his residence, 101 Waverley Place, yesterday morning, after an illness of three months' duration.

Mr. Clapp was born in Holyoke, Mass., seventy-two years ago, and was educated in his native town. Upon the death of his mother, when he was sixteen years old, he left school and went to Matteawan, N. Y., where he taught school for several terms, and later became clerk in an iron foundry. After an interval of a few years he went to Newburg and accepted a position in the Washington Iron Works, with which he was connected thereafter until the time of his death. During the war the firm, of which he was then the head, was commissioned to construct two monitors for the Government.

The first of these, the Lennepee, was attached to Farragut's fleet, and was sunk by the Confederate batteries in Mobile Bay, in 1864. The other vessel was completed too late for use, and was never accepted by the Government. Thirty years ago Mr. Clapp came to this city, while still retaining his interests in the business in Newburg. He leaves a wife and seven children, sons and daughters. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Clapp's son, 164 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. The interment will take place later in the afternoon, in Rosedale Cemetery, Montclair, N. J.

Thomas Stillman.

Thomas Stillman of 177 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, died suddenly Friday night at his Summer home, Westminster Park, Thousand Islands, at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Stillman left Brooklyn with his wife for the islands July 15 in excellent health, and, in the absence of information, last evening his daughters, who had remained in the city, were at a loss to account for his sudden taking off.

Mr. Stillman was born in London, England, and was nineteen years of age when he settled in New York. He entered the shoe trade, and not long after his arrival here began business for himself at Greenwich and Barclay Streets, where he continued up to his retirement, about a year ago. His son, Thomas G. Stillman, succeeded him. Mr. Stillman was a Trustee of the Irving Bank of this city. He was at one time a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, but subsequently retired. He is survived by his widow, four daughters, and one son. No arrangements for the funeral have as yet been made. The remains reached Brooklyn last night.

Harley S. D. Usill.

Harley S. D. Usill, a prominent member of the Produce Exchange, died Friday of heart disease at his home, 224 Duffield Street, Brooklyn.

The deceased was born in England fifty-six years ago. Early in life he engaged in the tea business and spent many years of his life in China buying tea for both the American and English markets. He had lived in Brooklyn for the past sixteen years, and at the time of his death was a commission merchant in the Produce Exchange. A widow survives him.

Arrangements for the funeral services and interment have not yet been arranged, as the body may be taken to England for burial.

Dr. Louis F. Kiefer.

Dr. Louis F. Kiefer died Friday at his residence, 409 West Fifty-seventh Street, from heart failure. He was forty-five years old, and was born in this city. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and started in practice about twelve years ago. Overwork broke down his health. He was unmarried. Dr. Kiefer was a Free Mason, a member of the County Medical Society, and of several clubs. The funeral services will be conducted at his house this afternoon according to the Masonic rites.

Anson B. Hoyt.

Anson B. Hoyt, one of Yonkers's oldest residents, died at his home there Friday. He was born in Yonkers, Oct. 28, 1823. He is believed to have been the only man who was mustered into the Union Army during the war who at the time of his enlistment had to use a crutch. Gov. Seymour commissioned him Chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in December, 1863, when the regiment was at Franklin, La. He was Chaplain of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of New York for twelve years.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. NATHAN CAMPBELL, an herb physician, died yesterday at his residence, 63 Third Avenue, aged seventy-one years. He came from Canada, and established a fair practice. He was unmarried, and leaves behind a brother.

HARRISON KELLEY, aged sixty-one, died at his home in Burlington, Kan., yesterday. He represented the Fourth District in Congress and was defeated for re-election by Congressman Otis. He served through the war with distinction as Captain of Company B, Fifth Kansas Cavalry.

Mrs. ELIZABETH SESSIONS, aged 73, wife of John Sessions, formerly a prominent lawyer of New York City, died suddenly yesterday from heart failure at the house of Mrs. Oliver Edwards in Chesterfield, Mass., where the Sessions family is spending the Summer. Last night the body was taken to Brooklyn for burial. Mrs. Sessions leaves several grown-up children. She was a cousin of Bishop Huntington of New York.

DEATH OF GEN. M'LAWS.

Confederate Officer and Federal Soldier in the Mexican War Passes Away at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Major Gen. La Fayette McLaws died here this morning of acute indigestion.

Major Gen. La Fayette McLaws was seventy-six years old, and one of the most interesting figures in the Southern Confederacy. Born in Augusta, Ga., of Scotch and French Huguenot stock, he received his earliest education at home, and was then sent to the University of Virginia. He remained only one year in that institution and received an appointment to a cadetship at West Point, whence he was graduated in 1842.

He first did military duty in the Indian Territory, but when hostilities between the United States and Mexico commenced he joined the army of occupation at Corpus Christi under command of Gen. Taylor. He was at Fort Brown and the famous siege of Monterey, and witnessed the bombardment and surrender of Vera Cruz under Gen. Scott.

His health by this time being seriously impaired, he returned to the United States on recruiting duty, and shortly after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in the Department of New Mexico, serving in that capacity for two years. In 1851 he was promoted to a captaincy, and served under Sidney Johnston in the expedition of 1858 against the Mormons. His next command was against the Navajo Indians, 1859-60, during which he attained distinction for personal bravery and meritorious service.

On the secession of his State from the Union, Capt. McLaws resigned his commission and offered his services to the Confederacy. He was appointed Colonel of the Tenth Georgia Regiment, and on Sept. 25, 1861, was commissioned as a Brigadier General. His gallantry in an action near Lee's Mill and the skill with which he led his command to Richmond after the battle of Williamsburg brought him to the attention of Gen. Johnston, at whose recommendation he was made a Major General, May 23, 1862.

His division, which consisted of Kershaw's and Semmes's brigades, was engaged in the battles of Savage's Station and Malvern Hill, and when the Confederate Army started in pursuit of Pope it was left, with two other divisions, to watch the enemy at Harrison's Landing. Soon afterward he re-entered Maryland and rejoined the army.

Gen. McLaws was placed in command of a corps and ordered to march on Harper's Ferry and capture Maryland Heights. He ordered a road built up the side of the mountain, by which cannon were got to the summit, and when they opened fire Harper's Ferry at once surrendered. He allowed his troops, who had been for sixty hours under fire and without water at Elk Ridge, only a few hours' rest at Harper's Ferry, and then marched all night. He reached Sharpsburg just as the troops of Jackson and Hood were retiring in disorder, and, driving back the Federal troops, restored the Confederate line.

At Fredericksburg he posted his men along the bank of the Rappahannock and on Marye's Hill, where from a sunken road they drove back the Federal troops. At Gettysburg his division formed part of Gen. James Longstreet's corps, which assaulted and repulsed Gen. Daniel E. Sickles's corps and other troops in the second day's fight. At the siege of Knoxville he reluctantly carried out Gen. Longstreet's order to assault Fort Saunders, and deserted from the attack when he saw that success was impossible. He was summoned before a court-martial, but his conduct was justified, and his honor vindicated.

Gen. McLaws took part in many other engagements and served until the surrender.

After the close of the war Gen. McLaws engaged in business. He was subsequently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Savannah, Ga., in 1875, and Postmaster of that city in 1876. In 1886 he made a tour, during which he gave a series of lectures on "The Maryland Campaign."

COLORADO OFFICIAL WHIPPED.

Ex-Employe's Revenge for Alleged Libel and Unjust Dismissal.

DENVER, July 24.—Surveyor General Thomas D. Robinson was publicly horsewhipped on one of the principal streets of this city to-day by Lamar Cobb, Jr., a discharged employe. Cobb alleges that he has been libeled by Robinson, and that he was dismissed from the service for political reasons, contrary to the civil service rules.

No one interfered with the castigation, which lasted until Cobb became exhausted. Robinson was badly cut about the neck and face.

POLICEMAN'S FATAL SHOT.

A Binghamton Tough Killed While Resisting Arrest.

BINGHAMTON, July 24.—Policeman Joseph Welsh, in attempting to quell a street fight at 11 o'clock to-night in front of a saloon on Henry Street, shot and fatally wounded John Dunn, a tough character. The affray was started by a dozen men scuffling and talking fight in front of Long's place. Welsh ordered the men to disperse, and they attacked him. He drew his gun, but he claims that it was discharged accidentally.

This is the fifth attempt made by this gang to "do up" the police inside of two months. The remaining members of the gang are being rapidly arrested.

Funeral of Capt. W. H. Landers.

The funeral of Capt. W. H. Landers of Engine Company No. 42, who died Thursday night, took place yesterday morning at his late home, 494 Robbins Avenue. There was an escort of battalion officers and firemen on hand, and four Captains of engine companies—Capt. John J. Eagan of Engine No. 36, Capt. John J. Golden of Engine No. 44, Capt. John Ward of Engine No. 50, and Capt. James McCutcheon of Engine No. 56—acted as pall bearers. Landers was given what is called a fire hero's funeral. He had a remarkable record in the Fire Department, with which he was connected for thirty-eight years. The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Permit no substitution. Insist on having Carl H. Schultz's pure, correct mineral waters.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters makes health, rosy cheeks, and happiness.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—BAGSTER.—July 9, at St. Nicolas Cole Abbey Church, E. C., by the rector, the Rev. Prof. Shuttleworth, Elijah William, second son of Henry Collins of Pawtucket, R. I., U. S. A., to Edith Lilian, only child of Robert Bagster of St. Paul's Chambers, Paternoster Row, E. C., and Brook Cottage, Shepperton-on-Thames.

DIED.

KEEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, July 23, 1897, Anna M., widow of the late George A. Keen, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 985 Broad St., on Monday, July 26, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KELLOGG.—On July 23, 1897, at her home, 1,819 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Miss Julia A. Kellogg, daughter of the late Warren Kellogg of Troy, N. Y.

Funeral services at the Chapel of the Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., at 10 A. M., Tuesday, July 27.

MAY.—On Thursday, July 22, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Lewis May, beloved husband of Emita W. May, in his 75th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

MAY.—At Dobbs Ferry, Thursday morning, July 22, Lewis May, President of Temple Emanu-El, in his 75th year.

Funeral services will be held at the Temple, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M.

The members of the congregation are respectfully invited to attend.

MYER STERN, Secretary.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El, held on Thursday, July 22, the Vice President, Mr. James Seligman, announced, with deep emotion, the sad news of the death of the honored head of this congregation, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas By the inscrutable will of Divine Providence our late, honored, and beloved President has been removed from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Lewis May the Board of Trustees and Congregation of Temple Emanu-El have suffered an irreparable loss. We vainly try to find words to express adequately the love and veneration in which he was held by each one of us, or to do justice to the services which he has rendered to this congregation as a member of the Board of Trustees for a period of thirty-five years, and as its President for thirty-two consecutive years, continuing his activity to the last.

The high position which Temple Emanu-El holds in American Judaism is pre-eminently due to his untiring and unceasing labor in its behalf. He exemplified by his life and his works the sacred teachings of our ancient faith, and as an earnest and withal genial and affable leader in Israel he exercised an influence on the regeneration and elevation of the social and religious life of our people as lasting as the granite of our sacred house of worship, whose erection was mainly due to his wide initiative, and will ever stand a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and children of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; we share their sorrow and feel their loss as of one near and dear to us all.

Resolved, That this board attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the chair which was occupied by the deceased at divine worship be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

MAY, LEWIS.—The Board of Directors and the members of the Hebrew Technical Institute are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the late Lewis May at Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M. JAMES H. HOFFMAN, President.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

The directors and members of The Mount Sinai Hospital are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of the late LEWIS MAY, former Treasurer of our Institution, to be held at Temple Emanu-El on Sunday, July 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M. ISAAC WALLACH, President.
ISAAC STERN, Vice President.
ALBERT SICHEL, Secretary.

TEMPLE EMANU EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—The members and seat holders are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies of our beloved President, Mr. Lewis May, at the Temple on Sunday, July 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the Vice President. MYER STERN, Secretary.

SEWARD.—On Saturday, July 24th, at Geneva, N. Y., Clarence Armstrong Seward, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STILLMAN.—Suddenly, at Thousand Islands, Thomas Stillman, in his 84th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

USILL.—On July 23, 1897, in Brooklyn, Harley S. B. Usill, in his 56th year.

Funeral services will be held at 224 Duffield St., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 26, at 5 o'clock.

English and China papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Thursday, July 22, Mary Ann, widow of Philander White, in the 94th year of her age.

Funeral at 53 East 25th St., on First day, (Sunday,) at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment at Troy.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station. Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ANDERSON, Ida S. O.	531 E. 135th	33	22
ARCHIBALD, Bernard	Bellevue Hospital	60	22
ALLEX, Joseph	710 Courtlandt Av.	68	23
BENSING, Fred.	208 W. 98th St.	76	22
BAUDER, Johanna	509 W. 51st St.	69	22
BROWN, Ellen	201 E. 95th St.	34	22
BARCLAY, Ruth	255 W. 35th St.	75	21
BECK, Charles	349 E. 48th St.	47	23
CLARK, John W.	71 Bank St.	81	23
CLAPP, George M.	101 Waverley Place	71	24
CONNELL, Isabella	449 W. 36th St.	19	21
CAMPBELL, Nathan	62 3d Av.	71	23
CURRAN, Catharine J.	523 W. 49th.	5	22
CONNOLLY, Patrick E.	347 W. 43d.	1	23
CAREW, Edwin	1,525 1st Av.	1	23
CRYAN, Mary	443 W. 51st St.	25	22
DEGNAN, Rose	110 Sullivan St.	55	23
DEVLIN, Ellen	Almshouse	73	22
DUGAN, Honora	Manhattan State Hospital	55	22
DONOHUE, Morris	1,105 1st Av.	1	24
DE LA PINA, Caroline A.	239 W. 33d St.	2	21
EDELSON, Jacob	137 Monroe St.	27	22
ELROSE, Julia	449 E. 49th St.	45	22
EMMERICH, Annie	1,584 Avenue A.	1	22
FIFIELD, John T.	Shelton, Conn.	39	21
FITZPATRICK, Bessie	311 E. 101st.	6	23
FEENEY, James	125 West St.	35	22
FRANSTEL, Louis C.	356 10th Av.	2	22
FORD, Timothy	458 11th Av.	25	21
FLYNN, John J.	168th St. and Amsterdam Av.	1	23
FREUDENBERG, Russell A.	130 Edgecombe Av.	2	24
FREIDMAN, Emanuel	1,753 3d Av.	85	23
GROSS, Antonie	515 E. 70th St.	47	23
GRAVES, Francis E.	210 W. 84th St.	49	22
GONNOUD, William G.	211 7th Av.	3	23
GRAMS, Joseph	262 1st Av.	1	23
GERECHE, Julius	Odd Fellows' Home	67	22
CARRITY, Lawrence	52d St. and 9th Av.	34	23
HAUSSLER, Joseph	264 E. 10th St.	69	22
HAYES, Robert	324 W. 25th St.	28	23
HANDLEY, John	425 W. 31st St.	2	23
HARMS, Louise H.	1,710 Park Av.	2	22
HART, Bridget	552 W. 47th St.	70	22
HOFFMAN, Valentine	326 E. 33d St.	73	22
HERZING, Michael	1 Drydock St.	61	23
INTERMONTI, Anna	147 Thompson.	2	22
KOLPF, Katharine	711 E. 9th St.	68	22
KLEINSCHMIDT, Barbara	253 E. 10th St.	24	22
KIEFER, Louis F.	407 W. 57th St.	45	23
KRAPP, Ellen	527 W. 49th St.	21	22
KINDMARK, Emma	429 W. 36th St.	56	23
KALISCH, Frederick	425 E. 80th St.	17	23
LEVER, Louis	64 Greenwich St.	75	23
LANDERS, William H.	494 Robbins Av.	72	22
MATTEY, Bridget	2,070 2d Av.	3	22
MORGAN, Samuel	227 E. 127th St.	33	23
MILLER, Mary	58 W. 93d St.	19	22
MERKL, Barbara	772 9th Av.	67	22
MORSE, Elizabeth	483 Courtlandt Av.	2	23
	Av.	29	22
McCARTHY, John J.	32 Spring St.	36	22
McDONALD, Frederick	2,243 1st Av.	29	22
McGUIRE, John	414 E. 18th St.	24	23
McGARITY, Florence	1,612 Bathgate Av.	10	23
O'BRIEN, Hannah	Almshouse	60	21
O'CONNELL, Julia	2,311 Bathgate Av.	29	22
PHALEN, John	406 W. 48th St.	79	22
QUEREN, George	29 Broad St.	8	22
RICE, Louis H.	411 E. 50th St.	60	22
ROGERS, William	1,697 3d Av.	5	22
RIDGE, Nicoli	310 E. 107th St.	32	21
ROGAN, John	174 Avenue C.	51	23
RIESTERER, Victoria	39 Sutton Pl.	67	23
SCHERER, Feigel	88 Willet St.	45	23
STEWART, Walter	Randall's Island.	30	23
SCHAEFFER, Marguerite	79 E. 114th.	54	23
SULLIVAN, George	370 Cherry St.	1	22
SHANNON, Michael	206 E. 96th St.	62	23
SEHRING, Frank	363 E. 76th St.	1	22
SULLIVAN, Dennis J.	Unionport	1	23
SULLIVAN, Dennis F.	320 W. 117th.	29	23
VAN VALKENBERG, Ransom	18 Morton St.	83	22
WALKER, Edward	347 W. 25th St.	53	23
WELLS, Laura G.	324 10th Av.	3	22
WHITE, Mary A.	53 E. 25th St.	93	22
ZUCCHINI, Joseph	552 9th Av.	2	21

Brooklyn.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July.
ADAMS, Mary C.	199 Ross St.	61	23
AHEARN, Mary	Kings County Hosp.	76	19
BLOSSFIELD, Marion	79 Lott St.	1	23
BUCKLEY, Dennis	194 President St.	26	23
BYRNE, Francis J.	129 54th St.	1	23
CALLAHAN, John E.	84 Somers St.	1	24
CAUCHOIS, Elizabeth	Kings County Hospital	58	23
CLAUSEN, Daniel W.	St. John's Hos.	51	22
DANIELSON, John	St. Catharine's Hospital	44	21
DOYLE, Annie	101 N. 7th St.	1	22
FLANARY, Cornelius	87 Nostrand Av.	1	23
FLETCHER, Edward	St. Catharine's Hospital	49	21
FOLEY, Maurice	Coney Island	36	22
FOX, Luke A.	344 Lorimer St.	22	22
GILBERT, Elizabeth	301 Degraw St.	1	23
JOHNSTON, John	101 Sanford St.	1	23
KRIEGEL, Blasius	50 Morgan Av.	22	23
MARTIN, John	51 Garnet St.	61	22
MYRTLE, Elizabeth	Kings County Hospital	76	21
NELSON, Dagmar	71 Freeman St.	31	23
O'HARA, Peter F.	123 Prince St.	3	22
OLSEN, William H.	20 Columbia Place	1	23
RAYNOR, George E.	Nostrand Av., nr. E. Parkway	1	22
SCHILLER, Katherine R.	149 Meeker Av.	41	23
SCOTT, William	St. Peter's Hospital	39	23
SENNERMANN, Henry	149 Stagg St.	72	23
SMITH, Leo	198 Greene St.	1	23
STENGER, Angelia	248 Old Bushwick Road	71	22
STEPEZYNSKI, Jacob	67 Marion St.	74	22
STOPPENBACH, Henry E.	28 New Jersey Av.	1	23
SUTTER, Alice L. G.	2,063 Fulton	1	23
VAN NELSON, George	Kings County Hospital	86	21
WEIGLER, F. J. M.	997 Greene Av.	46	21
WOOD, Frank	166 35th St.	1	23
WOODS, Mary	Van Siclen Av., nr. Fulton St.	53	21
ZEIDLER, Carl	126 Woodbine St.	77	23

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

Established in London, He Brings New Plays and New Actors for the Local Stage.

Charles Frohman arrived on the Paris yesterday from a long visit to England and the Continent. He has thoroughly established himself as a theatrical manager in London and Paris, and spoke with confidence of the success to be won abroad by American playwrights, actors, and managers.

"A success in London," he said, "means a run of a year at least, while in New York the public is always demanding new productions. A run of five months here is considered quite extraordinary. It was a realization of these conditions that decided me to become a manager in London. Inside of five months I shall have five productions in London. I will have my own theatre there before the season is over, and within a year I shall manage a theatre in Paris. There is no question of the great work done in America by play writers, and no doubt of the warm welcome given to good American material abroad. It is my intention as soon as possible to divide my time between America and England, but I purpose, however, to continue my labors in America more vigorously than ever."

Speaking of the season in London, Mr. Frohman said:

"Some of the biggest personal successes of the season were made by American actors. We hope to postpone the production of 'Too Much Johnson' until next Spring, and if that is arranged Mr. Gillette will be seen in his original part. In any event, I will play Mr. Gillette in London next season. He is one of the best cards in England to-day, his natural, easy style of acting having achieved a great triumph, and I have contracted with two English authors to write a new play for him. In the Spring I am going to take John Drew to London, and if J. M. Barrie decides to write a comedy for Miss Maud Adams, she will also play in London the coming season. I will also present Julia Marlowe, Nat Goodwin, and Mrs. Leslie Carter in that city.

"I have secured for America, besides Paul Potter's play, 'The Conquerors,' a comedy by J. M. Barrie, Sydney Grundy's 'A Marriage of Convenience,' Anthony Hope's 'Phroso,' which Edmond E. Rose and H. V. Esmond are dramatizing; R. C. Carton's 'Tree of Knowledge,' the option of Sardou's new comedy, new farces by Feydeau, Ardonneau, and Bisson; a comedy by H. V. Esmond, entitled 'One Summer's Day'; a new play by Martha Morton, 'The Truth Tellers,' an adaptation from the German by Michael Morton; a new comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, and a new American drama by Joseph Arthur, called 'The Salt of the Earth.' David Belasco and I will produce Belasco's farce and the Chinese play, 'The First Born,' at the Garrick Theatre.

"Mr. John Drew, who returned to America with me, leaves at once with his company for San Francisco. Mr. Drew will make a quick trip to the coast, returning to New York and presenting 'A Marriage of Convenience.' The Empire Theatre will open at the end of August, with 'Secret Service,' and the company will have but a few days' vacation after their arrival from Europe.

"Miss Maud Adams will begin her first season as a star at the Empire Theatre in September. The Garrick will open in August with McNally's 'Good Mr. Best.' I do not expect to open the Garden until Sept. 20, when Sol Smith Russell presents his new play, 'A Bachelor's Romance.' I shall open at Hoyt's Oct. 1 with one of the new comedies. The company that presented 'The Sign of the Cross' here last year will return under the management of Mr. Frank Sanger and myself, and this attraction will open the Fourteenth Street Theatre in September. With Mr. Al Hayman I am bringing over George Edwardes's Gaiety Company to present 'In Town' at the Knickerbocker Theatre Sept. 6."

HULSART'S NEGLECTED LEGS.

Legal History of a Courtship on Credit with $5.98 Shirts and 48 Cent "Pants."

The case of Albert E. Siebert, as assignee of Malcolm and Margaret W. Siebert, against George W. Hulsart, sent to a referee by Justice O'Dwyer, in the City Court, develops the story of an elaborate and successful courtship conducted entirely on credit, and illustrates how love and matrimony, supposed to be expensive luxuries, can be indulged in without cost to the chief participant.

Mrs. Siebert was a purchasing agent for non-residents, and had a large and liberal line of custom. As she bought in large quantities, her credit at the big dry goods stores was good. Mr. Hulsart having decided to become a glass of fashion and a mold of form, and to enter matrimonial bliss, arranged to use Mrs. Siebert's credit, and proceeded to do so, with her consent. He began operations in a rather curious way on Jan. 3, 1890, the first two entries on the long itemized bill rendered being, "Shirt, $5.98; pants, 48 cents." It is not likely that in all the history of peculiar outfits there has ever before been so sharp a contrast between the consideration given a man to the two ends of himself.

Mr. Hulsart was probably strong in the way of chest and weak in the matter of legs. No other explanation seems possible of the apparent eccentricity of a man decorating his body with a five-dollar and ninety-eight-cent shirt and leaving his unhappy and neglected legs with only a pair of forty-eight-cent "pants" between them and the rigors of January. The entire bill shows the same discrimination by Mr. Hulsart against his legs.

His feet were decorated and incased with six-dollar shoes. He wore a thirty-dollar overcoat, bought many pairs of gloves at $1.75 per pair, and performed his devotions from a three-dollar Prayer Book, and yet bought and presumably wore forty-eight-cent "pants." Unless the overcoat was an ulster, it seems that he must have presented a most extraordinary appearance—prosperous, fashionable, gorgeous, and beautiful from head to waist; shabby, ill clad, and ignominiously cheap from waist to ankles. It was only when he acquired "one suit" at $52 that his legs seem to have received any attention at all. The presumption is that those limbs then received justice and some recognition, and were glorified with their proper share of that outfit.

Mr. Hulsart's purchases continued from January, 1890, to the latter part of 1892. The last item is for 1,000 cards and plates. L. W. Redington of 45 Pine Street, who is attorney for the plaintiff, says these were wedding cards. Mr. Hulsart's wooing having prospered. He is said to have married a wealthy woman, and to be now comfortably established in business and a resident of Madison Avenue.

To aid in his amatory enterprises he had, the complaint states, patronized Malcolm O. Siebert by borrowing sums of money at frequent intervals, purchasing liberally of bonbons at $2.20 a box, and allowing his cab hire to be paid by Mr. Siebert, accumulating a total indebtedness of $220, of which he paid $14.29 on account. His bill with Mrs. Siebert for dry goods, clothing, fancy goods, and confectionery was $442.24. The total amount sued for is $530.04 and interest.

Mr. Hulsart's answer is a general denial, a claim of lack of recollection, and the plea that the commissions charged him on the purchases were usurious. The papers contain no explanation of why he so flagrantly favored one section of his person to the detriment of another.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Conewango, A. B. Archer; Edinburg, E. C. Quinby; Middlesex, A. C. Adams; South Butler, C. N. Wheeler.

New Jersey—Atco, A. J. Day; New Hampton, G. W. Bowely.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Colorado Midland's Minority Bondholders Oppose Plans of Reorganization Committee.

Minority bondholders of the Colorado Midland Railroad whose holdings are less than $500,000 oppose the attitude of the Reorganization Committee and announce that they will test their legal rights. They have organized, with William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, as Chairman, and James B. Dill as counsel. The opposition dates mainly from the bondholders' meeting of July 22. The grounds of opposition are:

First—The whole plan was drawn, it is claimed, for the benefit of Atchison, the reasons being stated.

Second—That the voting trust created was formed without proper designation of the committee.

Third—That the committee are permitted to trade on both sides of the fence—that is, they can act for themselves as well as representatives of the bondholders.

Fourth—That the plan permits the committee not only to take the securities of the bondholders and deal with them as they see fit, but permits them to create liabilities for the bondholders beyond the value of the property surrendered.

Fifth—The committee are not obliged to report their transactions to anybody.

FORT SMITH TO NEBRASKA.

Superior, Hutchinson and Little Rock Gets a Charter.

WICHITA, Kan., July 24.—A charter was granted to-day to the Superior, Hutchinson and Little Rock Railroad, which is to be built between Fort Smith, Ark., and Superior, Neb. The road is capitalized for $10,000,000. It will pass through Tahlequah, Indian Territory, the capital of the Cherokee Nation; Wichita, Kan.; Hutchinson, Kan., and many other important business centres.

The new road is an outgrowth of the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad, and will absorb that road. The Hutchinson and Southern system will also be extended to Denison, Texas. The new line will buy the Kansas Midland, a short independent line between Wichita and Ellsworth, and incorporate it into the system.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association held their last session prior to Summer vacation yesterday. Their next regular meeting will be Aug. 31.

The Boston Railroad Company has been incorporated in Maryland to operate between Hutton Station, Md., and Aurora, West Va. It will be an important feeder to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and run through the Garrett County timber lands.

Beginning to-morrow the West Shore Railroad will run a fast train from Kingston to New York, stopping only at Newburg and Cornwall, for the accommodation of business men who desire to remain in the Catskills with their families until Monday morning. This train will leave Kingston every Monday at 8:05 A. M., on arrival of Train 26 on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, during the Summer season.

An excursion over the Lehigh Valley Road next Wednesday will reach the wild mountain region of Northwestern Pennsylvania. Points of interest are Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the far-famed "Switchback." The train will leave West Twenty-third Street at 7:55 A. M. July 28, and Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 8:20 A. M. Fare for the round trip, $2.25. Particulars are obtainable at the General Eastern office, 355 Broadway.

CHICAGO'S WHEEL TAX LAW.

Places Out of the City Threaten to Pass Retaliatory Measures.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Information has been conveyed to the public that the municipal authorities of cities, towns, and townships outside of Chicago will pass ordinances similar to the Chicago Wheel Tax Ordinance unless the latter is repealed, and it has raised all kinds of storms.

Corporation Counsel Thornton's opinion that non-residents must pay a license fee before they can use Chicago streets for any kind of wheel continues to be the chief topic of discussion all over the city, and it is now said that so unpopular will the tax become that no attempt will be made to enforce it, and that when the City Council meets again the measure will be repealed.

WORD "COULD" FOR "WOULD."

Case of Milo Abel and a Huntsville (Ala.) Building and Loan Association.

MACON, Ga., July 24.—The report sent to The Associated Press from this city regarding the affairs of the Southern Building and Loan Association of Huntsville, Ala., was based on a suit filed by a stockholder, Milo Abel. The report said the association "could" not pay, when it should have read "would" not pay Abel's claim.

The association makes a statement in answer to Abel, in which it shows that the Southern Building and Loan Association is one of the most successful enterprises of its kind in the country. The Secretary of the association published a few days ago his semi-annual report, showing the resources of the association to be $1,004,943.47. During the last twenty-four months the association has paid its members profits to the amount of $736,813.11.

Proceedings have been instituted to dissolve the garnishments, and the company expects no further trouble from its stockholders.

PREACHER WORSTED IN A FIGHT.

The Rev. Mr. Capron Roughly Handled by Carpenter King in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 24.—The Rev. Cyrus K. Capron and a boss carpenter named King came to blows in the entrance of 765 Broad Street to-day. The first blow drew a crowd, but Officer Decker, an attache of the building, separated the men, although he did not cause their arrest.

The minister has no charge, and devotes his time to real estate. The builder was from Morristown, and is said to have worked for Mr. Capron. The fight between the two was over a bill.

King told the minister he owed him $700. This the Rev. Mr. Capron denied, and King is alleged to have called him a liar. The Rev. Mr. Capron grabbed at Mr. King and warned him not to call him a liar again, but the builder did so. Both men struggled. The builder landed a right swing on Mr. Capron's jaw, and was about to renew the attack when Decker stopped the fight. Mr. Capron's face was bleeding, and his hat was wrecked. King was not hurt. The two men walked off in different directions, neither making a complaint.

THE SPOFFORD ESTATE.

The Executors Confess Judgment for $57,152 for Legal Services.

Paul N. and Joseph L. Spofford, as surviving executors of the estate of Paul Spofford, confessed judgment yesterday for $57,152, in favor of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, for legal services in connection with the affairs of the estate since July 1, 1884.

Mr. Spofford died on Oct. 28, 1869, in this city, leaving an estate of several millions. Evarts, Choate & Beaman were retained by the executors as attorneys in relation to the administration of the estate. The affairs of the estate were very much complicated, involving transactions of great magnitude, importance, and difficulty, and the executors became involved in numerous litigations regarding the estate. The attorneys valued their services at $50,000, of which $10,000 has been paid on account. They also expended $2,080 in disbursements, and interest of $15,072 makes up the balance of the judgment of $57,152.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran is transferred from the Seventh Cavalry to the Ninth Cavalry, Troop L, and Lieut. Edward L. King from the Ninth Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop C.

Transfers in the First Artillery—Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, from Light Battery E to Battery D; Lieut. William L. Kenly, from Battery D to Light Battery E.

Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampments of the Ohio National Guard until Sept. 15.

Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, upon being relieved from service at the United States Military Academy, West Point, July 31, will report to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, New York.

Navy.

Lieut. H. H. Christy is detached from the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, and ordered to the Detroit, Aug. 1.

TURKEYS FIGHT WITH A SNAKE.

Gobbler and Old Hen Protect the Young Ones—Help from an Onlooker.

READING, Penn., July 24.—While Hugo Jarck, engineer of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, and Superintendent Lerch of the same company, this city, were locating a new line near Lilitz, Lancaster County, yesterday their attention was attracted by the strange antics of a flock of turkeys in a field.

They were having a battle with a big copperhead snake. While the fight progressed the old gobbler and hen were greatly excited in their efforts to protect the brood of young turkeys. They made frequent jabs at the snake, and several times picked it up and hurled it down. Mr. Jarck finally took sides with the turkeys and broke the snake's back with a carriage whip. Its body bore many marks from the sharp bills of the turkeys.

HORSE AND BULL FIGHT.

Affray in a Pennsylvania Pasture—The Horse Will Die.

READING, Penn., July 24.—A remarkable duel took place yesterday on the Hiester farm, tenanted by Samuel Acker, in Lower Pottsgrove, Montgomery County. A young thoroughbred stallion, belonging to Samuel Hiester of Philadelphia, was pasturing on the farm, and a young blooded bull belonging to the farmer got into the same field.

The bull bellowed, pawed the soil, and elevated his tail—in fact, made it evident that he was very angry.

The stallion showed the same spirit, and in a short time a terrific combat was on which lasted for more than an hour. The horse, the more active of the combatants, managed to get in a number of broadsides on the bull's ribs with his hoofs which made the cloven-foot duelist bellow with pain.

After a time, however, the bull plunged one of his horns into the abdomen of the horse and made a frightful wound.

At this point the owners succeeded in stopping the combat. The horse will die, in all probability.

GUNPOWDER TO CAUTERIZE.

New London Man Bitten by a Poisonous West India Snake.

NEW LONDON, July 24.—Cortland Palmer, son of Elisha Palmer, the bed-quilt manufacturer of this city, has been traveling in the West India islands. Palmer and his companion were on horseback, in Martinique one day, when the former, a little ahead, stopped to rest. As he dismounted he sat down in the grass, which was cool and inviting. A second after he felt a sting on one wrist. He had been bitten by a snake, and as Palmer recovered himself he saw the reptile, a small yellow serpent, crawl away.

By this time Palmer's companion, a native, had ridden up, and saw that his friend had been bitten by a poisonous reptile. The hand was fast swelling. It was very painful, and they were miles away from any doctor.

The native pulled out his knife and cut deeply three gashes around the bite. In the cuts he poured gunpowder and applied a match. The severe burning that ensued acted as a caustic to the poisoned tissues, and probably saved the man's life. As it was, he had a month's sickness in the hospital following the bite and the resulting poisoning of his system to some extent.

MANY GROCERS SWINDLED.

Two Boys Arrested Accused of Working the "Change Game."

Adam Redwitz of 419 East Seventy-eighth Street and Otto McNish of 227 East Seventy-second Street, fourteen and sixteen years old, were arrested by the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, accused of systematically swindling grocers in the neighborhood. They went to Theodore Rolka of 616 East End Avenue and ordered groceries and change for a $5 bill, to be sent to a house on Eighty-second Street.

Rolka took the goods to the house and Redwitz met him in the hallway and told him to send the things up the dumbwaiter to the third flat. McNish was in the flat waiting for the things.

Rolka was robbed once before in the same way, and instead of sending the groceries and change up by the dumbwaiter he held Redwitz and called a policeman, who arrested McNish. The police say they have received complaints from more than a dozen grocers who had been robbed by what is known as the "change game."

MRS. WARSZAWIAK VERY ILL.

Her Condition Due to the Shock Received in Dr. Hall's Church.

Mrs. Hermann Warszawiak, who was forcibly ejected from Dr. John Hall's church, on Fifth Avenue, June 20 last, when she arose in her pew and denounced as untrue the charge of immoral conduct brought against her husband, is lying at the point of death at her home, 30 St. Mark's Place. Her physician says that her condition is directly due to the shock experienced on that occasion.

Mrs. Warszawiak has been confined to her bed ever since, and her illness culminated early yesterday morning in the premature birth of a dead child. Her physician, Dr. H. Kroiffeifer, has little hope for her recovery.

Mr. Warszawiak refused to say yesterday whether he would take any civil action against the men who dragged his wife out of the church. He said that if he should take such action it would be directed against Silas B. Brown, one of the Elders of the church. It was Brown, he says, who threw his arms about Mrs. Warszawiak and dragged her from her pew. He used such force that she fell in a faint on the sidewalk.

FUNERAL OF FATHER CURLEY.

Two Thousand Parishioners Crowded St. Michael's Church.

The auditorium of St. Michael's Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, was crowded yesterday by more than 2,000 parishioners, who came to show their respect for the late Father John Michael Curley, Senior Assistant Rector of the church, who died at Saratoga, Wednesday, from blood poisoning.

The solemn high requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev Father James F. Raywood of the Church of the Epiphany; the deacon was the Rev. Father E. J. Duffy of St. Cecilia's Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father E. A. Hanna of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. The Holy Office was chanted by the Rev. Father Francis Kelly of the United Conception, and the Rev. Father Thomas O'Connor of St. Stephen's. A choir of 100 voices rendered the musical numbers of the mass.

There were present about 200 priests and Catholic dignitaries and representatives from Catholic societies. Among them were Vicar General Mooney; the Rev. William Maher, New Haven; Edward McGoldrick, Brooklyn; William Fitzgerald, New Haven; Father McGee, Providence; John L. Sheahan, Buffalo; John J. Stafford, Newark; Thomas Wallace, William G. Murphy, Daniel O'Dwyer, the Very Rev. Dr. Dyer of St. Joseph's Seminary, and Father Tetreau of St. Anne's Church.

The interment was at Calvary. The remains were followed by a large cortège, 50 carriages being used.

Colored Lawyer Accused of Desertion.

Edmund Brown, a colored lawyer who has been practicing in Jefferson Market Court since November last, when he was admitted to the bar, was a prisoner there yesterday. His wife, Mary, charged him with abandonment. They have been married seven years, and came to New York about two years ago from Hampton, Va. Both are graduates of the colored school at that place. Two years ago, Mrs. Brown says, her husband deserted her. Lawyer Carr, who appeared for Brown, had witnesses present, and said he could show that Mrs. Brown abandoned her husband. Brown was held to pay his wife $5 a week.

A Sister's Unswerving Affection.

Frank Duffy of North Bergen was sent to the county jail at Jersey City on Friday in default of a fine imposed for disorderly conduct. In his pockets several letters were found from his sister, Margaret Duffy, who lives at Fishkill, N. Y. Duffy was asked why he did not apply to his sister for aid. He said he was ashamed to ask her for help, because he had not visited her for eight years. Deputy Warden Jordan wrote to Miss Duffy on his behalf and yesterday she visited the jail and paid the fine. She took her brother to Fishkill and will find work for him there.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in Residences and Up-Town Lots Fills Out Another Good Midsummer Week.

SOME NOTEWORTHY SALES

Latest Dealings by Private Contract—Auction Room Happenings—Casino Sale Again Put Off—Mortgages Filed.

Several sales of residence property have been consummated within the past few days which would furnish material for interesting comparisons, were it not that the mere fact of sale is all that has been divulged. The transactions, involving 554 Fifth Avenue, 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the plot, 25.5 by 100, on Fifth Avenue, near Sixty-second Street, are all noteworthy, but only in the case of the last are there such details as admit of any deductions as to values.

This plot, purchased by Mrs. Josephine Schmid, through Controller Fitch, adjoins her residence on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-second Street. For the corner Mrs. Schmid paid $160,000 four years ago, or at the rate of $63 per square foot. For the adjoining plot she now pays $92,500, or at the rate of $36.27 per square foot. Other recent purchases along upper Fifth Avenue, after making due allowances for their being corners, make the price paid by Mrs. Schmid for the inside lot look reasonable. The fact, also, that it is the only vacant plot between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fourth Street should not make it any the less valuable.

The purchase of a Riverside Drive lot at a figure probably well over $15,000, and the sale of plots, each 100 by 100, one at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the other at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, have been the features in the dealings on the upper west side, and the improvement of these sites may be looked for in the near future.

The sale to Heiner & Wolf by the Bryce estate of the old building 20 East Seventeenth Street doubtless means the improvement of the property by the erection of a modern business building. The same firm bought 15 East Seventeenth Street about a month ago for improvement, and the recent completion of new buildings on this block by Deitsch Brothers and George W. Levy makes very apparent the demand for first-class structures in this neighborhood.

Not only has the secrecy of brokers detracted from the interest of those sales which they have seen fit to report, but it has also kept out entirely several transactions which would have made very acceptable additions to the reports of the week's dealings. Two different downtown brokers, not among those who always have "something pending, but not closed," have made good sales within the past few days, but what they were it will remain for the transfers to tell.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Barnes & Weinstein have sold, for a Mr. Davis, to Leon Tuchmann, the five old four-story buildings 127 to 135 Goerck Street, 104 by 100. The buyer will remove the present structures and erect four six-story brick and stone tenements on the plot.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for M. Holliday, to Francis Blessing, for $26,500, the four-story flat, with stores, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, 25 by 75.

Adolph Lewisohn was the buyer of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street, the sale of which by the Gunther estate was reported on Wednesday.

L. Frankenthal has sold, for $18,500, the five-story double flat 326 East One Hundred and Second Street.

G. B. Gillie has sold, to W. F. B. Redman, for about $20,000, the five-story flat 3 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 70 by 100.

The same broker has also sold, for B. Lenahan, to W. F. B. Redman, for $30,000, the five-story brick flat 176 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

James A. Regan has traded, for Hugo Siller, with Mrs. L. Brandt, the five-story double flat 533 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11. In exchange the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable 628 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 35 by 100, is given.

D. H. Scully has sold, for the estate of Joseph H. Tooker, to Dr. E. Harrison Griffin, for about $11,000, the three-story brick dwelling 133 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

Theodore Cordier has purchased and will improve by the erection of two five-story double flats, the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold through Robertson & Grant to James McSorley, for $22,000, the five-story double flat 628 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 87. In part payment, $5,000, the sellers take the vacant plot 520 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Case & Farley have sold to John Phelan, for $5,500, the two-story frame dwelling 1,015 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and to Thomas McCarthy, for $5,800, 1,017 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, similar and adjoining.

Morton & Co. have sold for Emma Y. Short and Margaret C. Stevens, for about $20,000, the five-story brownstone front flat 279 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

W. W. Munroe has sold to Helena Piltz, for $4,000, the two-story frame dwelling 2,053 Valentine Avenue, 16.8 by 100.

The Auction Rooms.

The week's offerings at auction have been of the ordinary midsummer variety, and the attendance in the salesroom and the bidding have been uniformly of a most uninteresting character. The two four-story brick flats 1,634 and 1,636 Bathgate Avenue, which were scheduled to be sold twice on Thursday, were knocked down by Richard V. Harnett & Co. to the holder of the first mortgage. The sale of the property to satisfy the second mortgage was adjourned for one week by Auctioneer John M. Thompson. The inability of the highest bidder to pay immediately 10 per cent. of the purchase money also led to the adjournment for one week of the sale of the four-story brick tenement 334 Second Avenue.

The fact that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court confirmed the judgment of foreclosure and sale against the Casino Company on July 2 had led to the belief that, after adjournments almost without number, the theatre property at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street would be put up on Tuesday of this week. On Friday, however, an order was signed by Justice Russell, again adjourning the sale, until Aug. 10.

The schedule for the coming week, while it contains no especially valuable properties, is composed almost entirely of well-located and improved property below the Harlem, and it will not be surprising if some of the dwellings and tenements bring forth good competition among operators.

There were recorded last week 263 mortgages, for $3,131,876, of which 131, for $2,059,638, were at 5 per cent.; 110, for $552,238, were at more, and 22, for $520,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 251 mortgages, for $2,923,258, of which 115, for $1,134,487, were at 5 per cent.; 106, for $1,066,271, were at more, and 32, for $722,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JULY 27.—By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 207 Avenue B, east side, 29.3½ feet south of Thirteenth Street, 24.1¼ by 93.2, four-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at rear.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, 506 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and five-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $15,526.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 322 East Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick store and tenement. Due on judgment, $4,478.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.—By William Kennelly, partition sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 331 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling at rear.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Solomon Hanford, referee, 133 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 86 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 14 by 60, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,309.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 315 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,506.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, Rogers Place, west side, 649.10 feet north of Westchester Avenue, runs west 86.5 by north 17.11, by east 40.4, by east 52.7, by south 14, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,055.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 24 and 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,260; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

THURSDAY, July 29.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 244 Cherry Street, north side, 106 feet west of Rutgers Street, 137.11 by 25.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $11,768.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee, 372 East Fourth Street, south side, 121 feet east of Avenue D, 23 by 96, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,223.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 337 Rivington Street and 75 and 77 Mangin Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, 24.1 by 75, three-story brick tenement, with stores, on Rivington Street and four-story brick tenement on Mangin Street. Due on judgment, $1,877.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, 427 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 293 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.10, four-story brick tenement and three-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $3,351.

By John M. Thompson & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 1,634 and 1,636 Bathgate Avenue, east side, 180 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, each 25 by 95, two four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $6,251.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, Elliot Williams, referee, 334 Second Avenue, east side, 76.11 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 15.1 by 100, four-story brick tenement.

FRIDAY, JULY 30.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene A. Philbin, referee, 431 Canal Street, northwest corner of Varick Street, runs west 26.6 by north 28.11 by west 1.5 by north 6.8, thence west, north, and northwest to an alley leading to Varick Street, by east 4.2 by south 62, three-story brick building, with stores, on Canal Street, and one-story frame building on Varick Street. Due on judgment, $18,289.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 487 and 489 Columbus Avenue, east side, 73.2 feet south of Eighty-fourth Street, 27.6 and 27 feet, respectively, by 100, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 487, $8,453; on 489, $8,442.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 930 and 932 Westchester Avenue, east side, 140.2 feet south of Wales Avenue, 50 by 124 by 60.4 by 91.1, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,376.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Macomb's Dam Road, northwest corner of St. James Street, for a two-story frame hospital, 48 by 66.8; Department of Charities, Eleventh Street and Third Avenue, owners; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $9,500.

Vanderbilt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 63.8 by 91; a one-story brick shed, 46.9 by 70, and a three-story and basement brick dwelling and office, 25.4 by 91; New York Condensed Milk Company of 71 Hudson Street, owner; G. H. Chamberlin of 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost, $39,000.

Butler Place, west side, 25 feet north of Green Avenue, for three two-story frame dwellings, 17 by 43; Herman Johannesen of 1,642 Fox Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $8,400.

Alterations.

No. 9 East Forty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Julia Del Monte of Paris, France, owner; Hugh Getty of 274 Ninth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone tenement, with store; estate of James Brooks of 373 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; William Biehl of 30 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 427 First Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel; John H. Boege of 427 First Avenue, owner; Franklin Baylies of Bible House, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 56 West Seventy-second Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Louis Sylvester, premises, owner; Frank S. Nute of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 203 East One Hundred and First Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and stable; Abraham Strauss of 203 East One Hundred and First Street, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $550.

No. 130 West Third Street, to a five-story brick repair shop, Fire Department; city, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square West, architect; cost, $3,850.

Twenty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel; estate of Mrs. G. P. Marceline, owner; James Stroub of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

Macomb's Dam Road, northwest corner of St. James Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Department of Charities, owner; Israels & Harder, architects; cost, $500.

King's Bridge Road, southwest corner of Southern Boulevard, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Reilly, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story frame dwelling, with store; Katherine Wetzel of 3,591 Third Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, July 24.

CONVENT AV, e s, 18 ft n of 148th St, 17x85; Convent Av, e s, 35 ft n of 148th St, 16.11x85; Eleanor Snyder to Agnes D. Robinson $1
CONVENT AV, e s, 67.11 ft n of 148th St, 15.11x85; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Martha E. Ramsay 14,900
GREENWICH ST, 57, 21.8x40.10x20.11x45.11; Martha E. Weed to Charles H. Dugliss 1
LEGGETT AV, s w s, 25 ft s e of Dawson St, 23.1x93.9x23x91.11; Frederick McCarthy to John P. Curley 1
LOTS 326 and 327, Block I, map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Charles Krauskaar and wife to John F. Langan 1,100
MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x44.5; Charles H. Kivlen to Robinson Gill 1
MANGIN ST, 101, 15.9x100; Harry Robinowitz and wife to Annie Heisler 1
MATILDA ST, Gore Lot D, map of Jacksonville, 42x116x50x100; William H. Keating and wife to Mary McGuire 1
RIGHT of way from Canal Av to 138th St, w ½ part; Lawrence A. Sneden, as receiver, to Deliapha G. Richardson 2
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75 ft s of 88th St, 25.8x100; Louis F. Weismann and wife to Henry D. Pierce and others 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, corner 134th St, 8.3x—x84.6x150; Robert Hall and others to Michael J. Hogan 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 184th St, 24.4x117x25x120.11; Lawrence Davies to Augustus Gareiss 10
TRAFALGAR PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of 176th St, 75x78; Patrick Oates and wife to Helen J. Allcot 3,750
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of Fletcher St, 200x150; Frank P. Lockwood and another to John F. Steeves 20,000
WEBSTER AV, w s, 200.9 ft s of 179th St, 50.4x109.5x50x111; Isabella W. Buckbee to Marion W. Buckbee 1
WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 178th St, 195.5x109.5x irregular; Isabella W. Buckbee and others to Robert I. Lomas, Jr. 1
26TH ST, n s, 455 ft w of 10th Av, 24x98.9; 26th St, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x98.9; Elizabeth Meyer and another to Eustach Sieber 100
35TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Johanna Feeney and another to Patrick McKenna 16,500
35TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John J. McKelvey and wife to Johanna Feeney and another, ¼ part 800
52D ST, n s, 381 ft w of 8th Av, 22.8x100.5; Agnes D. Robinson to Eleanor Snyder 1
70TH ST, 317 and 319 East, 50x100.5; also 24th St, s s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; 93d St, 66 East, 21x100.8; Abraham Weinberg and wife to Simon Uhlfelder 1
94TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x94.7x17.2x93.10; John H. Judge, referee, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital 17,500
184TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x179.10; John W. Bartlett and others to Isma Schreyer 12,000
184TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x179.10; Isma Schreyer and wife to Carl Ernst 10

Recorded Leases.

CARLEW, James, to Ehler Osterholt; 76 West 120th St, 3 years $1,500
ROTH, Philip, to Barnet Levy; 23 Essex St, 3 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLCOT, Helen J., to Patrick Oates; e s of Trafalgar Place, proposed, 175 ft s of 176th St, 3 years $2,500
ALLCOT, Helen J., to Jennie E. Horton; e s of Trafalgar Place, proposed, 150 ft s of 176th St, 3 years 2,000
CIRRITO, Vincent, and others to David E. Oppenheimer; s s of 105th St, 164.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 42,500
COLLINS, Valentine M., to David McClure; e s of 4th St, 50 ft n of Christopher St, 1 year 1,000
FRANKE, William B., and wife to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; n e corner of West End Av and 79th St, demand 62,750
HOGAN, Michael J., to Louis Steckler; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and 134th St, 1 year 50,000
HOGAN, Michael J., to Robert Hall and John Entwistle; s w corner of Southern Boulevard and 134th St, 3 months 8,967
LARSEN, Charles, to Michael J. Keely; 1,494 Hoe Av, installments 700
McKENNA, Patrick, to Angelina Pawley and another, trustees of Henry Howard; s s of 35th St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 10,000
McGUIRE, Mary, to William H. Keating; e s of Matilda St, Gore D, map of the Jacksonville property, East Chester, 1 year 300
RASER, Louis, and wife to Michael J. Kelly; 1,496 Hoe Av, installments 700
REHWINKEL, Wilhelmina, and husband to Henry Hull; 288 Mulberry St, 3 years 2,000
SCHMIDT, Fritz, and wife to Bertha Wagner; 212 Willis Av, 3 years 15,000
SCHREYER, Isma, and wife to Sarah Friedlander; n s of 184th St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 10,000
SIEBER, Eustach, to Elizabeth M. Dorsett; n s of 26th St, 455 ft w of 10th Av, and n s of 26th St, 527 ft w of 10th Av, installments 2,500
SIEBER, Eustach, and wife to Elizabeth M. Dorsett; n s of 26th St, 455 ft w of 10th Av, and n s of 26th St, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 4,500
SNYDER, Eleanor, to Agnes D. Robinson; n s of 52d St, 381 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 1,000
STEVENS, Ida S., to George W. Crossman and another, trustee, &c.; 272 West 89th St, 3 years 13,500
TORMANN, Arthur, to Paul Tormann; Lot 192, map of Washingtonville, Westchester, 3 years 1,000
TREMBERGER, Helene, and husband to Mary A. Donnelly; e s of Jackson Av, 109.4 ft n of East 165th St, 3 years 3,750
TREMBERGER, Helene, and husband to Mary A. Donnelly; e s of Jackson Av, 128.7 ft n of 165th St, East, 3 years 3,500
TREMBERGER, Helene, and husband to John Lanzer; e s of Jackson Av, 88 ft n of 165th St, demand 2,401
TREMBERGER, Helene, and husband to Priscilla S. Purser and another, executors, &c.; e s of Jackson Av, 88 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 1,900
WEISBERGER, Ignatz, and wife to Morris and Henry Kahn; 162 Stanton St, installments 2,000
WHITNEY, Horace P., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 137th St, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years 15,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABELES, William, to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company $5,000
BULKLEY, Justus L., and others, executors, &c., of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to Kate Warner 13,500
CONNELLY, Mary J., executrix of Edmond Connelly, to Neil and Hugh O'Donnell 7,500
DIX, Morgan, executor of Catharine M. Dix, to Marion C. Walsh 5,000
FRIEDLANDER, Sarah, executrix, to Solomon Moses 9,000
O'DONNELL, Hugh, to Mary J. Connelly, executrix, &c., of Edmond Connelly 2,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Lillie H. Duryee 12,500
WEINBERG, Abraham, to Simon Uhlfelder .... Nominal

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, w s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 72x90; Alexander J. Dodin, executor, &c., against Alphonse J. Dodin and others, (to establish a lien;) attorney, J. P. Albright.

123D ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11x irregular; Martin Fleming against Edith E. Coutant, individually and as executrix, and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

16TH ST, s w s, 269 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x103; Eliza Jordan against Lawrence F. Donohue, executor, &c., and Thomas Conville, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, T. Sattler.

44TH ST, 405 West; Peter J. Tracy and others against Mary B. Ryan and Julia T. Farley, (partition;) attorney, W. L. Snyder.

3D AV, n e corner of 106th St, 25.2x110; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John Norton, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 101x81x100 to a private street, x 101; Joseph P. O'Donnell against Samuel H. Vanderbeek and another, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, T. M. Hill.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 138th to 139th St, 99.10x100; Tony Frank against Joseph Robinson, owner; Thomas Fitzgerald, contractor $21
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 138th to 139th St, 98.10x100; Augusto Bogliori and another against Joseph Robinson, owner; Thomas Fitzgerald, contractor 12
BROADWAY, 194; Abraham Lokietz against J. W. Southwick, owner, and the R. Rothschild's Son's Company, contractor 250
BROADWAY, 194; J. Goldberg & Son against J. W. Southwick, owner, and the R. Rothschild's Son's Company, contractor 609
HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 350 ft n of 141st St, 75x100; Frank Jones and others against William S. Anderson, owner; Thomas Fitzgerald, contractor (four liens) 192
6TH AV, s w corner of 23d St, —x—; Samuel Levy against G. W. Autenrieth, owner; William B. Riker & Son, lessees, and Frank Koch, contractor 54
98TH ST, 203 and 205 West; David Goldstein against Edward F. Robinson, owner; Abraham Krone, contractor 1,522

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

22D ST, 454 West; William W. Gallagher on Simpson Wolf to Union Stove Works 224
165TH ST, s s, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x88; Pauline Larsen on German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to George W. Martin 1,500

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	85⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32
Oats, No. 2 mixed	21⅞
Cotton, middling	7 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	7⅜
Butter, State, finest creamery	15
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Lard, prime	4.35
Molasses, O. K. prime	25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	5½
Tallow, prime	3⅛
Pork, mess	8.00
Beef, family	8.75
Beef, hams	25.00
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	3.85
Copper, lake ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, July 24.—Flour firm; Winter patents, $4@$4.40; do straights, $3.75@$4.10; Spring specials, $4.40@$4.50; do patents, $3.80@$4.10; do Straights, $3.40@$3.70; bakers', $2@$2.90; No. 2 Spring wheat, 76½@76¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@73c; No. 2 red, new, 76¼@76¾c; No. 2 corn, 27@27¼c; No. 2 oats, 17¾@18c; No. 2 white, 21@22c; No. 3 white, 17¼@21c; No. 2 rye, 37¼c; No. 3 barley, 28c; No. 4 barley, free on board, 28c; No. 1 flaxseed, 82@83c; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per bbl, $7.70@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $4.12½@$4.15; short-rib sides, (locse,) 4¼@4½c; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5¼@5½c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19.

COTTON.

August contracts opened at a decline of 5 points and made an irregular rally of 10 points, with the rest of the list following in a ragged way. Most of the months finished within a point of the opening figures, while August, having sold as low as 7.43c and as high as 7.53c, closed at 7.47c. The market was finally quiet and steady, with prices 2 points lower to 2 points higher. Sales, 43,400 bales. Spot cotton quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 7 15-16c; Middling Gulf, 8 3-16c; sales, 358 bales, all spinning. The statistical position on cotton yesterday morning was as follows:

	This w'k. Bales.	Last w'k. Bales.	Last y'r. Bales.
Visible supply	1,495,600	1,608,879	1,670,933
Of which Am'can	1,208,400	1,318,679	1,322,733
Crop in sight	8,345,516	8,329,750	6,945,300
In sight d'r'g w'k.	15,766	15,786	15,684

The Chronicle's weather report indicates that the weather during last week has been in the main very satisfactory. Beneficial rains have fallen in many districts, and a marked improvement in the crop is reported from some points. In Texas, however, there have been only scattered showers and rain is said to be badly needed.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50@7.51
August	7.43	7.53	7.43	7.47@7.48
Septemebe	7.26	7.32	7.26	7.27@7.29
October	7.07	7.11	7.07	7.08@7.09
November	7.02	7.04	7.02	7.02@7.03
December	7.05	7.07	7.04	7.04@7.05
January	7.08	7.10	7.07	7.08@
February	..	..	..	7.11@7.13
March	7.16	7.16	7.16	7.14@7.16
April	..	..	..	7.17@7.19

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Middling upland, 4¼d. Futures quiet; sellers, 1-64d advance on near months and partially 1-64d advance on late. Closed quiet; unchanged to ½ point net advance. December-January, 3.53½b; January-February, 3.53½s; February-March, 3.54s; March-April, 3.54@3.55; April-May, 3.55½s; July, 4.12½b; July-August, 4.11b; August-September, 4.07s; September-October, 3.63½b; October-November, 3.57½b; November-December, 3.55s.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Old mess, $7.85@$8.25; new, $8.75@$9.25; family, $9.25@$10; short clear, $10@$10.50. Beef—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $8.50@$9; packet, $8@$9.50; extra India mess, $12@$14. Beef hams, $25@$26. Dressed hogs—Bacon, 5½c; 160 lb, 5½c; 140 lb, 5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5¾@6c. Cutmeats—Pickled bellies, 8@9 lb, 7c; 10 lb, 6½c; 12 lb, 6c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 5¼@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; Western green, 16 lb, 7¾@7½c, Chicago; S. P., 16 lb, 7¾c, Chicago. Tallow, 3⅛c. Stearine—Oleo, 4¾c; lard stearine, 5⅝c. Lard, $4.35; city, $3.95; South America, $5; Continent, 4.70c; compound city, 4@4⅛c; Western, 4⅛@4¼c; Brazil, kegs, 6.20c.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Pork—July, $7.70; September, $7.75. Lard—July, $4.12½; September, $4.17½@$4.20; October, $4.22½; December, $4.27½. Ribs—July, $4.55; September, $4.60; October, $4.62½.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—12:30 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Bacon—Long clear, 40 to 45 lb, 25s; short clear, 45 to 50 lb, 25s; long clear, 35 to 38 lb, 26s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 21s 3d. Butter—United States finest, 80s; do, good, 55s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 39s 6d. Tallow—Fine American, city, 17s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s 6d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	83⅝	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
September	77⅝	78⅝	76⅞	78⅛
December	78½	79	77⅞	78¾
Corn—				
July	..	..	..	32¼
September	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32¼
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	21¾
September	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	75¼	76⅞	75	76¾
September	71½	73	71¼	72¾
December	72⅝	73⅞	72¼	73¾
Corn—				
July	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼
September	26⅞	27⅝	26¾	27½
December	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	17¼
September	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Wheat was governed during the early part of the morning by continued liberal selling on long account, new ventures on the short side, weakness abroad, and favorable news from the interior regarding the Spring wheat crop. Prices on first sales had an upward swing of ½c, September starting at 77⅝c, but the ensuing pressure of long and short wheat broke the market very rapidly to 76⅞c in the first hour. In the midst of the selling movement, and while the market was at its weakest, the short element was startled by sudden and unexpected advance in the corn market. In a moment the market was in an uproar, and before the close prices, through the excited buying of shorts, had advanced over 1c a bushel, September reaching 78⅝c, and falling back to 78⅛c at the close. July, which had been the weakest option Friday, was most affected by yesterday's rally, and showed 1½c net advance, with the other months up a cent. On the curb even greater strength was shown, following the Chicago market, and September advanced to 78⅝c, the 1 o'clock figure being 78 7-16c. No. 1 Northern, 85⅝c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, 80⅝c, free on board afloat, August.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—July, 78⅝c; September, 69⅝c; December, 70¼c; No. 1 hard, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, 79¼c.

DULUTH, July 24.—No. 1 cash, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; No. 2 Northern, 77¼c.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Spring, 78c; December, 72⅞c.

Corn.

The regular close was at ¾ of a cent advance over Friday night, and on the curb September advanced from 32¼@32½c, closing at the latter figure asked. The export trade consisted of 9 loads, including 4 loads at outports. No. 2 was quoted at 32c, elevator.

Oats.

No. 2 quoted 21⅞c; No. 3, 21c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 23½c; track white, 23@30c; track mixed, 21@23c.

Flour.

Spring patents in barrels quoted $4.25@$4.55; Winter straights, $4@$4.20; Winter patents, $4.30@$4.65; Spring clears, $3.50@$3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.35@$3.50; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.20@$3.30.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24.—First patents, $4.30@$4.40; second patents, $4.15@$4.25; first clears, $3.30@$3.40; second clears, $2.30@$2.40. Bran—In bulk, $5.75@$6; sack, $6.75@$7.

Miscellaneous.

Rye 40c and barley 29¼c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Rye flour, $2@$2.40. Corn meal—Kiln dried, $1.50@$1.85, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 75@80c; steady, 40, 50, and 80 lb, middling bulk, 60@65c; rye feed, 47½@50c; city bran, 57½@62½c; hominy chop, 47½@50c; oil meal, 21@22c; screenings, 30@60c, bulk.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Barley—Cash, No. 3, 26½@34c. Rye—Cash, 37c; July, 37c; September, 37½@38c. Flax—September, 72¾@72⅞c.

COFFEE.

Quiet, featureless, and finally firm, at a net advance of 5@10 points. Spot Brazilian coffee closed on the basis of 7⅜c, invoice lots, while jobbing parcels were quoted nominally ½c above this basis.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	....	6.80@6.90
August	....	....	....	6.85@6.90
September	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00@7.05
October	....	....	....	7.05@7.15
November	....	....	....	7.10@7.20
December	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.25
January	....	....	....	7.25@7.35
February	....	....	....	7.35@7.45
March	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40@7.50
April	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45@7.50
May	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.55@7.60
June	....	....	....	7.60@7.65

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 9$200; Hamburg closed ½@¾ pfennig lower. Havre—Coffee market opened ¾f lower; sales, 8,000 bags. January, 47.25; February, 47.50; March, 47.75; April, 48; May, 48; June, 48.25; July, 45.75; August, 47; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.75; December, 47. Rio—No. 7, 8$700.

SUGAR.

Thursday's prices were quoted.

OILS.

Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24½@25¼c; off Summer yellow, 24@24¼c; butter grades, 28@29c nominal; prime white, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American raw, 30@32c; American, boiled, 32@33c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

WOOL.

LONDON, July 24.—At the wool auction sales to-day 12,083 bales were offered, of which 800 bales were withdrawn. There was a large attendance and competition was keen. A good selection of scoured merinos, suitable for the Continent, brought extreme rates, but the home trade secured the choicest grades at prices ranging as high as 1s 5½d. New Zealand greasy crossbreds were in good supply, and scoured crossbreds met with a better sale at full rates. A fine line of New South Wales greasy, marked "R. Fitzgerald, Windsor," brought 9d to 1s ½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal sold well. Punta Arenas prices were slightly in buyers' favor. The following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 4,742 bales; scoured, 8¼d@1s 5½d; greasy, 4½d@1s ½d. Queensland, 1,106 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 2¼d; greasy, 5¼@8d. Victoria, 1,006 bales; scoured, 8¼d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5¾@8½d. South Australia, 885 bales; scoured, 9¼d@1s 3d; greasy, 6@7½d; West Australia, 380 bales; scoured, 6¾@9½d; greasy, 4¾@7¾d. Tasmania, 71 bales; greasy, 6¾@7¾d. New Zealand, 2,493 bales; scoured, 7¼@10¼d; greasy, 5@9d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 379 bales; greasy, 5@7d. Punta Arenas, 864 bales; greasy, 4½@6¾d. One hundred and fifty-seven bales of Spanish wool were withdrawn, there being no bids.

Following are the approximate offerings for next Monday and Tuesday's sales, the last of the present series: New South Wales, 4,900 bales; Queensland, 600 bales; Victoria, 3,200 bales; South Australia, 2,550 bales; Swan River, 650 bales; New Zealand, 13,300 bales, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,400 bales, making a total of 27,600 bales.

The following are the arrivals up to date for the fifth series: New South Wales, 2,276 bales; Queensland, 7,287 bales; Victoria, 17,609 bales; Tasmania, 969 bales; South Australia, 1,784 bales; West Australia, 50 bales; New Zealand, 30,166 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 14,611 bales; total, 74,752 bales, including 17,000 bales sent direct.

The imports of the week amounted to 13,164 bales, as follows: New South Wales, 354 bales; Melbourne, 3,649 bales; South Australia, 70 bales; New Zealand, 5,586 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal 2,187 bales; France, 35 bales; Germany, 395 bales; Spain, 152 bales; China, 574 bales, and sundries 162 bales.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar regulars, $1.75; oil, barrels, $3.25; pitch, $1.85; spirits, regulars, and machines, 27@27½c; E, $1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.97½; K, $2.05; M, $2.10; N, $2.20; WG, $2.30; WW, $2.75. Common to good strained, $1.65@$1.67½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—Turpentine, 25c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.20@$1.25; E, $1.25@$1.30; F, $1.30@$1.35; G, $1.35@$1.40; H, $1.50@$1.55; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.65; N, $1.85; W G, $2.05; W W, $2.40.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24.—Spirits turpentine, 24@24¼c; receipts, 266 casks. Resin, $1.25. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90. Tar, $1.15.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24—Turpentine, 23½c.

METALS.

Tin—Spot at 13.70@13.82½c. Copper—11@11.15c for spot. Lead—At 3.85@3.90c for spot. Spelter—4.25@4.35c for spot.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef steady at 6½@8c per lb for poor to prime native sides. No change in cables.

CALVES—Thursday's quotations ruled.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Inferior to fairish sheep, $3@$4 per 100 lb; common to choice lambs, $4.40@$5.45; dressed mutton, 7@8½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@9¼c.

HOGS—$4.10@$4.40 per 100 lb.

Schmearkase Saved Her Life.

READING, Penn., July 24.—Mrs. Anna Noll, Moselem Springs, Berks County, was at the point of death, the result of having a bunion extracted from her foot. The doctors advised her to have her foot amputated. She persistently refused and took the advice of a German, who was assisting her on the farm, and poulticed the foot with home-made cottage cheese—schmearkase. She has recovered.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By the Sea.

Rockaway Park.

The majestic Atlantic on one side; a wide, placid bay on the other; rare, natural beauties and extensive improvements, together, make this the most superb ocean beach property on the Atlantic coast.

It Offers

to the business man an unrivalled site for a home by the sea. Close to the city. Quick transit by rail and boat. Low commutation. Cool breezes night and day. Sound sleep and new health.

The Improvements

cost thousands of dollars, and are of the most modern type. Broad avenues, with shade trees. Magnificent drives. Immense steamboat dock. Electric lights. Pure water. Sanitary sewerage. Surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing.

The demand for cottages offers a splendid opportunity to builders and investors. Easy terms. Further particulars to be had from

H. C. RATH & CO.,
150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Very desirable new residence, located in one of the most beautiful residential parts of Morristown; high ground, extensive views, convenient to railroad station; plot of six acres. The house has 16 rooms, many of them finished in oak; every modern improvement; heated by hot water, electric lights and gas; commodious barn and outbuildings; extensive lawns.

Adjoining a fine building lot of 6 acres and a beautiful plot of 17 acres—a most desirable location for a fine residence, or can be cut up into building lots. Photographs and further particulars of

GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST., N. Y. 1 MADISON AVE., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

An elegant country seat 1¼ hours from New York City among the hills of Connecticut. The drives, walks, and views are unsurpassed. This estate comprises about 55 acres, a substantial house and outbuildings, lawns, gardens, and orchard in fine condition; plenty of fruit and vegetables. Any gentleman desirous of rest and comfort will find the place ideal. For price and further particulars, address THOS. W. HARRIS, 7 Warren St., New York City.

A.—FOR SALE.—Fine country residence of the late Capt. A. L. King, at Arrochar, S. I., comprising mansion, 30 rooms, seven acres of land, stables, &c.; ornamental grounds; superb view of lower bay of New York. H. T. METCALFE & SONS, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

FARMS, FRUIT, STOCK, TIMBER, AND MINERAL lands, from Maryland to Texas, for sale cheap. Southern Development Co., 16 Broad St., N. Y.

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$900.00 AND UPWARDS

For the above rent you can obtain an elegant

3-Story and Basement House
OR A
4-Story American Basement House

Fronting on 138th or 139th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Aves. THEY ARE BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED and supplied with gas fixtures of the LATEST STYLE. THEY HAVE SPACIOUS COURTYARDS IN THE REAR, and REAR ENTRANCES for the removal of garbage and for the use of TRADESMEN. The entire neighborhood is restricted to private houses only.

They are the Cheapest and Best in New York To-day.

You would have to pay at least $1,500.00 for houses like these down town.

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ERASTUS HAMILTON, Real Estate,
Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 West 138th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET.
FACTORY BUILDING,
33-37 Bleecker St.

75 feet frontage on Bleecker St. and 75 feet frontage on Shinebone Alley; this is a very desirable factory building, having light on three sides; equipped for 130 horse-power, engine, boilers, elevators, and automatic sprinklers; rent reasonable; watchman on premises.

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Large and small Lofts, with power, equipped with automatic sprinklers, elevators, steam heat, and all the latest improvements.

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Corner, 50x100.11, semi-fire-proof, 15 apartments, all rented to first-class parties. Pays a steady, reliable 8 % income. Built to keep and not to sell. About $30,000 cash required.

ALSO

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FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY,
4 and 6 Warren St.

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NEW YORK.

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Hotel St. Charles, Atlantic City, N. J.
Paul Smith's Hotel, St. Regis Lake, N. Y.
The New Mathewson, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J.
Glen Summit Hotel, Glen Summit, Penn.
The Chateaugay, Chateaugay Lake, N. Y.
Hawkhurst, Litchfield, Conn.
Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.
Lake Placid House, Lake Placid, N. Y.
The Algonquin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
The Grand, Mackinac Island, Mich.
Hotel St. Charles, Hunter, N. Y.
The Wentworth, New Castle, N. H.
The Rockingham, Portsmouth, N. H.
United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
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Mizzen-Top Hotel, Pawling, N. Y.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
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CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Extremely moderate rates for August and September.
ELMER & BENNETT, Proprietors.

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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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BABYLON, L. I.
Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to
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"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

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Oriental Hotel
Now Open.
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40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
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NOW OPEN FOR SEASON 1897.
Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward; American plan, $3.00 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward. Under management of
F. THEO. WALTON.

THE EDGEMERE,
Edgemere, L. I., (Near Far Rockaway.)
40 minutes from N. Y. Elegantly furnished and equipped with all modern improvements. Fifty rooms with private baths. Fine surf and still-water bathing. Boating and fishing.
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C. W. SHEPHERD, Mgr. Gilsey House, N. Y.

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Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore.
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PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.
Open until Oct. 7th.

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On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1.
ONE OF THE FINEST GOLF LINKS IN THE COUNTRY.
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SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29.
Popular Prices.
Three Dollars per day.
600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors.
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Special Terms per Week or Season.
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Saratoga. The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world.
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Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
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Fine, dry climate. "Westport Mountain Spring Water." Health record very high. No mosquitoes.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

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7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.
6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.
STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:50 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
WHITE FACE INN,—Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A.M, 11:10 P.M.
LAKESIDE INN,—Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.
NORTHWOOD'S INN,—Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P.M; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.
THE GRAND VIEW,—Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M, 7:10 A.M, 10:55 PM.
AMES COTTAGE,—Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.
CASCADEVILLE.
THE CASCADE,—Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Adirondacks.

The Ampersand,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
"The Gem of the Adirondacks."
TEN HOURS FROM NEW YORK WITHOUT CHANGE.
Golf Links an Additional Attraction.
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P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; sure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

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AND COTTAGES.
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Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
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Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

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For illustrated description of this
Adirondack Resort
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In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.
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Elegant and thoroughly modern.
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WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER FIRST AS USUAL.
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Golf links, with professional greenkeeper.
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THE JEFFERSON
A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

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Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 6, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

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CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.
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Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
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Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. W. A. KENNEDY & SON, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

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Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
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LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
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Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

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PEMBERTON COTTAGE.
Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

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Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J. 50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate GEO. B. WEAVER.

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Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J. New house, furnished throughout; hair mattresses; terms reasonable. Address L. A. CHARLTON.

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Excellent location, Fourth Avenue and Kingsley St. Rates from $10 to $12.
E. DENNISON, Manager.

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Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:30, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
CULVER ROUTE.
Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:50, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.
Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:50, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:50, 10:20 P. M.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.50, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.[illegible], 2.20, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.[illegible], 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 1.00 A.M. for 22d St. and Cortlandt St., 11.30 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF ALL.
EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.
Lehigh Valley System.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND **$2.25** TRIP.
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for fifty cents extra.
Trains from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., 8:20 A. M.; from W. 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 7:55 A. M.; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 7:55 A. M.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties, apply General Eastern office, 355 Broadway, New York City.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.8:40 "
" New York West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE EXCURSION.
AUGUST 2D.
$10. Round Trip. $10.
Picturesque Lehigh Valley System.
Tickets and information at all L. V. R. R. offices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of second-hand STEINWAY grand, square and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

AT THE NEEDHAM PIANO AND ORGAN CO., 36 East 14th St., you will always find a choice assortment of new and second-hand pianos and organs at extremely low prices and terms. Call or send for catalogue.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—MICHAEL WINEBURGH, plaintiff, against HENRY WINEBURGH, Abraham Wineburgh, and Jesse Wineburgh, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the interlocutory judgment entered in the above entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, as receiver of the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1897, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the property and assets of the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, except the interest of said firm in the stock of the Union Street Railway Advertising Company. The property so to be sold includes the good-will of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of M. Wineburgh & Brothers, its office furniture, 479 shares of the capital stock of the Eastern Advertising Company of the par value of $50 each and the interest of said firm in various leases for advertising privileges executed by certain street railway companies operated in the Cities of Baltimore and Washington, respectively, and the interest of said firm in various advertising contracts owned by it, and all accounts, bills receivable, leases, and property of every kind and nature whatsoever.

The property to be sold will be divided into lots so far as may be practicable and a detailed statement and description of such division into lots may be inspected at my office in the Times Building in this city.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1897. SAMUEL SANDERS, Receiver.
G. M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall St., N. Y. City.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Excellent table. Large, well-furnished rooms. SPECIAL LOW TERMS FOR SUMMER MONTHS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

21ST ST., 49 EAST, Near 5th Av. Hotel.—Comfortable cool rooms, with superior table and attendance; special Summer rates; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MAPLE DALE.
A pleasant country home 1½ miles from Poughkeepsie; large shady lawn; good rooms; a quiet and private first-class table; rates, $6, $7; Ref. Cir. M. H. COOKINGHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A strictly private family will take a few boarders; delightfully located in Orange Mts.; beautiful scenery, good cycling, complete arrangements. Call or address F. R. WAITE, Clarewill Av.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments.
Separate College-Preparatory Course.
Art Department. Studio in Building.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 West 43d St.
Near Fifth Av.—Eighteenth year begins September 29. Small classes. Chemical and physical laboratories. Gymnasium. Annual Catalogue on application to Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

THE RUEL SCHOOL.
TWELFTH YEAR BEGINS OCTOBER SIXTH.
Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Courses. Limited number of resident pupils.
MISS ELEANOR BOESE, Principal, 26 East 56th Street.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
12 EAST 73D STREET.
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls.
Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls, Oct. 5. Primary, Advanced, College-Preparatory Classes, Kindergarten. Resident Pupils. 15 East 65th Street.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 669 Madison Av. Tuition, $200. Percival Chubb, Principal.

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CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Special courses during Summer at reduced rates

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heldemann, 96 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Col. Roberts' School for Boys.—A well-equipped, thoroughly organized school, offering courses of study preparatory to college, the scientific school, or business. Illustrated circular will be sent on request.
FRANK S. ROBERTS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester, 66 West Street.
THE DALZELL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
College preparatory. A few vacancies for boarding pupils in the Principal's family.

GERLACH ACADEMY,
COLLEGE POINT, L. I.
Military boarding school for boys. Boy taken for the Summer.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Send for list of 4,000 vacancies; books of plans 10 cents; blanks free. Sutton Teachers' Bureau, Chicago, Ill., or Louisville, Ky.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC
128 and 130 East 58th Street.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT, DIRECTOR.
Terms from $15 upward per quarter. Pupils can enter at any time.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ALL GRADUATES PLACED.
Metropolitan School of Isaac Pitman SHORTHAND, 156 5th Av. Principles taught in six weeks.

ALL EARN MONEY learning Stenography & Typewriting at Ver-mil-ye's, 816 Broadway, N.Y.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOCUTION, PLATFORM, AND PULPIT ORATORY. Acting. Thorough, practical instruction. Moderate terms. Engagements procured. Twenty years' experience. Circulars.
GARRETT W. OWENS, 317 West 19th St.

5TH AVE. SWIMMING SCHOOL.—Pool 35x60; ladies and gentlemen; every night. 4 E. 45th St.

EUROPEAN STUDY AND TRAVEL.

THE MISSES GRINNELL, formerly 22 East 54th St., will leave New York October first, for eight months' residence in France and Germany. They will chaperon young ladies who desire to study. Three months' supplementary travel. Address BROOKLINE, MASS.

YACHTING.

JOHN H. DIALOGUE & SON,
ENGINEERS AND STEAMSHIP BUILDERS, CAMDEN, N. J.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.—We invite correspondence with all parties intending to build Steamers for coastwise or West Indies and Mexican trade, our vessels being specially designed for this service; while we cannot build in this country as cheaply as they can be furnished by English builders, yet the difference is constantly becoming less; besides we believe by reasons of the special adaptation of our vessels to this trade that they are worth more than English vessels of the same size. We can supply them with quadruple or triple expansion engines, as may be preferred. Boilers from 150 to 250 pounds, built in the best possible manner with the latest improved hydraulic machinery.

PASSENGER STEAMERS.—We are prepared to build commodious Steamers for river and bay service, having speeds up to 22 knots per hour. These steamers can be fitted with the most elaborate joiner work and decorations for short day routes or more substantial fittings for night routes. The plumbing and sanitary arrangements should be of the most modern pattern.

STEAM YACHTS.—We are especially anxious to receive inquiries from parties desiring to build large, fast steam yachts, and will be pleased to work out particular ideas of design for owners and adapted to special service. Having the entire construction of these vessels under the personal supervision of a member of the firm insures the finest quality of material and the best of workmanship.

BOILERS.—Owners of steamers requiring new boilers will be surprised at the present prices we are quoting for large Marine Boilers. We will contract to take out the old ones, put in the new ones and make all necessary connections.

NEW STEAM YACHT.—We have for sale 65-foot steel hull Steam Yacht, that will be sold reasonable to prompt purchasers.

SEAGOING TUG BOAT.—We are building in stock a 150 foot Tug Boat for sea towing; she will be fitted with modern machinery and high-pressure boiler; if purchased soon will be sold at a low figure.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS.—We have several sizes for sale, any of which will be disposed of at a sacrifice.

DAIMLER MOTORS
are the only satisfactory Gas Engines
Suitable for
PLEASURE YACHTS,
LAUNCHES AND WORKING BOATS,
Single or Twin Screw.
It is the most compact and powerful engine of its size, NO PRESSURE GAUGE TO WATCH, no fear of explosion, engine is easily started and then needs no further attention. Call at our works to inspect motors and stock of finished launches now ready for immediate delivery and take a trial trip.
MOTORS FOR SALE
from 1 to 25 actual horse-power, operated by gas, gasoline or kerosene.
DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,
"Steinway," Long Island City, N. Y.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

UNITED STATES SHIPS DEPART.

Massachusetts and Texas Go to Newport for Summer Manoeuvres.

The United States battleships Massachusetts and Texas passed out at Sandy Hook at 5:16 P. M. yesterday, bound for Newport, where they will be joined by other ships of the North Atlantic fleet, for the Summer manoeuvres under Admiral Sicard. The whole fleet is expected to be at the rendezvous by Aug. 1.

The United States school ship Portsmouth passed City Island yesterday, going east, bound for Glen Cove, L. I.

BROUGHT BY OCEAN STEAMERS.

Passengers by the Paris, Niagara, Umbria, and La Touraine.

Six Coreans who witnessed the Queen's Jubilee celebration arrived here yesterday on the steamship Paris, en route for home. They were Y. W. Min, who was the special representative of his Government at the ceremonials in London; Y. C. Min, H. S. Min, K. Si, and two secretaries. Among the passengers on the Paris were F. G. Colby, Charles H. Heustis, Mrs. Alfred Hayman, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mackey, A. J. Mainwaring, R. D'Oyly Noble, Capt. P. J. O'Reilly, Mrs. J. B. Parsons, and A. W. Sewall.

Passengers who arrived on the steamship Umbria were John L. Brewer of Boston, Capt. Funaki, Commodore W. H. Shock, and Col. William A. Simmons.

On La Touraine, from Havre, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, A. W. Watson, Mrs. J. W. Wentworth, and Chambellan O'Gude, Swedish Minister to Japan.

Among the passengers on the New York and Cuba Mail steamship Niagara were José A. Suarez and Manuel Albaredo, from Cienfuegos; Mrs. Benturas, wife of Col. Ricardo Benturas, from Santiago, and Sir William and Lady Haynes Smith, Thomas J. McClain, Joseph Brown, and James O'Day, from Nassau.

Isaac C. Adams Taken to Bellevue.

A well-dressed man, who told the police he was Isaac C. Adams, thirty-eight years old, of the Alpine apartment house, at Thirty-third Street and Broadway, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday for examination as to his sanity. The man approached Policeman Weeks at West Broadway and West Third Street and asked him if he was an invisible policeman. Weeks weighs 200 pounds. The man said he was trying to run down an invisible policeman with long whiskers. Weeks took him to the Mercer Street Police Station. There the man repeated the details of his quest, and then, going to the wall, rang an invisible messenger call, handed an invisible message to an invisible messenger boy, and told him to hurry. Then the police sent him to the hospital. Mr. Adams is a lawyer. He has been living at the Alpine six weeks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By young Englishwoman for chamberwork and waiting; city or country; good city reference. 334 West 49th St., Janitor's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent French woman as first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 41 South Washington Square.

COOK, &c.—Willing to do plain washing; by a Protestant; country preferred. 604 6th Av., second bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Mme. Amelie, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes more customers by day, at home preferred; tailor-made, $10; lawns from $5; evening waists, $2.50; alterations, &c.; trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out as seamstress by the day; very reasonable. 419 West 19th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; competent in traveling; best reference. Louise, Box 282 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a competent and reliable woman as maid or nurse to elderly lady, or invalid; willing to assist with other duties; best references. 327 East 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; best references. 155 East 27th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant woman as housekeeper in a widower's family where children are. 116 East 47th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl lately arrived; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, 949 6th Av. Kerwan.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced English nurse; desires to take infant from birth; speaks both French and English. 250 West 43d St., janitress.

NURSE.—By an experienced German girl as nurse; take full charge of child; best references. 146 East 39th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a Frenchwoman as first-class nurse to children; willing and obliging. M. G., 217 West 33d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young North of Ireland Protestant; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Hetherington.

INFANT NURSE.—By competent woman as infant's nurse; willing to assist with any other work; best city reference. 530 3d Av.; ring twice.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a woman who understands all kinds of fine washing; or to take large house washing by the month or dozen; reasonable. Mrs. Kelly, 341 East 36th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; fine table decorator; willing and obliging; speaking several languages; city or country; first-class city references. J. P., 97 Clinton Place.

BUTLER.—By experienced, reliable man; honest, sober; no smoker; first-class city references; city or country; left through family going abroad. M., 413 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young man; thoroughly understands the duty of both capacities; single; age, 33. C. M., Box 44, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, strictly sober, and willing man, with nine years' reference from recent employers, who can be seen. Henry, 137 East 69th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; city or country; last service seven years. Petite, 13 East 27th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience in all branches of gardening and planting and management of new grounds; references from prominent city families. Gardener, Post Office Box 249 Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal references; city or country. F. D., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

PORTER, &c.—By a young man, lately landed, as porter or useful man for gentleman's country place; can handle horses or cattle; no agents. Feeley, 329 East 36th St.

WATCHMAN.—Can give bonds. Tierney, 315 Oakland St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A SMALL FAMILY NEAR NEWPORT REquires German nursery governess for child; also competent cook and waitress; Swedish preferred; city references required. F. S. C., P. O. Box 2,214 New York.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, houseworkers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country. Long Acre, 466 6th Av.

NORTH OF IRELAND, SCOTCH OR ENGLISH, Protestant maids and second men. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE SUNLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp; the perfect light of the age; liberal commission. SUNLIGHT COMMERCIAL CO., 545 Broadway, City.

WANTED—Good bricklayers at Sandy Hook; steamer Little Silver, 9:10 A. M. from Battery, N. Y., or C. R. R. of N. J., to Highland Beach.

WANTED—A bright, energetic canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known publication. Address F. J. R., Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 5 o'clock. Open all Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

EXPLAINING THE WEATHER

Electric Storm of Friday Due to Junction of Two Low Pressure Areas.

MANY STORIES OF LIGHTNING

Riverside Drive Damaged by Wash-outs—Suits Threatened Against the City for Inadequate Sewerage—Several Persons Shocked and One Man Killed.

The weather yesterday was in sullen mood after the violent outburst of the day before. It had all the caprice and none of the beauty of April, and completely and flagrantly violated the promise of late Friday evening, when the setting sun diffused an indescribably soft and beautiful light upon the slight mist that yet lingered over the cities and the rivers.

Yesterday was damp and fitfully windy and rainy. There was a grudging gleam of sunshine now and then when the clouds parted, as if they were reluctant that the blue sky should be seen. The weather predictions said "showers," and there were showers, sometimes hard and pattering, sometimes easy and noiseless, but always drenching.

Observer Dunn's assistant, Mr. Emery, was busy all day explaining the performance of Friday afternoon and trying to prove that it was no fault of his. He had fastened the crime already on Low Pressure, and was trying to demonstrate that the mischief originated in the upper and lower lake regions. It seems that Low Pressure—very Low Pressure, Mr. Emery says—was prevailing north and east of New York, but apparently intending no special harm. There was more Low Pressure in the upper and lower lake regions. They would not have connected and apparently had no idea of doing anything extraordinary until a strong wind came roistering along from somewhere in the southwest, carrying a heavy load of southwestern moisture. Terrestrial experiments with southwestern moisture frequently end in disasters, and the same rule seems to prevail up in the air. Where this wind came from there was High Pressure, as there usually is in that locality.

The result was what Mr. Emery calls an ebullient condition of the atmosphere. The innocent low pressure in the north became a regular sponge and soaked up more moisture from the southwest than it could carry. The result was what are technically known as unsettled conditions. Many people know precisely how such things happen. The two areas of low pressure in the north and east and the upper and lower lake regions, the roystering and reckless wind, laden with moisture from the southwest, and the high pressure from the southwest got all mixed up. Then the condition of the atmosphere became not only ebullient, but exuberant and pugnacious, and things began to whirl around and around and all kinds of trouble ensued.

After hearing Mr. Emery's explanations nobody was surprised to know that the weather remains unsettled, with storms from New England to New Jersey, and everybody understood the depression and infrequent maudlin smiles and frequent copious tearful outbreaks, and the general air of gloom and remorse and dislike for things and people that prevailed yesterday.

The highest official temperature here yesterday was 74, at noon. The humidity was only 70, the rainfall was twelve one-hundredths of an inch to 4:30 P. M., and the wind at its strongest was but 31 miles an hour.

DIED FROM STORM FRIGHT.

Brosulleo's Heart Was Weak and Could Not Stand a Scare.

During the storm of Friday evening Leonardo Brosulleo, a shoemaker, living on the third floor of 611 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, died of fright. He had heart disease, and while he could not have recovered, his attending physician thought he would live some years.

The sudden darkness, the vivid lightning, and the crashing of the thunder agitated him fearfully, however, and his fright was shared by several of his friends, who were in his room.

He turned deathly pale, trembled, and crossed himself constantly. Just after a particularly startling flash, Brosuello, who had walked to a window to open it, fell back with a cry. He was picked up dead.

FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.

Damage by Friday's Storm and Flood—Suits Against the City.

Although the street cleaners and park laborers cleared the streets and walks of the broken limbs and scattered leaves, many visible evidences of the storm of Friday afternoon remained yesterday, and narratives of experiences more or less exciting and of personal sensations more or less interesting were exchanged copiously from the Battery to Westchester.

Stories which became taller and more startling as the day wore on were told of eccentric evolutions of lightning, of fire balls dancing among trees and about flagpoles and steeples. It was stated that in Forest Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, a flaming baseball, or sphere of fire the size of a baseball, did curves and inshoots and other stunts that baseballs do among the trees, and finally rushed off a short distance above the ground as if it had been hit for half a dozen home runs and disappeared near Port Morris.

A cow was struck near the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and fell dead in her tracks. Several trees in the same neighborhood were riven from top to root. Many reputable people around there were sure they smelled the electricity in the air, but skeptics suggested that the odor noticed was possibly that of the singed cow.

The telegraphic wires were but slightly disturbed. The little damage done to them was caused by wind.

The most serious damage to public property was on Riverside Drive. Between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets the embankment yielded to the pressure of water, and tons of it dropped upon the New York Central tracks below, stalling trains for three hours. The drive at One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets was badly washed, and is now dangerous and unsightly. The cycle path is also much cut up, and parts of it were yet under two feet of water yesterday, the drain basins having been choked. Repairing these damages will probably cost $5,000.

In Central Park no serious harm was done.

The city may be made the defendant in several suits for damages in consequence of the storm. Nearly every cellar in Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Streets near the North River was flooded, and pumps were going in all that part of town yesterday. The Brighton Mills of J. & W. Lyall, Twenty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, were idle yesterday because the cellars could not be freed of water, although a force of men had pumped all night.

The McClave Company, of which ex-Police Commissioner McClave is President, also suffered severely. The company's lumber yard and mill, at Twenty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, were flooded, and operations were stopped.

James A. Meagher, at Twenty-third Street and Tenth Avenue, claims that he lost $1,000 by the flooding of his saloon there, and says he will begin suit against the city immediately. The other sufferers threaten to follow his example. They all say that the sewer system in that part of the city is inadequate and that floods and loss follow every heavy rain.

TAKING DOWN A FLAGSTAFF.

How a Lightning Wreck Was Cleared Atop of a Skyscraper.

There was more or less of a crowd along Wall Street and in front of Trinity Church during all the forenoon of yesterday watching the removal of the remnants of the flagstaff at the top of the Manhattan Trust Building, Nassau and Wall Streets, which was shattered by lightning during the storm Friday.

Handling a pole fifty feet long and a foot thick is an awkward job on the ground. Handling it at the top of a smooth copper hemisphere, 250 feet in the air, is a yet more delicate process. The carpenter of the building undertook the work.

He built a scaffold on the inside of the dome, which is thirty feet high. Then he slung ropes from strongly braced cross beams, so as to support the bottom of the pole, projecting five feet inside the dome's roof. The permanent braces and supports were then removed and the pole was allowed to descend perpendicularly, a few feet at a time. As a section of it came into the dome it was sawed off and removed. Gradually the whole length of the staff was lowered and taken out piecemeal.

Meanwhile, to provide against high winds, a beam had been hoisted over the surface of the dome and two men ascended by the same route, carefully secured by ropes from the opening alongside the pole at the top. The extra beam was braced firmly with cinched ropes along the pole to a height of twenty feet. This was the only spectacular part of the work.

A squad of police kept the streets around the building cleared until the last of the flagstaff had disappeared.

NO LIGHTNING BIRTHMARK.

Mrs. Lee's Babe Born During the Storm Is Not Blemished.

Without a mark or a blemish the baby born on the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild during Friday afternoon's storm, is safe at Bellevue Hospital, with its mother, Mrs. Anna Lee. At the height of the storm, and almost at the moment this babe was ushered into the world, another little one's life left it in the same apartment of the vessel.

Mrs. Amelia Ackerly was holding her three-months-old baby in her arms, near where Mrs. Lee lay. Near the head of her child was an iron pole, from the deck above to the floor of the cabin. When the electrical storm encircled the vessel this iron rod was electrified and the baby received a fatal shock. The lightning left its mark on the child's body in a dark line from the back of the head the length of the spinal column.

A report published yesterday that Mrs. Lee's infant had been born marked in a similar manner was contradicted at Bellevue Hospital yesterday by Dr. H. Bigelow, who is in charge of the mother and child. The accounts of alleged supernatural occurrences at the birth and death on the Floating Hospital boat were utterly denied.

DAMAGE ON LONG ISLAND.

Several Persons Struck by Lightning—A House Destroyed.

On Long Island serious damage was done by the gale and lightning Friday. The residence of Capt. George Reinhart, on Bay View Avenue, Inwood, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The five members of the family were in the house, but none was injured.

The train on the Long Island Railroad which left Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock, was crowded when Norris Park was reached. When the doors of the cars were opened the rain came in, forming pools. Many of the passengers opened their umbrellas for shelter, a thing never heard of before in railroad travel, so far as known. The Long Beach track was washed out in some places and travel delayed.

The house occupied by Elbert Pettit, in Rockville Centre, and owned by Miss Nellie Truss of this city, was struck, and Mrs. Pettit and her son were slightly shocked.

John Hansel of Philadelphia, a brother-in-law of Commodore Albert W. Palmer, a Summer resident of East Neck, was bathing when the storm came up. He was struck by lightning and rendered unconscious. Dr. C. H. Carter was summoned, and he revived him.

The horse sheds attached to All Souls' Episcopal Church in Great Neck, were struck, and horses owned by the minister, the Rev. Kirkland Huske, and E. J. Schenck were killed. Robert Flint, the sexton, and William Holly, an employe of Mr. Schenck, were knocked down by lightning while sodding the grave of Mrs. Schenck. Flint was rendered unconscious.

The house of Frank Root, on Railroad Avenue, Islip, was considerably damaged by lightning. Mr. and Mrs. Root were in the house, but were unharmed. A pet dog in an adjoining room was blinded.

At Roslyn, the Elijah Ward memorial clock tower was damaged.

LIGHTNING PLAYS WITH A TOY.

Queer Incident Related by Mrs. Gady of Long Island City.

Mrs. Theresa Gady of 181 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, tells a remarkable tale of her experience with the lightning in the storm on Friday. When the storm came on she was sitting in a rear room in her home, and her baby son, Henry, twelve months old, was on a sofa beside the open window playing with a toy flat iron.

Suddenly there was a blinding sheet of lightning and a fiery ball came through the open window. It tore the toy from the baby's tiny hands and knocked him insensible. Then the ball played various pranks about the floor, the iron being drawn after it, dancing about the table several times, and then disappearing in one corner of the room. It did no further damage, and did not leave any marks. Mrs. Gady, when she recovered from her fright, quickly revived her little boy. He was not hurt.

Wreckage Comes Ashore.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., July 24.—In the storm last evening what was evidently a large piece of the cabin from some shipwrecked vessel came ashore opposite this place. It was built of pine, and was about 30 feet long, 7 feet high, and 16 feet wide.

SHOT THROUGH A WINDOW.

While at Dinner, Mrs. Culley Was Wounded in the Head.

Mrs. Catherine Culley, forty-five years old, who lives at 632 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from being killed late yesterday afternoon. She, in company with two sons and her daughter, was seated at the dining room table when she fell forward on her face. Her daughter thought that she had been seized with a fainting spell, and while trying to revive her discovered blood trickling from a wound in the back of her head.

Ambulance Surgeon Butler, who was called in, said that the wound had been made by a bullet. When the window was examined one of the slats in the shutter was found shattered and marked as if a bullet had passed through it.

Mrs. Culley was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where it was first supposed she was suffering from a fractured skull. The wound is not dangerous.

LAST WEEK OF STATE CAMP.

First and Second Batteries to Close the Summer Season's Instruction—The 47th Returns.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 24.—To-day began the last week of the State Camp this season. The camp was opened by the Seventh Regiment, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo and the First and Second Batteries of New York, due here to-day, will have the honor of closing the camp.

The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn and the Third Provisional Battalion, which were at the camp during the past week, were glad this morning when they were paid and their time was up. It rained more or less every day, and it was the most unpleasant week in camp this season.

The First and Second Batteries, National Guard, State of New York, commanded respectively by Capts. Louis Wendel and David Wilson, each in command of 100 men and subordinate officers, left their respective headquarters, 340 West Forty-fourth Street and Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning for a week at Peekskill.

Now for Pacific Records.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer Empress of Japan, which arrived at Hong Kong July 14, from Vancouver, made the trip to Yokohama in eleven days, and to Hong Kong, including stops, in eighteen days. Her average speed was seventeen knots an hour. This is the fastest Transpacific passage on record.

MIDSUMMER SALE.
Everything is almost given away this week because you never saw anything like our prices on Shirtwaists, Corsets, Underwear. They go at 25c. on the dollar, as well as Jewelry, Perfumery. Libert's delicious Violet Extracts, 29c; Libert's incomparable Cologne 19c; Pears' Soap, 5c.; Cuticura Soap, 7c; Libert's Tooth Powder, 7c.
A. F. JAMMES,
909 BROADWAY. 4 WEST 37TH ST.

Stern Bros.

will offer Monday in their

Boys' Dep'ts

Oxford Star Sailor Blouses, Sizes 4 to 14 years 95c $1.25

Heretofore $1.88 and $2.25

Middy and Sailor Suits of Cheviots and Serges, Sizes 3 to 10 years, at $2.95

Heretofore $4.98 to $7.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

direct attention to their large assortments of

Ladies' Separate Skirts

in Linen, Crash, Duck and Piques and will offer to-morrow

Tan Crash Skirts, $1.50 Real value $2.50

Tan Linen and White Pique Skirts, at $1.95 Real value $3.00

West 23d St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

An Unusually Interesting Week.

While all weeks are interesting at our store, the last week in July is particularly so. This because it is the last week of the Midsummer Clearance Sales preparatory to stock taking—the last opportunity to move goods that we will neither inventory nor carry over. Under these compulsory clearance conditions price sacrifices will reign supreme in every department. It is the time to secure the greatest values of the season in wearing apparel and dry goods of every description.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

From the Orient to Vantine's.



To the connoisseur there is a certain indefinable charm about the creations of Makuza-Kozan which no other Japanese ware possesses. But they are not high. Examples:

MAKUZA-KOZAN VASES: $8.00, 9.00, 11.00, 12.00, 15.00, 16.50, 18.00, 20.00, 25.00.

A PRESENT OF ONE OF OUR CHARMINGLY PRETTY JAPANESE FANS IS SOMETHING THAT ANY WOMAN WOULD APPRECIATE.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world.

877-879 Broadway, N. Y.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

GREAT DISCOUNT ON ALL SUMMER GOODS.

All our departments embrace the finest of first-class goods of Foreign makes and Home production. Since the establishment of our business, nearly 40 years ago, we have never offered such inducements as at the present time—ESPECIALLY goods suitable for Summer use—SILKS, DRESS GOODS, and an infinite variety of WASH FABRICS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS; together with an unusually attractive stock of FINE FRENCH MILLINERY, at about half the price these goods were offered at a month ago.

Special Sale of LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, all colors and sizes,

REDUCED TO 24c. EACH;

former price, 45c., 63c., and 79c.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Secretary Sherman's Departure for a Vacation Starts Gossip of His Resignation.

POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES

Attorney General McKenna's Aspirations to the Supreme Court Bench—More Interest in Klondike Fields than in Early Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Not even the prospect of an early adjournment, which has always been an absorbing topic in Washington, particularly with the employes of the Congress, has been interesting enough this week to keep almost everybody from talking in the most excited fashion of Clondike, or Klondike, as it is variously spelled. Readers of newspapers have looked for news about the almost fabulous placers of the Klondike region the first thing. The stories are known by heart, and they are fed in every direction even Capt. Shoemaker, the Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, having found that his officers and men on the Pacific Coast Service were demoralized by the reports they heard and knew to be true about the sudden acquirement of wealth by men who had been "down on their luck" until they found themselves in possession of a stake, a pick, shovel, and pan in the region that has a name different from that by which it is known to our surveyors of the Geological Survey. The party sent to the Alaska gold region in 1896 by Director Walcott called the Klondike district "Forty-mile Creek," and by that name it is referrred to in a report to the Senate. This report, by the way, has been in such demand that the Senate will be asked to print it. Page boys have sought for it, persons not authorized to secure documents have managed to get it through friends who could get it, and when it is got it is satisfactory because it treats the subject without the passion excited by the news of the recent finds, but quite supports the impression now popular that the gold supply of Alaska and thereabout is not only abundant, but is likely to be abundant for a long time. The fever to rush to the gold placers has been apparent among some of the office holders, but none of them has resigned yet to join parties bound for the Yukon. To some of the jaded applicants who worry about the President's intended departure before he has reached their cases, the prospect of becoming rich in a few months is alluring, but they are deterred by the thought of unliquidated board bills at hotels and lodgings. One man who is down for a contest with a member of Congress who is seated, has advertised to go as an expert to the Alaskan gold fields. He has a much better chance of getting indefinitely rich in Alaska in a short time than any Democrat has of getting into the House of Representatives as a Democrat in opposition to a Republican.

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With the departure of Secretary Sherman for the Long Island shore some new gossip about the Cabinet is heard. Some time ago it was reported that in view of the evidently declining health of body and mind of the venerable Secretary it was likely that Assistant Secretary of State Day, President McKinley's neighbor and friend, would be called upon to take Secretary Sherman's place. But Mr. Day has had a trial of the business in the Department of State. He has prepared a good many papers, and he has labored very diligently and as independently as the pressure of politicians would permit to get Consuls who will not disgrace or misrepresent this Government and the people of the United States. He has got enough of State Department work, it is understood, and has no inclination to go up higher in that service. But he is willing to stay in Washington, and to be near his old friend, the President. The place he would be willing to occupy, your correspondent has been informed by an Ohio gentleman, is that of Attorney General. That office is occupied, at present, by Mr. McKenna. When Judge McKenna came here it was with something of an expectation that in August Associate Justice Field, who has been very feeble, would ask to be retired and so give the President a chance to put a Republican on the Bench in his place. Now, however, there is no assurance that Justice Field is willing to be retired. He has no more notion of retiring than has Secretary Sherman. The family of Secretary Sherman are very solicitous about the condition of the Secretary, and they may prevail upon him to retire. No one would be surprised on any fine morning during the vacation period to hear of his decision to retire.

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Should Justice Field decide to go as soon as he has been a longer time on the bench than was Chief Justice Marshall, which will be the case early next month, if the venerable Justice lives until then, the vacancy created by his retirement will undoubtedly be filled by the appointment of Attorney General McKenna. That was understood to be one of the implied conditions upon which he accepted the place he now holds. When he is safely landed in the Supreme Court, provided Secretary Sherman has by that time gone to Mansfield to rest for the remainder of his days on earth, Mr. Day will be ready to accept the office of Attorney General, a position which it is understood will be much more agreeable to his taste than the one he now holds. That will make it necessary for the President to select a new Secretary of State, and there is talk about his promoting Secretary of the Navy Long. This will be not a little like the transfer made by President Cleveland after the death of Secretary of State Gresham. There will be little question of the acceptability of Secretary Long. He is not the sort of man that Secretary Olney was. He will get along more comfortably with the politicians, for while he was the sort of Republican who stood in convention for Edmunds, in 1884, and made one of the greatest speeches ever made to nominate a candidate, he does not regard politicians with prejudice because he does not believe the Government was made for the benefit of politicians. He can be diplomatic without difficulty, and he is candid enough to embarrass the politicians who never look for candor in politicians. He would be more approachable than Secretary Sherman, and it would be a comfortable thing to know that there was a Secretary as the head of the department who was really in control of it. He might not be enough of a "jingo" to suit extremists like his vigorous fellow-citizen, Senator Lodge, but he would be jealous of American honor, and, more important than that, he would be exact about insisting that Americans shall be treated justly when they are abroad.

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The Alumni Association of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., is energetically endeavoring to carry out the determination reached at the annual meeting, held in June, to build a memorial hall to John Randolph Tucker, to be the future home of the Law School of the university, over which he presided until shortly before the time of his death. President William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Alumni Association, which has undertaken to raise $50,000 to properly embody the expression of regard for Mr. Tucker, is also Chairman of the committee that has taken upon itself the task of securing the subscriptions, in large or small amounts, to make up the desired sum. The money raised and pledged on July 1 was more than $8,000. This is a very good beginning, indeed, and, considering the lack of general publicity that has been given to the endeavor of the alumni, it promises well. The late Mr. Tucker was greatly beloved while in Congress. The men with whom he was associated there will undoubtedly gladly contribute in good measure to the fund for the memorial hall. Some of those who have left the Congress may be looked for in the list of subscribers. Some of the men who were intimate with Mr. Tucker, like Mr. Cox and Gen. Garfield, have gone before him, but others who had opportunity to know something of the strength, gentleness, and sweetness of his character will see to it that the necessary amount is obtained to enable the construction of the memorial hall to begin soon. A committeee of fifteen gentlemen has been appointed to solicit subscriptions, and the member for New York is Charles / Deshon. Mr. Tucker had many warm friends and admirers in New York, and the appeal in that city may be expected to be answered liberally.

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It is very evident that the President will not be able fully to gratify the colored men who have been here in crowds since the Administration took hold. It was the opinion of many leading colored men in the Republican Party that their services to the Republicans in the last campaign entitled them to be recognized by an appointment to the Cabinet. This "claim" was at first considered to be merely a "push" for something "equally as good," if not quite in the Cabinet. But there was never any idea of putting a colored man in the Cabinet. It was not until the remarkable meeting held here a few nights ago that it became apparent that some of the more ambitious colored men were really disappointed, not perhaps because they had not been invited to be members of the Cabinet, but because some black man had been kept out. At a meeting in a church attended by Democrats as well as Republicans the colored people heard T. Thomas Fortune assail the President for his failure to nominate certain men who had applied for office, and to threaten that he would defeat McKinley if he ever again came up for election as President. There was a great deal of the talk that was so coarse and unwise that Republicans like ex-Senator B. K. Bruce took pains to disavow any countenance of the gathering or the sentiments expressed at it. Since the meeting a Republican from New York who had been asked to come here to serve as a representative of the Afro-American League, has come to the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that he had been used as a cat's-paw to get places for a lot of District of Columbia negroes. He also says that the negro place-hunters here have resorted to many bad practices in order to get rid of rivals, even going to the extremity of assailing the families of negroes who were applicants for office and who seemed likely to win. He decided that he would not be used in that business and resigned to go home.

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The power of organization has been admitted by the action of the newsboys of the District of Columbia. The District Commissioners have been very active since the commission was reorganized by the appointment of new men, and have devoted themselves particularly to subduing some of the noises that in most cities seem to be unavoidable. They have made a decided crusade against the hucksters, who are forbidden to cry their wares, and the hucksters have taken to the more annoying practice of ringing door-bells to announce their readiness to dispose of cabbages, potatoes, and such stuff at low prices. The newsboys have been prohibited from calling newspapers before 8 o'clock in the morning, and on Sunday they are limited to a few hours in the morning, and then must not disturb church meetings. The house-waste men are the only noise-makers permitted to blow fish-horns at any hour they choose, and they are perhaps the most obnoxious noise-makers the city had. But the newsboys have organized, adopted rules requiring each member of the association to wear a badge, to occupy a corner to which he shall be assigned, and to keep off the preserve of other members of the association. They have officers elected by themselves, they will have counsel to look after their cases when they are unluckily brought into court, and they will continue to have many of the adult friends who have endeavored to induce the Commissioners to treat them with as much liberality as can be obtained from the rather straight-laced governing heads of the District. The police are constantly on the lookout for boys who cry the papers above a whisper, and it begins to look as if the cry of a newsboy would become almost as rare in Washington as the sound of a church bell. The natural inclinations of roosters and dogs have long since been restrained by the police courts. It is worth the life of a dog to bark above a whisper, or for a cock to crow in the middle of the night.

⁂

Rear Admiral Jouett directs the attention of your correspondent to some errors in the story of the battle of Mobile Bay, recently related to THE NEW YORK TIMES by the writer, and which may be attributed to inadvertence on the part of the reporter. Admiral Jouett is made in the story to do an injustice to Capt. Bennett, who commanded the rebel gunboat Gaines. When the Metacomet, the ship of Admiral Jouett, was engaging the Selma, it was the gunboat Morgan, and not the Gaines, that ran off in a manner that indicated cowardice on the part of her commander, George Harrison, who deserted "Pat" Murphy, afterward captured by Jouett. Bennett, he says, behaved gallantly, and was afterward sunk by the flagship. Bennett was compelled to run his ship on the beach to prevent sinking in deep water. She was burned where she was beached. To be correct, the Admiral also explains that the Oneida, which was represented as taking part in the chase, was disabled by having her boiler blown out, and had to be towed into deep water. Admiral Jouett expressed his indignation about the desertion of Murphy by his fellow-officer at the time of the battle, and declared that the rebel Admiral Buchanan ought to disgrace him on the spot for his abandonment of Murphy.

E. G. D.

Affronted Nurse Asks Damages.

Teresa Buckley has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 damages from Calvin W. Hendrick. In her complaint she alleges that in March last, while she was employed as a nurse in Mr. Hendrick's household, certain articles were missed, and Mr. Hendrick insisted upon an examination of her trunk, which was opened in the presence of the police. The missing articles were not found.

That unpleasant Catarrh with all its annoying and disagreeable symptoms can be speedily relieved and cured with Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

INSPECTOR'S GOOD GUESS

Captures an Ocean Passenger Who Proved to be a Veritable Walking Jewelry Shop.

HAD GEMS VALUED AT $15,000

Stowed Away All Over Him—He Likewise Had the Poor Matt Family Stuffed with Precious Stones and Gold Trinkets.

The American Line pier was in a hubbub yesterday morning with passengers from the steamship Paris, just docked, their friends, customs officers, hand trucks, longshoremen, baggage, expressmen, and all the motley gathering of officials, citizens, transportation company representatives, and telegraph and cable clerks that have to do with the arrival of a steamship, when amid the confusion, imperturbed, his eagle eye taking in all with barely a move of his head, walked Timothy Donohue, the customs sleuth, officially designated "Special Inspector."

Donohue presently espied something or some one that held his interest, though he displayed no outward signs of emotion. He is too knowing for that. He was looking for a tall, stout, ruddy-faced German, who was moving about 'twixt piles of luggage uneasily, and who moved as though walking was an effort. His poise and movements were awkward. He was apparently oblivious to Donohue's scrutinizing glance, for the Special Inspector wears citizen's clothes, and there is nothing about him to distinguish him from the hundreds who gather at the pier and lose themselves in the interest attaching to a steamship's arrival and the handling of passengers.

Searched His Man.

The Inspector wheeled about and reported to Deputy Surveyor Dowling his suspicions.

"Go ahead, Tim," that official said, which is equivalent to saying "sic him." The sleuth was off. Up he went to the big German, rubbing against him rather roughly, as though trying to get by, and in doing so managing to pass his hands over the victim's pockets. This method has been followed by Donohue with unfailing success.

"Got some jewelry in there?" he asked. The German stared, but did not understand. Donohue called up an interpreter and his query was translated.

"Nein, nein!" the German replied.

But he was nevertheless invited to proceed to the examination room, it being explained to him that Donohue was a customs official.

The big man waddled to the front of the pier and entered the room. He was C. M. Hinderberg of Dresden, and his name appeared as an addition to the regular list of the Paris's second cabin passengers, indicating that he had taken passage at the last moment. He was required to empty his pockets. He produced several neat little packages from his trousers pockets, fore and aft, and still more from his various waistcoat pockets, and larger ones from his coat pockets and tail pockets.

"Tim" encouraged him to display all that he had by feeling of his pockets the while. Then the Inspector felt down his legs, and some more neat little packages were brought forth from beneath the upper part of his socks and the uppers of his shoes.

While these were being opened, Donohue hurried out on to the pier, and returned shortly with a family of Matts, also second-cabin passengers. There was Antan Matt and his wife, Theresa Matt, and four little Matts, all boys.

Donohue had seen Hinderberg talking to them. They were examined, and some more similar little neat packages were taken from them. Even the children had some in their pockets.

Enough for a Klondiker.

All of the packages were opened, and this is what they contained:

Five diamond bracelets, one diamond and ruby bracelet, sixteen gold chain bracelets, one diamond and sapphire bracelet, three diamond and opal bracelets, eight diamond rings, one turquois ring, seven gold rings, two diamond and opal rings, two diamond and sapphire rings, four ring settings, three diamond, sapphire, and ruby brooches; three diamond and sapphire brooches, eleven diamond brooches, one pearl, ruby, diamond, and sapphire brooch; one diamond, ruby, and pearl brooch; one opal brooch, one diamond and ruby brooch, seven diamond scarf pins, one diamond and opal scarf pin, one diamond and ruby scarf pin, one pair diamond earrings, one odd diamond and ruby earring, one pair diamond and pearl earrings, one odd diamond earrings, thirteen gold watch chains, two gold necklaces and six diamonds.

"Worth about $15,000," exclaimed one of the officials.

The Matt Family Stuffed.

The Matts were poorly dressed people. They were going to a hotel on Greenwich Street, they said. Hinderburg, they said, had asked them to take some of the things, and he would call for them later. They were to receive a reward of 50 cents for their services.

They were permitted to go, but Hinderburg was placed under arrest, and he was later arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. He had demanded an immediate hearing. He told the Commissioner that he was a Dresden jeweler, and that he had failed recently. In order to save something out of the wreck of his business, he had gathered this jewelry together and taken passage on the Paris. He had no intention to defraud the Government, but was going to return to Dresden in three weeks, by which time his affairs at home would be settled.

His plans may be upset, further, as the Commissioner held him in $5,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

J. W. Hall of Worcester, Mass., another second-cabin passenger on the Paris, was also arraigned before the Commissioner. Customs Inspector Hanlon had taken from him two diamond rings, a breast pin, and a diamond stud, in all valued at $200. Mr. Hall, who was a very respectable looking man, was highly indignant at the seizure and arrest. The articles, excepting the breast pin, were for his own use, and had been bought in this country, he said. One of the rings was found in his baggage, and he explained his not wearing it by saying it was a little large for him.

The Commissioner discharged him, but he must pay the duty to recover his property, and this he said he would do.

H. C. Lohman Missing.

An advertisement in a morning paper yesterday offered a reward for information as to the whereabouts of H. C. Lohman, last seen in Brooklyn and Bridgeport, Conn. It is said that he has been gone about two months.

Lohman was a lawyer, with an office at 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn. He left that place six months ago.

BRUTALITY OF A CONDUCTOR.

Refused Transfers to a Woman with Four Little Children, Ordering Her Off His Car.

During the heavy rainstorm Friday evening, about 6 o'clock, a car of the Marcy Avenue branch of the Nassau Railroad left Sheepshead Bay for the Broadway ferries, Brooklyn. It was packed with passengers, among them being a woman with four little children, one of them a babe in arms.

About opposite the Sheepshead Bay race-track a fuse of the car burned out. This, however, did not seem to lessen its speed and the car bowled along until it reached East Broadway and Rogers Avenue. At this point all the passengers were ordered to leave the car and take the one ahead. Inquiring the cause, they were told that the car was disabled (although it showed no signs of it) and was going to the barn.

The passengers so unceremoniously dumped out in the rain and mud made a rush for the car ahead, and filled it in a twinkling. The woman with four children and a gentleman who had paused to assist his wife could not even find standing room in it. Upon calling the transfer agent's attention to this, he told the party to take a City Hall car, which had just come up, and, as they wished to go out Marcy Avenue, the conductor would give them transfers when the car turned off at Butler Street.

When the car (which was No. 721 of the City Hall and bridge branch of the Nassau Railroad, with Conductor No. 114) reached Butler Street it was raining so hard that the gentleman and his wife decided to keep on to Fulton Street, and take a car up town.

The woman with four children, who was in the front of the car, asked the conductor for her transfers. Conductor No. 114, in a surly manner, and without offering to help her off with her children, told her that he had asked the passengers once if they wanted transfers, and as she had not said that she wanted them she would not get any. The gentleman and his wife told him that he had not asked the passengers since they boarded the car, and as the transfer agent had told them that they would get transfers on the car, the woman was clearly entitled to them. At this Conductor No. 114 flatly refused to give the woman any transfers and roughly ordered her off the car.

The poor woman with her four little ones was thus put out in the rain and mud a long distance from her home, and compelled to pay extra fares for them simply through the churlishness of Conductor 114, who roared at her as if she were a dog. The gentleman and his wife remonstrated with the conductor, and explained the case to the other passengers, who cried, "Shame upon the conductor!" One of them, C. K. Dutcher of the "Sporting Duchess" company, gave his card to the gentleman as a witness when he reported the conductor's action to President Johnson, as he promised to do.

A peculiar sequel to the incident was that after the passenger had notified Conductor 114 that he would report the outrage, three other employes, all in the uniform of the Nassau Railroad, came and took seats, two directly behind the gentleman and his wife and one on the same seat, where they talked about and at him for daring to take the poor woman's part. It was evident that they were trying to pick a quarrel and to intimidate the passengers who stood up for their rights.

WILL OF MISS BUTLER FILED.

Bequests to Brothers and Sisters, and $50,000 to Charities.

The will of Rosalie Butler, who died July 17 at Stockbridge, Mass., was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office for probate. The value of the estate is not given.

Miss Butler bequethed to her brothers, Prescott Hall and Maxwell Evarts Butler, $6,000 each and all her shares in the Garden City Company; to her sisters, Helen C. and Virginia Butler and Lillian L. Swann, $6,000; to her maid, Minnie Talbot, $1,000, and to the State Charities Aid Association $50,000. The residue of the estate goes to Helen C. Butler.

The will was filed by Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

THIEVES PLUNDER A TEMPLE.

Sexton and Deposed Rabbi Arrested for Breaking Into a Synagogue.

Some unknown person made his way into the basement of the synagogue at 32 Orchard Street Friday night and stole the deeds of the synagogue, the lease, charter, and silver ornaments from a closet. Morris Fleishman of 55 Norfolk Street, the Vice President of the synagogue, suspects Schiel Silverman, the sexton, and Isaac White of 113 Rivington Street, the former rabbi, who was deposed from his position on Tuesday last.

Both men are under arrest. When White was deposed he refused to surrender the key of the closet, and a key was made and handed to the sexton. After services in the synagogue Friday evening, Silverman says, he went for his supper. In his absence, he says, burglars broke into the place and stole the missing property.

Detectives Cohen and Monahan of the Eldridge Street Station were detailed on the case. The sexton told them that the burglars made their way into the place by the window. They found that his story was false, and also ran across his spectacles on the floor near the closet, and arrested him.

The key of the closet which White had was found in the lock. He said that he placed the key there through religious scruples, but no one saw him do so.

Want Separates Mother and Children.

Mrs. Mary Callahan, a pale-faced young widow, appeared at Yorkville Court yesterday, in tears, and had four of her five children committed to charitable institutions, as she could not support them. Lack of work had driven her to the step. For thirteen years of her married life she lived at 210 East Fifty-sixth Street, and attended the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The church members helped her somewhat after her husband's death, but her poverty grew beyond them. An agent of the Gerry Society found them destitute on Thursday. The only boy of the family, Thomas, twelve years old, was sent to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, and the three girls, Kate, Nellie and Agnes, ten, seven and five years old respectively, went to the St. Elizabeth Industrial School in East Fourteenth Street.

Mrs. Clark a Prisoner in Bellevue.

Annie J. Clark, twenty-five years old, was taken from the lodging house 208 East Thirty-second Street yesterday to Bellevue Hospital, accused of attempting to commit suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. Two weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Clark engaged rooms at the house, but Mrs. Schmidt, the landlady, gave them notice to move Wednesday, because she learned that the woman smoked cigarettes and drank whisky. Yesterday she smelled gas coming from the room, and found the woman unconscious on the bed.

BRENTANO'S

Paper Books.

WE CONSTANTLY MAINTAIN THE MOST COMPLETE SELECTION OF GOOD FICTION IN CHEAP EDITIONS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE.

Prices 5c., 10c., 15c., 18c., 33c.

ALL NEW BOOKS AT SWEEPING REDUCTIONS FROM PUBLISHERS' PRICES. CATALOGUES FREE.

BRENTANO'S, 31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

COLLISION WITH "DUMMY ENGINE" IN STREET.—Philip Nolan sued the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for damages represented by expenses incurred for necessary repairs to his truck which was injured through a collision with a "dummy engine" operated by the defendant on Hudson Street. Nolan testified that he attempted to cross Hudson Street at its intersection with Laight Street, proceeding westerly, but was compelled to come to a stop upon the tracks because of the congestion of traffic on the west side of Hudson Street, a space which was clear when he started to cross having become blocked by trucks while he was proceeding. The dummy train, which, when he stopped, was a block away, proceeded at a rapid rate and without slacking its speed the engine struck the truck. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given by Justice Lynn in the First District Court in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Bischoff, that a railway company operating trains in and along the public highway does not observe its duty to persons using the street where a train is propelled rapidly with no attempt to avoid collisions with wagons the drivers of which may have failed to promptly obey the signals of a horseman preceding the train.

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CORPORATE ELECTIONS.—After an election of Directors of the Glen Salt Company, proceedings by petition were instituted in the Supreme Court, asking that a new election be directed, and after a hearing before a referee, the Court, among other things, so ordered. It appeared that W. H. Bradley, who had purchased 150 shares of the stock of the corporation, mailed certificates to the company by registered letter on May 15, with directions to have the stock transferred to him upon the books of the corporation. The letter was not actually received until May 21, and the transfer was not made until May 22. The Third Appellate Division directed a reversal of the order below, which, among other things, determined that Bradley, who had been enjoined from voting, had the right to vote on these shares on the day of election, and also so far as it set aside the election and provided for a new one, holding, by Justice Merwin, that the provisions of Section 29 of the Stock Corporation law of 1892, taken in connection with those of Section 20 of the General Corporation law, forbid a stockholder from voting at an election of Directors, unless it appeared that his stock has been entered in the stock book of the corporation for ten days immediately preceding the election, and that therefore Bradley was not entitled to vote at an election for Directors of the corporation held on May 26. A transfer of stock, which, although absolute upon its face, is designed only to confer upon the transferree the power to vote upon the stock for a period of three years, amounts, the Court says, to a proxy given for a consideration, and is void under Section 20 of the General Corporation law, providing that "no member of a corporation shall sell his vote, or issue a proxy to vote, to any person for any sum of money or anything of value." The Court held that such a transaction may be attacked as illegal by the stockholders, each of whom is presumed to have an interest in having only legal votes cast.

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DISSUADING PURCHASER FROM EXAMINATION.—Pasquale Caponigri, when negotiating to sell a tenement house to Nicola Del Piano, stated that the premises were producing $400 a month, and dissuaded the purchaser from examining the premises by speaking of his own honesty and good faith and by statements that "every time you do not find what I say your money will be returned." The statements as to the rental proving to be false, Del Piano sued for the return of money paid to defendant as rent in advance, under a monthly letting. The Appellate Term has affirmed judgment of the General Term of the City Court in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Bischoff, that the purchaser could maintain such an action for fraud in the representations made by the vendor, and that it would not constitute a defense to the vendor that his statements were merely reckless, and not made with intent to deceive; nor was the vendee to be deemed negligent because he relied upon the statements of the vendor, and did not himself make a personal examination of the premises and of the amount of their rental.

⁂

LIABILITY OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Mary E. Bedell secured judgment, in the Queens County Supreme Court, in her suit against the vilage of Sea Cliff, for damages to her lot, which is on a hillside, with streets adjacent sloping in a way to indicate what was originally the natural course of the surface water. Through grading by the village authorities, the water was diverted from its natural flow and discharged upon plaintiff's premises. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, holding, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that a municipal corporation may grade or change the grade of a street whenever it deems it to be necessary, and property owners have no ground of complaint, even though the consequences be that surface water is thrown upon their land, or is prevented from flowing therefrom; yet no right exists to collect a material body of water by diverting it from its natural flow, or by other means to gather it together, and when thus collected to conduct it by any artificial channel and discharge it in a body upon private property. A property owner upon whose premises water so diverted has been discharged in considerable volume, making gullies in the land, tearing away piazza posts, and flooding a stable, as here, may, the Court says, maintain an action against the municipality for the damages thus sustained.

⁂

CONDITIONAL DEVISE.—In a suit by Ida E. Damuth to recover $500 from Jennie M. Lee and Jessamine Lee, as an installment of a legacy for the payment of which to plaintiff it was claimed the defendants had become personally charged in connection with the devise to them of certain real estate, it appeared that the will of Lafayette Lee, father of the parties, gave his homestead farm to the defendants, share and share alike, and directed them to pay to the plaintiff $3,000, in yearly payments of $500, and in default of such payments, or any of them, devised sixty acres of the farm to the plaintiff during her natural life, and on her death gave all the real and personal estate she received under the will to the defendants. The defendants being unable to make the first payment, notified the plaintiff that she could take the sixty acres as provided by the will. Justice Hiscock, who presided at the trial, at the Lewis Trial Term of the Supreme Court, dismissed the complaint, holding that the defendants were not personally liable for the payment of the legacy to the plaintiff, unless they retained the whole farm, that the devise of the sixty acres was not intended as a penalty, but as a provision in lieu of the legacy, and that, under the circumstances, an action to recover an installment of the legacy could not be maintained.

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If you contemplate the purchase of a PIANO, we would be pleased to send you our NEW CATALOGUE, (1897,) with REDUCED PRICES and TERMS, on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you THREE YEARS' TIME without interest. We also have a number of good second-hand pianos at SPECIAL BARGAINS. Payments only $5 monthly. Catalogues mailed on receipt of postal.

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PRINCE ARISUGAWA ARRIVES.

Japanese Rear Admiral on the Way Home from British Jubilee Celebration.

Prince Takehito Arisugawa, Rear Admiral of the Japanese Navy, who was the representative of the Japanese Government at the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria last month, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon on the Cunard steamship Umbria, on his way home by way of Vancouver. The Prince is traveling incognito, and the name that appears for him on the Umbria's passenger list is Count Sawa. He is accompanied by T. Saitow, master of his household; Lieut. Col. Murata, Capt. Funaki, and Lieut. Kato, aides de camp; the Marquis Kido, and four attendants.

Toru Hoshi, Japanese Minister at Washington, and Keisheiro Matsui, Secretary of Legation, S. Uchida, Japanese Consul in this city, and some forty Japanese merchants were on the Cunard pier to receive the Rear Admiral and his party. Greetings were exchanged while the big steamship was being docked. As soon as the gangplank had been run up the Japanese Minister and Consul went aboard, and paid their respects to the Prince. Meanwhile, the Japanese merchants formed in a group and waited. In a few moments the Prince appeared, with Minister Hoshi, and was greeted with profound and repeated bows from his countrymen, at sight of whom his face lighted up. He stopped, faced the group, and returned bow for bow. He then walked to the end of the pier with the Japanese Minister, where the two entered a carriage, to be driven to the Waldorf. The others of the party followed at their leisure, several being detained by the duty of looking after the baggage.

Prince Arisugawa is a very small man. He is about five feet one inch in height and of slender build. He does not appear to be more than thirty-five years of age. He wears a mustache, which droops, and a beard, both jet black. He has a refined countenance and very bright eyes. He carries himself with the erectness of a military man, and his bearing is that of one who is accustomed to respect. He wore, upon leaving the ship, a dark bluish worsted sack coat, with waistcoat and trousers of the same material, a black necktie and a brown alpine hat. In his left hand he carried a pair of yellow tanned gloves and in his right a cane.

The Prince occupies the State apartments at the Waldorf, the same that were set aside for the Marquis Ito in May last and for Li Hung Chang when he was in New York. Several Japanese merchants called during the afternoon and evening to pay their respects. Apart from these, the Prince did not see any one. Mr. Saltow said he felt tired and in need of rest. No plans, he said, had been formed as regards the departure of the party or for the Prince's movements in this city. It is likely the start will be made for Vancouver this evening, by way of Montreal. Prince Arisugawa is intent upon catching the steamer which sails from Vancouver Aug. 2, and his departure is dependent upon the railroad schedules. This is the second time the Prince has been in New York. He passed through the city several years ago on his way to Europe.

EMBRACED THE WRONG MAN.

Bernstrom Had Not Seen His Son for Seven Years.

Adolf Bernstrom, a Polish Jew, arrived on the Lahn the other day, and has been waiting among the immigrants at the Barge Office to be admitted. He was passed by the Special Board of Inquiry yesterday, his son, an east side tailor, having given the necessary assurances that the old man would not become a charge on the community.

Bernstrom is about fifty years old. He has a flowing, grizzly beard about fifteen inches long. Giusseppe Viccio, an Italian, was waiting just outside the board room when Bernstrom was being examined. The old man's son was out there with him. While the old man had been in the immigrant quarters he and his son did not see each other, and, in fact, they had not met in seven years.

The old man was told that his son was outside, and before the officers could stop him he ran out. With the effusiveness common to Polish immigrants, he rushed toward the young man he took to be his son and locked him in a fond embrace.

There was a yell from the young man, followed by a string of expletives and expostulation, in Italian. The old man had got the wrong man. He loosed his hold on the Italian, for it was Giusseppe whom he had hugged, and made a rush for the right man, while the Italian sputtered and pulled bits of the whiskers which had enveloped him out of his mouth.

Child's Skull Fractured.

Alice Broderick, eight years old, of 264 Fourteenth Street, Jersey City, fell from the stoop of the house into the area yesterday. She struck on her head, fracturing her skull. Her injury will probably prove fatal.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.

FAVOR AND SINCLAIR

JOE CAWTHORNE,

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GREAT BIOGRAPH

40 Other Features.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN

Glass inclosed. Fully protected against weather. Last week of KARA. Many new features, including Leona Lewis, James Thornton, Gehrue Sisters, Couture Bros., Gilbert and Goldie, Albertus and Bertram, Dunbar Sisters, Swan and Bombard, Bland Sisters.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

Sousa's Concerts, To-day, 4 and 8 P. M.

Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.

July 26, Parry Opera Company.

"VERY LITTLE FAUST," 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.

with a selected cast, including Dorothy Morton, Delia Stacey, Richard F. Carroll, Harry Luckstone, Truly Shattuck, and others.

Metropolitan Chorus and Corps de Ballet.

OLD HOMESTEAD GARDEN, 3d Av., 90th and 91st Sts. GRAND CONCERT. FRIDAY EVENING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

VICTOR HERBERT

AND HIS FAMOUS 22D REGT. BAND.

Admission, 25 cents.

Departure for Nashville, (Aug. 2 to Sept. 7,) St. Louis Exposition, Sept. 8 to Oct. 23. On tour.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Admission 50 cts.

The coolest amusement resort in New York.

ROGER BROS., MONTAGUE & WEST, MAY HOWARD, TROJA, and 15 OTHER STAR ACTS.

Promenade Orchestra Concerts from 7:30 P. M. until midnight.

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WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.

CINEMATOGRAPH

NEW VIEWS.

EXHIBITS AT 3:30 AND 9 P. M.

ADMISSION 25 CTS. TO-DAY.

POPS Madison Sq. Roof Garden. POPS

THIS (SUNDAY) EVE. at 8. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR CONCERT by the METROPOLITAN PERMANENT ORCHESTRA. 50—INSTRUMENTALISTS—50 ADMISSION, 50c.

THE COOL CASINO! Only Theatre open! ROOF—Concert To-night!

The Whirl of the Town! Packed Houses! Creamed Ices to Ladies Nightly! Next Mat. Au. 14. New Bill Next Week!

THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club, AQUEDUCT, L. I.

RACING BEGINS TO-MORROW at 2:30.

Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50. Race trains leave foot East 34th St. at 12:20, 1, 1:20, 1:30, and 2:20 P. M. Also, from Flatbush Av. at 1, 1:30, and 2 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."

"UP TO THE MINUTE."

All racing and sporting information. Improved methods of turf speculation. Address KENTUCKY TURF COMMISSION, (Eastern Branch,) Camden, N. J.; or call on L. F. WADE, Room 205, Postal Telegraph Building.

STRIKE AT SANDY HOOK.

Bricklayers on the Federal Buildings Want 50 Cents an Hour.

Eighty bricklayers employed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, have struck for higher wages, and the work is at a standstill. The contract for the work was awarded to a Newark firm, and the firm paid the bricklayers forty cents an hour. The men demanded fifty cents, the same rate that prevails in this city, and when this demand was refused they went out. The other workmen did not strike, but many of them had to stop work on account of the strike. The firm has been negotiating with the bricklayers, and hoped to have them return to work by to-morrow, but the bricklayers insist on fifty cents an hour.

Thirty-six new buildings are being erected for barracks and officers' quarters, and four batteries of artillery will be located at Fort Hancock as soon as the work is completed. The work was begun in March last, and the contracts call for its completion by the end of October, but now it is not believed that the work can be completed by that time. The Government is not affected by the strike, except by the delay occasioned. The work involves the expenditure of $500,000, but it is believed that the total cost for the buildings, the top dressing to the soil, walks, roads, and sewer system will exceed that figure.

Held Up by Men and a Woman.

Frank Simpson of the Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, was held up near his home at an early hour yesterday morning by two men and a woman. He says he first saw the party in a saloon shortly after midnight. When he started for home they followed. Just before he reached the Boulevard the two men seized and held him, while the woman searched his pockets. He attempted to resist the search, when the men knocked him down and beat him until he became unconscious. When he recovered it was 4:30 A. M. His watch and $11 had been taken, and he had been rolled down an embankment beside the road.

Boy Hurt Stealing a Ride.

Charles Ryan, sixteen years old, of 147 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, undertook to steal a ride on a Lehigh Valley freight train yesterday. He fell under the wheels. His left foot was badly crushed and he was taken to his home in an ambulance.

Sunday
July 25-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-20

GREAT WEALTH OF ALASKA

What the United States Has Done Toward Obtaining Information Concerning the Country.

HAMPERED BY LACK OF FUNDS

Report of Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Geological Survey Made Last Year—Details of the Resources of Yukon District.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Some of the members of Congress are just waking up to the fact that the officers of the Geological Survey anticipated in their recent reports the news from Alaska and British possessions of the presence in that region of gold in quantities to make it worth while to look for it. On Jan. 9 of this year Assistant Secretary Curtis, then Acting Secretary of the Treasury, sent to the Speaker of the House a copy of a communication from the then Secretary of the Interior, David A. Francis, asking for an increase in the appropriations for the Geological Survey for continuation of the investigation and exploration of the coal and gold resources of Alaska from $2,500 to $25,000, to be made immediately available.

The request of Secretary Francis was based upon a short report from Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Geological Survey, calling attention to the fact that out of an appropriation of $5,000 made in 1896 he had sent out an expedition to determine the gold and coal deposits along the line of the coast from Sitka to Bering Sea. The report on the coal was printed, and that on the gold was under way. A portion of the appropriation remaining, an expedition was sent out in May, 1896, to the gold fields of the Yukon River. The reports that came from this region were that there were large placer deposits along the stream beds, and that the country was generally covered with a heavy growth of moss, bushes, and forests, making geological explorations very difficult, if not impossible.

The Alaska Gold Belt.

Director Walcott in his letter to Secretary Francis said, further:

"The party crossed to the head waters of the Yukon by the Chilkoot Pass and proceeded by boat down the Yukon to Forty Mile Creek. They found on arrival there that they could traverse the country in all directions, through canyons and over mountains, by having Indians act as packers. The party traversed the valley of the Yukon from the British boundary on the east to the mouth of the river on the west. All of the known placer deposits were examined and the origin of the gold in them was traced to the quartz veins along the head waters of the various streams entering the Yukon. Sufficient data were secured to establish the presence of a gold belt 300 miles in length in Alaska, which enters Alaska near the mouth of Forty Mile Creek, and extends westward across the Yukon Valley at the lower Ramparts. Its further extent is unknown."

As detailed information about the new gold fields is now read with avidity, the preliminary report of "A Reconnaissance of the Yukon District in Alaska by the United States Geological Survey in 1896." is given herewith.

"A party consisting of J. Edward Spurr and two geologic assistants crossed the Chilkoot Pass about the middle of June and passed down the Yukon River in a small, roughly built boat, to the crossing of Forty Mile Creek. The main purpose of the journey was the investigation of the gold resources along the Upper Yukon, and haste was made to reach the district occupied by the gold-bearing formations. Most of the available time was devoted to the examination of the auriferous rocks and gravels. The main object of the expedition having been accomplished, the party continued down the river to its mouth, and from there procured transportation to San Francisco by steamer."

Description of the Belt.

Running in a direction a little west of northwest through the territory examined is a broad, continuous belt of highly altered rocks, which crosses the area actually examined approximately as shown on the map. To the east this belt is known to be continuous for 100 miles or more in British territory. The rocks constituting this belt are mostly crystalline schists, associated with marbles and sheared quartzites, indicating a sedimentary origin for a large part of the series. In the upper part a few plant remains were found, which suggest that this portion is probably of Devonian age. These altered sedimentary rocks have been shattered by volcanic action, and they are pierced by many dikes of eruptive rock. Besides the minor volcanic disturbances, there have been others on a large scale, which resulted in the formation of continuous ridges or mountain ranges. In this process of mountain building the sedimentary rocks have been subjected to such pressure and to such alteration from attendant forces that they have been squeezed into the condition of schist, and often partly or wholly crystallized, so that their original character has in some cases entirely disappeared. In summarizing, it may be said that the rocks of the gold belt of Alaska consist largely of sedimentary beds older than the carboniferous period; that these beds have undergone extensive alteration, and have been elevated into mountain ranges and cut through by a variety of igneous rocks.

No Quartz Mining Attempted.

Throughout these altered rocks there are founds veins of quartz often carrying pyrite and gold. It appears that these quartz veins were formed during the disturbance attending the uplift and alteration of the beds.

No quartz or vein mining of any kind has yet been attempted in the Yukon district, mainly on account of the difficulty with which supplies, machinery, and labor can be obtained; yet it is certain that there is a vast quantity of gold in these rocks, much of which could be profitably extracted under favorable conditions. The general character of the rocks and of the ore deposits is extremely like that of the gold-bearing formations along the southern coast of Alaska, in which the Treadwell and other mines are situated, and it is probable that the richness of the Yukon rocks is approximately equal to that of the coast belt. It may be added that the resources of the coast belt have been only partially explored.

Conditions of Mining.

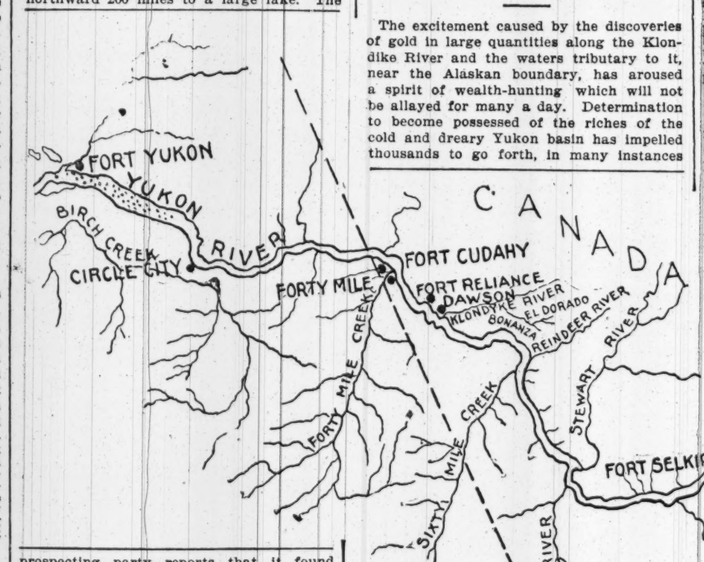
Continuing, Director Walcott says: "There were probably 2,000 miners in the Yukon district during the past season, the larger number of whom were actually engaged in washing gold. Probably 1,500 of them were working in American territory, although the migration from one district to another is so rapid that one year the larger part of the population may be in American territory and the next in British. As a rule, however, the miners prefer the American side, on account of the difference in mining laws. These miners, with few exceptions, were engaged in gulch digging. The high price of provisions and other necessaries raises the price of ordinary labor in the mines to $10 per day, and therefore no mine which pays less than this to each man working can be even temporarily handled. Yet, in spite of these difficulties, there was probably taken out of the Yukon district the past season, mostly from American territory, approximately $1,000,000 worth of gold.

"An overland route should be surveyed and constructed to the interior of Alaska. All the best routes which can be suggested pass through British territory, and the cooperation of the two Governments would be mutually beneficial, since the gold belt lies partly in America and partly in British possessions. At the present time Mr. Spurr thinks that the best route lies from Juneau by way of the Chilkat Pass overland to the Yukon at the junction with the Pelly. This trail has already been gone over with pack horses by a pioneer named Dalton, who reports a good grazing country and no great obstacles to overcome. The Chilkat Pass is considerably lower than the Chilkoot, over which the Geological Survey party of 1896 passed. If a wagon road, or even a good horse trail, could be built as indicated, the cost of provisions and other supplies would be greatly reduced; many gravels now useless could be profitably worked, and employment would be afforded many men. With the greater development of placer diggings would come the development of mines in the bed rock."

Future Development.

The area hastily examined during last season is but a portion of the great interior of Alaska. That gold occurs over a large extent of country has been determined, but the richness of the various veins and lodes remains to be ascertained by actual mining operations. Gold is known to occur in the great unexplored regions south of the Yukon, because of its presence in the wash of the streams, and it is quite probable that the Yukon gold belt extends to the north and west, but this can be determined only by further exploration.

There is a comparatively unknown region north of Cook's Inlet. Maps show that the Alaska Mountains are broken down north of Cook's Inlet and that the Sushitna River extends almost directly north 150 miles, when it branches, one large tributary coming from the west and another from the northeast. The latter was followed up northward 200 miles to a large lake. The



prospecting party reports that it found fine gold in nearly every pan, and on the upper river platinum. The rocks for the last forty miles below the falls and above the forks of the river are slate, porphyry, and granite, many veins of white quartz running through the slate. One specimen assayed well in silver, copper, and gold. This is in the area to which it has been proposed to send one of the Geological Survey parties the next field season.

It was not until the Deficiency bill was passed and signed by the President late in June, that the Geological Survey obtained $5,000 for the purpose of this extended survey, in place of the $25,000 for which it asked. The sum was not large enough in the light of events, and it was granted too late to permit of the organization of a party for this season.

THE LION'S SHARE FOR CANADA.

May Impose a Royalty on All Ore—Boundary Settled to the Dominion's Satisfaction.

MONTREAL, July 24.—There is no doubt that the Cabinet at Ottawa is considering means to preserve to Canadians the lion's share of the profits which will flow from the northern Eldorado, but it is highly improbable that there is any foundation for the report that the exclusion of all but British subjects is under contemplation. What the Government probably will do is to impose a royalty on all ore taken from the soil.

It is assumed here that there does not exist the slightest doubt as to the Klondike region being well within Canadian territory. Although it is only within the last few months that the Yukon district has sprung into notoriety, the Canadian Government surveyors have been there for many years. In 1887 an expedition was sent by the Interior Department to explore that part of the northwest territories drained by the Yukon River. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. George M. Dawson, now Director of the Dominion Geological Survey, and of Mr. William Ogilvie, who had had previous experience in exploring and surveying the Northwest. Their chief task was to mark out the 141st meridian of longitude, which is designated by treaty as the boundary line between the United States and Canada from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean. Mr. Ogilvie determined, by a series of lunar observations, the point at which the Yukon River is intersected by the 141st meridian, and marked the same on the ground. He also determined where the boundary line crosses Forty-mile Creek, the western affluent of the Yukon in the gold-bearing district. The Canadian surveyors reported at the time that "in proximity to the boundary line there existed extensive and valuable placer mines," and in view of this fact they made their observations with special care. The United States Government was invited to make a joint survey, and the invitation has been repeated since, but up to the last week or two there has been no disposition to take advantage of it.

The boundary, according to the surveyors, crosses Forty-Mile Creek 23 miles west of the point where it flows into the Yukon. Fort Cudahy, which is situated at the confluence of the Yukon and Forty-Mile Creek, is, therefore, considerably within the Canadian side of the boundary. The Klondike River flows into the Yukon from the east, 50 miles higher up than Fort Cudahy, near Fort Reliance, and it is, therefore, within Canadian territory for the whole of its course.

The Dominion Government has announced that it will publish within a week a summary of some further reports which have been received at the Interior Department from Mr. Ogilvie. In these reports Mr. Ogilvie speaks at length of the great difficulties and dangers which have to be encountered by explorers in that land. The lack of a mail service seems to be felt almost as great an inconvenience as the want of a claims registration bureau, with a court for the collection of debts.

FOR AN AGRICULTURAL STATION.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes that Congress at its next session will authorize the establishment of an agricultural experimental station in Alaska.

He said to-day that he had no doubt the people in some parts of Alaska would be able to produce their own vegetables and to some extent the cereals they will need. The hardy classes of animals, he said, also could be grown there. The cattle from the mountains of Scotland, he believed, could be raised successfully in Alaska, but so far as is known now the mining regions in the vicinity of the head waters of the Yukon River are about 1,000 miles away from any part of Alaska in which agriculture could be successfully pursued.

FOR AN AMERICAN KLONDIKE.

SILVER CLIFF, Col., July 24.—If a find which has just been made here turns out as expected Colorado may have a Klondike of its own, and this old Custer County camp will take on a new life The discovery was made to-day by Joseph Faulk, a well-known Custer County man who has been looking over the ground about a half mile southwest of the town and near the water works. Faulk got out some quartz rock heavily charged with silvanite. The rocks showed some fine gold. It was brought to town and tested. Some of the silvanite was roasted and brought out great gold nuggets.

The news of the discovery quickly spread, and within a few hours there was a great rush to the new diggings. A dozen claims were taken up before night, and now the whole Silver Cliff seems to be going to the scene of the find.

The new camp is near Rattlesnake Mountain camp.

ANOTHER KLONDIKE SYNDICATE.

VALLEJO., Cal., July 24.—A Klondike syndicate has been formed here. Among the members are Admiral Kirkland, commander of Mare Island; W. H. Skerrett, his clerk; Gen. Whithorne, and V. V. Harrier, who will send Or B. Gentry, an old miner, into the frozen North.

TO THE YUKON AND BEYOND

Discovery of Gold in 1860 and Events Which Led Up to the Present Boom.

THE ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE

Hardships to be Encountered—The Scarcity of Food—Some Surprising Figures as to Distances, Time of Travel, and Cost of Living.

The excitement caused by the discoveries of gold in large quantities along the Klondike River and the waters tributary to it, near the Alaskan boundary, has aroused a spirit of wealth-hunting which will not be allayed for many a day. Determination to become possessed of the riches of the cold and dreary Yukon basin has impelled thousands to go forth, in many instances with very imperfect preparation, to secure the yellow metal, which, it is known, this region so largely conceals. The gold fever has taken such a hold along the Pacific coast that breathless haste to reach this new land of promise has dominated all considerations of prudence and even of safety. The tales told by miners returned from the Klondike fittingly rival the stories of California's golden period.

As far back as 1860 a deposit of gold was found in the basin of the Yukon by a prospector named George Holt. He also reported the finding of coarse specimens along the Hootalinqua River. But it was the discovery of gold near Sitka in 1873, followed by the finds in the vicinity of Juneau in 1880, that drew attention to the possibilities of the newly acquired Territory of Alaska as a gold-producing country. The great abundance of gold was first made known by Joseph Juneau, who prospected in the region around the city bearing his name. In 1885 mining prospectors began to scatter themselves along the Rivers Pelly and Hootalinqua, and in the year following much mention was made of the Stewart River as a field for the enterprising gold hunter. Rich strikes were made in 1892 by prospectors along Miller Creek, a tributary of Sixty Mile Creek. The progress made in finding gold along the Alaskan and British Columbian rivers, although giving high promise of future discoveries of gold, was not followed by anything which created a widespread adventurous spirit among people who were outside the mining region.

The Klondike Boom.

The Klondike and its aptly named golden tributaries, the Bonanza and the Eldorado, have again turned the heads of Americans and Canadians, starting them in pursuit of the metal which has been described as "bright and yellow, hard and cold, heavy to get, and light to hold." New towns are springing up, and the "boom" is now [illegible] and sparsely inhabited. The reports from this locality of riches and fabulous gold the gold diggers have comported themselves in such an unexampled manner in times of great excitement as to somewhat revolutionize the traditions of gold-mine prospecting. Systematically and orderly did they go about their work, and when the harvest was reached each one appears to have rested content with the measure of his luck.

The Dazzling Prospect.

Encouraged by their tales of success, thousands of others are crowding the outgoing steamers in the hope that similar good fortune may be awaiting them. So dazzling appears the prospect that distance and hardship are insufficiently measured, and the long wintry Alaskan day which will have dawned upon the fortune seekers before they reach their intended destination has, it is to be feared, been little taken into consideration. Few setting out from San Francisco, Seattle, or Vancouver have stopped to think that when Bering Sea has been reached and a distance of 2,500 miles traversed over the waters of the Pacific, the journey is but beginning. The cliffs of St. Michael's, however, can only remind the traveler that there is still before him a voyage almost as long, and more perilous, and through an inhospitable country beset with the dangers of Alaskan river navigation.

Neither have the severities of the new clime been properly reckoned. Many who have gone forth in their enthusiasm for wealth to the rich localities almost within the arctic circle will find themselves poorly equipped to cope with the chilliness of below-zero temperature. How many may succumb to the hardships they must necessarily undergo in their leap after gold! And this applies to any route that may be selected by the adventurous spirits who are rushing in quest of fortune. There is said to be a great difference between the climate of the coast and that of the Interior of this land of gold. In Winter there is extreme cold, while in the short Summer the heat is intense. One of the prospectors, writing recently from Dawson City, has told the world that the dreaded mosquito finds a home there, and that he is "our worst enemy."

Route Up the Youkon.

The landing place by the Yukon River route is St. Michael's, about sixty miles from the mouth of the Yukon. From this point, before the gold fields are reached, it is necessary to plow the waters of this great river for a distance of 1,890 miles, leaving behind the territory of the United States as the destination is neared. To reach Dawson City, states a recent writer, "one must traverse icy plains, climb steep, snow-clad mountains, and invade treacherous rivers."

In the shorter route, by way of Juneau, on the southeastern part of the Alaskan Territory, difficulties are also encountered. When the Pacific inlets and straits have been left behind and the vessel enters the harbor of Juneau a diversified method of travel lies before the gold hunter. It takes ninety days to reach here from Seattle. Then Dyea, at the extremity of the Lynn Canal, is made. This town reached, the great passes of the Chilkoot, Chilkat, and Moore, with their frequent snowstorms, next invite the weary traveler to continue his journey. This is not a path of roses he is about to tread.

Shelter Under the Rocks.

"To save themselves when caught in the terrible storms which overtake wanderers in these passes above the Lynn Canal, men have been known to crawl under some overhanging rock and remain there without food until the danger was past. The storms sometimes last for several days. From Juneau to Dyea is 100 miles. Crossing the Alaskan line one goes to Lake Linderman, 30 miles, on foot. Then across the lake for about 5 miles, after which an overland journey to the head waters of Lake Bennett, 28 miles long; on foot again to the Cariboo River; 4 miles to Tagish Lake, from whence 21 miles may be traveled on boat. Continuing through a mountainous country, Mud Lake is reached; thence to White Horse Rapids, and on to Lake La Barge, where 81 miles of navigable water is found. After a further journey of 200 miles along the Lewis River the Yukon is reached at Fort Selkirk.

From Juneau to Dawson is a distance of 850 miles. The following advice has been offered to parties intending to take this route to the gold creeks: "No one should venture without eight months' provisions, and these should be bought at Juneau. He should have 400 pounds of flour, 100 pounds of beans, 100 pounds of bacon, 100 pounds of sugar, 10 pounds of tea, 30 pounds of coffee, 150 pounds of mixed fruit, besides salt, pepper, and cooking utensils. All these can be bought for the sum of $90. To convey them to the head waters of Lake Linderman would cost $15 per hundred." A month of perilous travel is ahead of the prospector.

At the Klondike-Yukon Junction.

The Klondike empties into the Yukon fifty miles above the Big River. Bonanza Creek is a tributary of the Klondike and Eldorado is again a tributary of the Bonanza. It is along these two rivers that the most extensive finds have been made. Prospecting on other creeks along the Klondike has resulted in considerable success, and much is expected from future operations in this part of the Yukon basin.

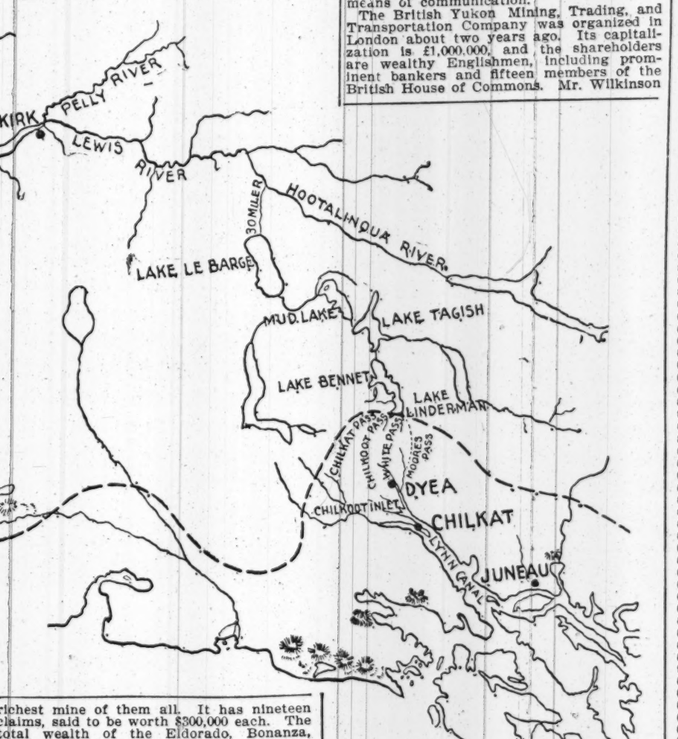
Circle City, which is shown on the map, is 200 miles from the Klondike fields. Fort Reliance is 750 miles from Juneau. The mines of the Klondike run from 35 to 100 miles from the Alaskan boundary, and are in British Columbia. The Eldorado is the richest mine of them all. It has nineteen claims, said to be worth $300,000 each. The total wealth of the Eldorado, Bonanza, Baer, and Gold Bottom mines is estimated at $60,000,000. Lots are selling at Dawson City, at the mouth of the Klondike, for $1,000 and upward. Across the boundary in Alaska there are many mines in operation, and the entire region northwest to Forty-Mile Creek contains a great deal of the yellow metal.

The wages paid to miners in the Klondike district are $15 a day. Workers in the sawmill of Joseph Ladue, who claims to own the entire Dawson City site, are paid $10 a day.

Prices of Food in Dawson City.

Prices in the latter place are fairly representative of the amounts charged for provisions and articles of wear, and the following list will give interesting information on this subject. These were the ruling prices when the miners left Dawson City to return with their immense wealth and entrance their neighbors wita the recital of the story of their success:

Flour, per 100 lb.	$12.00
[illegible] ham, per lb.	1.00
Caribou meat, per lb.	.65
Beans, per lb.	.10
Rice, per lb.	.25
Sugar, per lb.	.25
Bacon, per lb.	.40
Butter, per roll	1.50
Eggs, per dozen	1.50
Better eggs, per dozen	2.00
Salmon, each	$1 to $1.50
Potatoes, per lb.	.25
Turnips, per lb.	.15
Tea, per lb.	1.00
Coffee, per lb.	.50
Dried fruits, per lb.	.35
Canned fruits	.50
Canned meats	.75
Lemons, each	.20
Oranges, each	.50
Tobacco, per lb.	1.50
Liquors, per drink	.50
Shovels	2.50
Picks	5.00
Coal oil, per gallon	1.00
Overalls	1.50
Underwear, per suit	$5 to $7.50
Shoes	5.00
Rubber boots	$10 to $15



Map Showing the Klondike District.

A RAILROAD TO THE FIELDS.

Scheme on Foot in Canada to Connect the Yukon with the Coast.

MONTREAL, July 24.—C. H. Wilkinson, Canadian representative of the British Yukon Mining, Trading, and Transportation Company, which company received incorporation in Ottawa a few weeks ago, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day that it is the intention of his company to proceed at once with the construction of a railroad connecting the Yukon was the coast. The road will be built from deep sea water at the head of the "Lynn Canal," an arm of the Bering Sea, across the White Pass, to the headquarters of the Yukon River, a distance of fifty miles.

Mr. Wilkinson said that engineers of the British Yukon Company are now surveying the proposed route through the White Pass, and that the construction of a wagon road, the preliminary to the building of the railroad, will be begun early next Summer. From the point on the Yukon River, which will be the Interior terminus of the road, to the Klondike region the distance is 650 miles. This is easily navigable by boats and canoes in Summer, and in the Winter the driving on the ice affords a satisfactory means of communication.

The British Yukon Mining, Trading, and Transportation Company was organized in London about two years ago. Its capitalization is £1,000,000, and the shareholders are wealthy Englishmen, including prominent bankers and fifteen members of the British House of Commons. Mr. Wilkinson stated that the company had asked the Dominion Government to guarantee 3 per cent. interest on its debentures to the extent of £1,500,000, which amount is the estimated cost of the construction of the road through the White Pass. The Government has not as yet returned a definite reply to the request. But irrespective of any action that the Dominion Government may take Mr Wilkinson declares that his company is going ahead with the work, and will start to build the wagon road as soon as the season opens next Spring.

The construction of a railroad from the coast to the Yukon through the White Pass it is declared would not present many engineering difficulties. The engineers, who have been surveying the route say that the gradient will be only about 300 feet, spread over a distance of twenty-five miles, or 12 feet to the mile, not by any means an excessive grade. Mr. Wilkinson does not think, however, that the road could be built, except at extravagant cost, in less time than two years, on account of the shortness of the summer season, when operations could be economically conducted.

THE BIG STORE
SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Special Wine Sale.

A highly important event connected with our food show. We bought 600 cases of high grade wines, imported in glass, from one of the leading banking houses of Wall Street, which were hypothecated by the importer, who failed. These goods were imported in August, 1892, by steamers La Champagne and La Bourgogne. We will sell them at ONE-HALF their value.

Barsac,	Bottled by Pierre Comet, Bordeaux, France,	Per case 12 bottles. 4.75
Sauterne,	Bottled by Pierre Comet, Bordeaux, France,	Per case 12 bottles. 5.00
St. Estephe,	Bottled by Dubos Freres, Bordeaux, France,	Per case 24 pints. 7.00
Margaux, 1887,	Bottled by A. Mareilhac & Co., Bordeaux, France,	Per case 12 bottles. 6.00
Smith Haut Lafite,	Bottled by Dubos Freres,	Per case 12 bottles. 10.50
Chateau La Tour Blanche,	Bottled by Dubos Freres,	Per case 12 bottles. 15.00
Per case 24 pints		16.00
Chateau Branaire,	Bottled by Dubos Freres,	Per case 12 bottles. 19.00
Chateau Pomeyes,	Bottled by Dubos Freres,	Per case 24 pints. 10.00
Chateau Pape Clement,	Bottled by Dubos Freres,	Per case 24 pints. 10.00
Chateau Yquem,	Bottled by Dubos Freres,	Per case 12 bottles. 15.00
Haut Sauterne,	Bottled by Dubos Freres,	Per case 12 bottles. 9.00

Also, small lots of Pontet Canet, Chateau Cantermerle, Chat. La Louviere, St. Julien, Superior, Marquis de Terme, at equally low prices. Goods guaranteed or money refunded.

Visit Our Dental Parlors. All Modern Appliances. The Coolest Parlors in New York.

THE BIG STORE
SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Third and Last Week of The Great Food Show.

THIS WILL BE AN EDUCATIONAL WEEK. Lectures of a high grade character on cooking, baking, broiling, and marketing. Lecturers—Chef Ursprung, Chef Pillault, Chef Altier, Chef Brunner, Chef Pfaff, and Miss Emma H. Crane. All will teach economy and skill in the kitchen, what to eat and how to prepare it. The ladies will get many useful hints and valuable recipes from these lectures.

Every morning and afternoon music by Purishoff's Vienna Orchestra.

All the exhibitors will continue to distribute their food products.

See Major Criqui, the little man, 38 inches high, and the general favorite. See butter made while you wait, at our creamery, in operation in our department. Buttermilk served free from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 2 P. M. See the Dore Gallery; $200,000.00 worth of art works free during the Food Show on fourth floor.

Come and attend the carnival of music. The dainty foods. The festival of elaborate exhibits, beautiful electrical display and gorgeous decorations. A positive enlightenment in food purity and household economics. Samples lavishly served all this week.

Ask for pamphlet of Summer Foods and Beverages. It will help you think what to eat and drink during the hot season. We have also prepared an inviting list of special bargains for this week. See prices below.

This is also the Second Week of Our Grand Clearance of

Summer Goods.

Prices in every line of Reliable Hot Weather Merchandise are MUCH LOWER than they have been heretofore this season, and MUCH LOWER than you can find them elsewhere.

Groceries.

Fourth Floor.

SUGAR: 7 lbs. H. & E. Granulated 31c
2-lb. package Rolled White Oats. 5c
Fancy Japan Rice, large and tender heads, per lb. 5c
Choice Delaware Peas, per can . 7c
Farren's Early June Peas, per doz., 1.00 per can, 9c
Boston Baked Beans, Plain or with Tomato Sauce, per doz., 75c per can, 7c
Orange Blossom, Strictly Fancy Maine Baby Corn or Succotash, per doz., 95c per can, 8c
Hazel Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, absolutely pure, 1 lb. can . 35c
20th Century Tomatoes, in fancy glass bottles, very high grade, per bottle 15c
Laurel Tomatoes, solid, ripe, hand pack, per doz, 1.15 per can, 10c
Epps' Cocoa, per tin 19c
Coudrey's Potted Ham or Tongue, per can 16c
Fine Large Spanish Queen Olives, per gal., 1.00 per qt., 25c
Hazel Instant Tapioca, dainty desserts, easily prepared, per doz., 1.05 per pkge. 9c
Special high-grade Teas, all kinds, green, black, or mixed, regular 60c. and 65c. grades, exceptional value, per 5-lbs., 1.75 per lb., 38c
All regular 35 and 40c. Teas, green, black, or mixed, per lb. . . 25c
Extra Choice Sweet Santos Coffee, fresh roasted daily, per 10-lbs., 1.40 per lb., 16c
Combination Java Coffee, per 5-lbs., 1.00 per lb., 22c
Our famous Mocha and Java Coffee, favorite beverage of thousands in New York, makes a rich, fragrant cup, per 4-lbs., 1.00 per lb., 28c
Herkimer County Cheese, per lb. 10c
Strictly pure Pepper, Ginger, or Mustard, per lb. 16c
Hazel Tomato Catsup, best on earth, per doz., 2.10 per bot., 18c
Fancy N. Y. State Bartlett Pears, in 3-lb. cans, per doz., 1.75 per can, 15c
Fancy N. Y. State Baldwin Apples, in gallon cans, per doz., 1.75 per can, 15c
Royal Imported Macaroni, Vermicelli, or Spaghetti per doz. . . . . 90c per pkge, 8c
W. H. Baker's Blue Label Chocolate, per lb. 27c
American Soups, qt. cans, all varieties, per can 10c
Hazel White Soap, pure vegetable oil, the best white soap made, per box of 100 bars, 4.00 per bar, 4½c
Milford Family Soap, 60 full 1-lb. bars in box, per box, 2.25 per bar, 4c
Pure Castile Soap, per 1-lb. bar . 9c
Armour's Possum or Fairbank's Standard Soap, 120 cakes in box, per box, 2.35 per bar, 2c
6-lb. pkg. Laundry Starch, large lumps, per pkg 9c
Pyle's Pearline, per pkg. . . . 3c
Snow Boy or Banner Washing Powder, per pkg. 2c

Screens.

Basement.

Your choice of any Screen Door in the house, regardless of style or quality; these are all hardwood, of beautiful designs; always sold at $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50; we will close them out at . . . 1.00
Your choice of any Window Screen in the house; some are hardwood and all are adjustable and well made; we will close them out at 10c

Trimmings.

Main floor, centre.

Colored and black Passementeries, former prices 75c. to $1.25 yard, sold 25c
Colored silk and beaded Headings, regularly 10c. yard, now sold, yd. 3c

Children's Shoes.

Main floor, rear.

We have just made a very important purchase of nearly 5,000 pairs of Misses' and Children's Russet Goat and Tan Kid Button and Lace Shoes. There is not a shoe in the lot worth less than $1.50, but we will close them to you at these prices:

Your choice of Misses' Shoes . . 95c
Your choice of Children's Shoes . 75c

Ladies' Shoe Special.

Main floor, rear.

Continuance of the clearance of Ladies' Fine Shoes. These Shoes are in all shades of russet, tans and chocolates, in lace boots, in button boots, in Oxfords of every style, all sizes, all shapes, all styles, all widths; regular value from $2.00 to $6.00; your choice as long as they last at the uniform price of . . 1.60

Shirts.

Main floor, front.

A Shirt Sale that wins the "*Peunani*."

We will place on sale the well-known *Peunani* and Knickerbocker brand Negligee Shirts, collars and cuffs attached, or white neck bands and detached or attached cuffs; these goods are the most perfect made in America, and are worth from $1.00 to $1.50; while they last 48c

Underwear.

Main floor, centre.

Ladies' Imported Swiss Ribbed Vests, in white and ecru, low neck, with short or no sleeves, neatly trimmed and well finished, regularly sold at 39c, now . 15c
2,000 odd pieces of Men's tan and gray French Balbriggan Underwear, regularly sold at 69c., now 25c

Men's and Boys' Hats.

Main floor, rear.

We are doing the straw hat business of the town.

MEN'S STRAW HATS—In different proportions of heights and brims, of the yacht straight brim styles for the younger men, also the rolling brim and higher crown shapes for the older men; made of fine grade straws in the Camden, Cherokee, Great Eastern and Mackinaw flexible braids; are trimmed with silk bands, full leather sweats and silk tips; there are hats here that sold up to $1.50. We price them at 48c

Men's Keep-Cool Clothing.

Main floor, rear.

Men's shrunk all-linen Canadian Crash Suits, coat, vest and long trousers, well tailored and good fitting. The regular $5.00 suits sizes 34 to 44) are yours here at 2.65
Men's Blue Serge Coats, come single and double breasted in high grade English Serges, are tailored with all seams double sewed and serged, and all vital points are properly stayed. This grade is offered by some clothing houses as low as $4.75. We price them for . . . 2.75
Men's Crash Bike Suits, non-shrinkable, all-linen crash of Belgium mills make, coat and bloomer trousers, have flapped pockets and all the fixings; $4.00 the regular price; now 2.15
Men's Office Coats again; colored Chambrays, back and white Sateens and blue mixed Demisks; 75c. grade go for 25c
Men's Crash Bicycle Pants, made of strong Canadian all-linen crash, reinforced seats and flapped pockets. These would be considered cheap at $1.25. We price them special for 79c

Leather Goods.

Main floor, centre.

Our stock of Ladies' Fine Leather Belts that were formerly 65c., 75c. and $1.00 in Real Seal, Morocco, Levant and Alligator, plated harness or covered buckle; we have them in black, white, brown, tan, red, green, cadet blue and other shades. Your choice 45c
Brown Canvass Telescope Cases, leather bound, with protected corners, heavy straps, riveted leather handle, 20 in., 1.50 22 in., 1.75
Genuine Sheepskin Club Bag, leather stitched handle, nickel plated lock and catches, 18 in. 98c

WOMAN

SKULLS DEFINE CHARACTER

Much About Human Beings Can Be Learned from the Conformation of the Head.

MAYOR STRONG AS A STUDY

Candid, Never Minces Matters, and Enjoys Life—President of the Sorosis Has a Thirst for Knowledge—Would Make a Good Physician.

A round head shows well-balanced character; the symmetry of the head is only the outcome of the symmetrically developed brain. If the head is knobby and has angles and corners, it is perhaps the head of a crank, or just as possibly, it may be the head of a genius, the strong points of whose mind have made themselves prominent through the skull.

That is what Miss Jessie A. Fowler says, and Miss Fowler believes that there is not much about a human being which cannot be told from the conformation of the head.

Miss Fowler is the daughter of L. N. Fowler, who, with his brother, O. S. Fowler, as a young man gave up the study of theology to preach and practice the gospel of phrenology fifty years ago, after the lectures of Dr. Spurzheim and George Combe had roused the people of the country to an interest in the subject. The mother of Miss Fowler was one of the first women physicians in New York, and Miss Fowler herself wished to follow the same profession. But her mother's death made her assistance necessary to her father, and she has set aside for the time the fulfillment of her first wish, and for the past seventeen years has been a professional phrenologist. Nothing could be a better preparation for her medical work, which may come later, she believes. So now, coming from the Fowler Phrenological Institute in London, to assist her aunt, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, and Nelson Sizer, who went to work with the Fowler brothers forty-nine years ago, she lectures, is instructor in the institute here, and co-editor of The Phrenological Journal.

It is an interesting little room on the upper floor of the Institute where Miss Fowler receives a guest. There is a row of skulls on a shelf in one corner of the room near the desk, a head-shaped cast which shows the arrangement of the brain, which form an appropriate adornment. The skulls make a good text from which to talk. They range from man to monkey, and down of the links between, the skull of the idiot, is there. They are prepared with varnish, shellac, or something of the kind, and do not have the unpleasantly suggestive appearance of such things generally, and even the layman has no unpleasant feeling in handling them. The skull of the idiot is taken first by chance.

"It is the quality, not the quantity, of the brain which tells," says Miss Fowler. "If you have a large head, you will have a large brain, unless the skull is unusually thick, and that the phrenologist can tell; but that does not imply that you have a greater amount of brain power. It is the power which develops the skull. You see there was not sufficient brain power in the head of the idiot to mature the skull to a normal condition. You will notice that it is very narrow at the temples and flat-headed, as you can see more readily when it is compared with the head of this Greek.

"This man had superior refinement, large ideality; he was a man of artistic and literary tastes, ingenius, and musical; he had fine general intelligence and superior moral character. His head is round, and shows symmetrical development. And notice, too, the fine quality of the skull. It is noticeably different from that of this Australian in quality as well as shape, the latter being of coarse texture. The Australian has a narrow head, cone-shaped. I can see that he has lived by his wits. He has large perceptive faculties, he earned his living by observation. He has not the same artistic capacity as the Greek. He was crude in his ideas of art, and had little idea of embellishment.

Phrenology Helps Artists.

"Many professional men are taking up the study of phrenology of late years, for the help it gives them in their work—the added ability to understand character. One of our first artists in London has taken up phrenology and has found it a great help to him. The statuary of the ancients in Greece and Rome was made according to phrenological laws by the old masters, who understood the subject. Take the head of Nero and study his character and you will find it is exactly representative of the character of such a man. The models in the British Museum are all phrenologically accurate.

"Here is another skull representing another type. It is that of a Scotchman, and you will see that it has the characteristics a man of his race would be expected to have. This man was cautious, industrious and persevering. Here is Seneca's skull which represents almost a perfect type of woman. It shows well developed social and domestic propensities; it is large in love of home, and is altogether a thoroughly womanly head. Here is a gorilla's head. It shows tremendous force and power of character. But there is no physical mind.

The chimpanzee has a rounder head and is much more intelligent, and the orang outang has a brain and skull more like a human being. We have a skull in England which was brought to my father from the Tomb of the Wise, and for which there are seven good reasons for supposing it to be the skull of Socrates, and no one can say that it is not.

"The great art in phrenology is to study the combinations in traits which are indicated. One will modify the other. A person may have a great deal of combativeness, but other qualities will be shown which will make him fight for a cause, but not for himself. A man may have acquisitiveness and at the same time benevolence. He will fight for supremacy, acquire large property, but he will bestow it upon others. That was the case with Peabody.

"I have been interested in phrenology for a long time. I used to notice the girls at school and the traits they showed and the development of their heads which corresponded with the traits. A girl with a high head was always asking questions, while she had a sister with a different head who never asked questions, but hunted things up for herself. That is a difference that will be found in a single family. A girl whose head was broad in the temples, just behind the orbital arch, the brow, had the gift of tune. She always played the chants for us. I always stood first in my classes in arithmetic and dates, and there was one girl well developed at the outer corner of the eye with whom I had to compete.

"One girl I noticed who was always giving things away. She was kind about staying in to help other girls with their lessons, and always gave away half of everything she received from home. She was large in the organ of benevolence, the fore part of the top of the head. Other girls who would never give anything away and who were never willing to help others were very flat in the fore part of the head, which appeared to slope from the top. They seemed to have no sympathy, no desire to help or care for others. I began to write then things that I noticed about the girls around me, and I am now bringing out a manual for teachers, for I think a knowledge of phrenology will be of great assistance to them in understanding their pupils.

"When I took up phrenology I studied it psychologically and anatomically. I studied the measurements of children, visiting asylums and institutions of various kinds and skulls in museums. I think the pathology proves phrenology as much as anything. I went to a medical college in London. I dissected the brain and other parts of the body without taking the rest of the work. Phrenology coincides with the Gospel. It does not tend to materialism, as some people think."

President of the Sorosis.

Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, President of Sorosis, has recently had her fortune told, so to speak, phrenologically, by Miss Fowler, who is interviewing different prominent people in the interest of The Phrenological Magazine. Mrs. Hall, Miss Fowler says, is an ideal woman to hold the position of President of the Mother of Clubs. These are a few of the things she says about Sorosis's chief executive:

"Her brain is active, particularly in the executive, intellectual, moral, and social regions, and is very practical in its workings. She is inclined to look at utility first and beauty and costliness afterward. She has a thirst for knowledge, history, &c., and her perceptive faculties are large. She is philanthropic and her sympathies are strong. She would make an excellent physician if it were not that she would be exhausted by her sympathies. She is a genuine friend, and does not forget any one to whom she has become really attached. She will be known more for her prudence than timidity, and is one who looks ahead and prepares for emergencies. She has an intuitive mind and is accurate in discerning character. Her gift of language is greater than her confidence in herself at the outset of a speech, but as she warms to her subject she finds that she has more ability than she thought. Her organ of order is large, and through its workings she must show system in her work.

"She is magnanimous, impartial, and unbiased, large-hearted and unselfish, and of the type of woman who would make a good Queen. Her ambition is for others. She is a perfectly charming President for Sorosis."

Mayor Strong is one of the people Miss Fowler has interviewed very recently. The Mayor, she says, has a vigorous, executive, and active mind. He is candid, frank, and open-hearted, and doesn't mince matters. He does what he thinks to be right, is kind and tender-hearted in his desire to help others. He doesn't "like his collar starched too stiff," or, in other words, his self-esteem is not so great that he cares to stand on ceremony. He would not care for a gilded carriage, and he is not a man to put fine ornamental gold beadwork on a frieze or cornice.

Those are some of the characteristics which phrenology, as interpreted by Miss Fowler, says the Mayor possesses. The Mayor is further described:

"He is no backwoodsman, and enjoys life right up to the handle when he is surrounded by congenial people, especially if he feels that his presence adds to another person's happiness. He knows what he is talking about, and does not mince matters. He speaks straight from the heart, and hits his argument square on the head; in fact, he may be too plain for some people's tastes.

"He has the power to localize things and places, and had he been a Commodore on one of the Cunard liners, he would have known the geography of the sea and the points of interest and danger as well as he knows every section of the Greater New York and the Empire State."

Altogether, Miss Fowler believes, there is nothing like phrenology to assist people to steer through life without bumping against rocks and meeting shipwreck from a lack of knowledge of the human character. To the student of phrenology the world is like an open book. Fortunately, however, all the world has not yet taken up the study and the individual who likes to keep the secret of his individual traits of character to himself is still able to do so from the greater part of mankind.

ALL THE WORLD'S A-WHEEL.

From The New York Weekly.

All the world's a-wheel,
And all the men and women merely wheelers.
They have their tumbles and punctured tires,
And each, in learning, bruises many parts,
His stages being seven.

At first the neophyte,
Reeling and sprawling in his tutor's arms.
And then the luckless wobbler, unattended,
With flushed, excited face, creeping like snail
Across each passer's path.

And then the scorcher,
Sighing like furnace, with dire intent
To make a century run.

And then the veteran,
Full of strange yarns and lying like a baron,
Jealous in honor of his make of bike,
Seeking to sell another like it
Unto each man he meets.

And then the agent,
Working unawares, plucking commission
From each sale he influences,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part.

The sixth age shifts
Into the fat and smirking retail dealer,
With spectacle on nose and hand in pocket.
Clinking gold coins, the profits of his trade,
And winking slyly; and his bank account
Constantly swelling toward a goodly pile,
Begets a new ambition.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange, eventful parody,
Is when he grows to be a manufacturer,
And owns the earth and all abiding on it.

ROMANCE WITH A MORAL.

How Two Orphans Became Prosperous and Remembered Their Friend.

It is a real romance from the beginning, where there are two forlorn little orphans to the end, where there is a big chest of silver, and it is all true. The only feature missing is the love affair, though incidentally there are three marriages in the story.

To begin at the very beginning with the two orphans, they had been left by their mother's death half-grown girls, quite alone in the world and without means of support. The good Samaritan came along just at the proper time, as all good Samaritans should, and this time in the person of a woman, a close friend of the mother, who took the two orphans home with her, declaring that they should have at least a good education. But the education has nothing to do with the romance. The orphans were taken to the home of the friend, and of course grew up to be good as well as beautiful. The heroine of this story, who may be called Margaret, was well posted in all domestic affairs, as a good heroine should be.

To the house of the friend came, after a while, two young Irish girls, who must have been pretty, as they figure largely in the romance. But they had come directly from Ireland and their knowledge of domestic science was limited; in fact, they had none. Here Margaret appeared upon the scene and gave all the assistance in her power to the two pretty and ignorant strangers. The other servants in the house had made them as miserable as it is possible for human beings to make others of their kind with ridicule, but under Margaret's tuition the two soon became entirely competent in their new rôles. And they were grateful—more grateful to their benefactor and teacher than they could tell.

But they did not remain long in the house, but left to go to the mining districts of Arizona, where they opened a miners' boarding house, doing a big business, putting up 60 day luncheons and 60 night luncheons and other work in proportion, and making money, clear gain, at the rate of $800 a month, or was it a week? It was a large sum any way. Incidentally there were love affairs, for one sister married a "boss" miner and the other a Superintendent of a mine, and in the meantime Margaret had married.

Among her presents on that occasion were extremely handsome gifts from the two sisters. The first sister to be married went with her boss miner to California, and, traveling there, sent from every place she visited a handsome remembrance to Margaret as a token of her gratitude, ever green. From one place it was a handsome piece of silver; from another a lamp, and so on.

When the other sister became engaged to the mine Superintendent, and the two sisters journeyed with their respective lovers, one a husband and the other a fiancée, to the East for a visit. The first person to be visited, of course, was Margaret, living in one of the most important cities in New York State, the seat of much of the political life of the State. There was an Eastern tour from place to place, and everywhere Margaret and her husband must go, too. The sister and the Superintendent were to be married, and they must be married from Margaret's house, and they were.

Then—and this part of the story has probably reached its fulfillment by this time, although it had not when the people concerned were last heard from—the two sisters from Ireland called upon Margaret's sister and in her care placed a beautiful oak chest filled with everything conceivable in the way of small silver, all of the most beautiful description, saying that it was to be sent to Margaret upon their departure. Margaret probably has it now, and her friends who saw it before say that the chest contained the most beautiful collection of silver of the kind it was ever their pleasure to gaze upon.

Moral.—Do not fail to give a thorough domestic training to every ignorant young woman who enters domestic service in New York, and it can be safely prophesied that there will be something approaching a millennium in the city.

THE BAROMETER.

From The Home Queen.

The sky was a sapphire,
A turquois a sea,
And his eyes smiled upon it
And loved it with me;
The rich charm of nature
With young love was there,
And the barometer
Stood at "set fair."

A glance taken wrongly,
A word said amiss,
A hand shunning pressure,
A chill in the kiss;
So easy are light links
To jar or estrange,
And the barometer
Falling to "change."

Cold words spoken rashly,
Hot words meaning more
Than ever they counted
In making the score;
Phantoms that slowly
Took substance and form,
And the barometer
Pointing to "storm."

Soft tears mutely pleading,
Sweet eyes that found rest,
Where pardon and penitence
Sobbed on his breast;
Skies after tempest
Grown genial and fair,
Again the barometer
Stood at "set fair."

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

"Women shall be charged half as much again as the men when I keep a boarding house," says the woman who knows. "They are double the trouble. They spoil the furniture, get stains on the carpets, and it is really worth twice the money to have them in the house. The only thing about them that makes them at all desirable is that they do pay their board bills, and that is more than men always do. I used to think it was an old maid's idea, when I heard people say that women were so much trouble in a house, but now I know it is not. I don't know that I blame the women; perhaps I would do the same thing in the same place; I presume I should.

"It is natural for a woman to want a home. She is like a cat in a strange garret without one; so when she has only one room, she tries to make a home of it. She has a little stove, and she gets her meals, she washes, and she irons. You go to the bath room and find that the water will not run in the set bowl because the outlet is filled up with her potato peelings, and your bath tub is all broken up with her washboard. The woman has her home life; it is pleasant for her, but it is hard for the woman who keeps the house."

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The bicycle girl can have a genuine bicycle belt if she will. The belt is not so different from any other belt, but the buckle is a genuine bicycle wheel, with pneumatic tire—almost large enough to ride, it looks, although it is only three or four inches in diameter.

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A pretty little gown worn at one of the shore resorts was of the favorite white and black combination—a white organdie trimmed with black. The seven tiny ruffles on the skirt were edged, top and bottom, with narrow black lace; black lace insertion was set in horizontally in the yoke and perpendicularly in the bouffant bodice below, while the meeting of the yoke and bodice was veiled with a tiny ruffle of the organdie, also edged with the lace. The sleeves were covered with the tiny black-edged ruffles, full length to the top, where the small puff was all of the white. The organdie was worn over pale-green silk, with a green collar at the neck.

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About this time in the year the heavy Fall and Winter goods are coming into the shops, and the latter part of July and the first of August they are being looked over and prepared for customers. When the mercury is up in the hundreds, the girls in the shops—those to whose department such work belongs—are trying on heavy woolen gowns and coats, that they may be critically examined by the management.

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This was the joke of the bad girl of the school. She was likewise considered the brightest, but the combination of the two qualities did not keep her always on the best of terms with the unfortunate man whose duty it was to direct her young mind in the paths of learning. It was on one of those special occasions when she and the learned instructor had had a difference of opinion. As to who was to blame there were two different views. The one favorable to the pupil was held by the young woman; the instructor did not divulge his view of matters. But the wickedest girl in the school was bound to be revenged. She set her wits to work, and, coming into the schoolroom where the school was assembled one morning, the instructor discovered a drawing more or less artistic, which represented the familiar scene of St. Peter at the gate of Paradise.

Before the reverend saint stood a solitary man, whose features bore an unmistakable resemblance to those of the instructor himself. From the saint's mouth proceeded these words, written in irreverent schoolgirl fashion: "No, Johnny"—the instructor's name was John—"I can't let you in. All your scholars are here, but there is no chance for you." There was a moment of suspense while the twitching lips of the subject showed an effort at self-control. But it was useless, and, with the whole school joining in a loud chorus, he broke into a hearty laugh. "No," he said, when at last there was a pause, "I should not care to go in. If all my pupils are there, I should prefer to keep away. I have too much of them here."

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One of the most sensible things in the way of bathing corsets is the hygienic woolen. They are soft and give a very desirable warmth over the vital organs, which material of the most satisfactory bathing suits, mohair, does not give. It is strange that so many women will go into the water without corsets who would be shocked at appearing without such a garment in a mixed company, even when otherwise well dressed in street clothes. While there may be no special reason to advocate corsets at any time—and there are plenty of hygienic waists which will take their place satisfactorily—there would seem to be no reason why women who wear corsets at other times should not continue to wear them with the costume with which they are most needed, and which they wear for only a short time.

There certainly could be nothing injurious in doing so. There are a comparatively few women who swim, and for the great mass of women there is not the excuse that they need the freedom for exercising the muscles. There are many inconsistencies in life, and perhaps this is not one of the strangest, but it is not the least strange. Woolen corsets can be bought for $2.25.

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Dealers in antique furniture, who reproduce the antiques which find their way into their possession, when they do the work with great care, have plaster casts made of different bits of the furniture, carving, &c., and these casts are placed before the workmen, who copy them exactly. The reproductions are sold for not much less than the originals. They are frequently made of old pieces of mahogany, taken from old pieces of furniture, which are not sufficiently well preserved or not good style, but which when pulled apart furnish well colored mahogany, which makes up into beautiful and artistic designs. It is possible there may be dealers who sell these reproductions for the genuine antique, but there are others who do not conceal the fact that one line of their goods is modern.

There are comparatively few old-fashioned pieces of furniture, even when really antique, which are in the exact condition in which they were originally purchased, when sold by dealers. Our ancestors must have been a tall people, and many of their articles of furniture are too high to be comfortably serviceable now, or possibly our ancestors were not so averse to effort as their more luxuriant descendants. Anyway, old-fashioned bureaus are found with one drawer less than they originally possessed and old desks are made shorter in the same manner. A pretty piece of furniture that is made now is a side table for the dining room, to match the charming Chippendale sideboards.

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A pretty woman has a pretty nickname which she acquired in a way of which she is a little proud. It came from a small boy who is one of her firm admirers, and as a mark of his affection she esteems it greatly. He was a very nice small boy and she is a very charming woman, one of the women who possess a charm not only for boys, big and little, but for every woman she meets as well. This particular boy admirer was some three years old, and his admiration was loud and outspoken. But he could not be persuaded to call the object of his devotion, ceremoniously, Mrs. Blank. His mamma labored with him in vain, and finally a compromise was reached; he might say "Annie," if he would use the "Mrs." before it, and say "Mrs. Annie."

That was a little better, but even in that way the Mrs. was objectionable, and somewhere in his small vocabulary the small boy found "the word "lady," which he put on as a prefix, and with "Lady Annie" for the family, and even Lady Annie herself, were satisfied. A school full of kindergarten children next took up the name to show their admiration; it was taken up by Lady Annie's friends, and now there are nearly as many people who know the new peeress by her title as do not.

QUITE WRONG.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I had an ancient relative,
Built on the ancient plan,
Whose favorite jest it was to say,
"The coat don't make the man."
And then he'd add the merry quip,
With such a jolly glance,
"It ain't the coat that makes the man—
Because it is the pants."
But when I look around to-day,
Upon the bicomered throng,
I know my ancient relative
Was altogether wrong.

HISTORY IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

They Are a Commentary on the Life of the People of the Country Where They Appear.

It was a bright woman who, being complimented upon the wide variety of her general information, said that she gained the greater part of it from reading advertisements. The advertisements are a commentary upon the life of the people of the country or locality in which they appear. They differ in different places. The advertisements which appear in English papers show national traits and customs.

The objection to the bang, or "fringe," on the maidservant still obtains in England as well as the desire among certain people for a Church of England maid. Native servants are more easy to find than in America. The following advertisement from The Times (London) is thoroughly English:

WANTED—Single-handed kitchenmaid. Personal character. Church of England. No fringe. Apply Mrs. H., Calder Turner's Library, Bathurst St., Hyde-park.

The next advertisement is more illustrative of bad English than national differences:

LADY RECOMMENDS HER MAID TO ANY one going to Australia, who in return for passage money will act as lady's or children's maid. Excellent sailor and traveler. Address Manager, Queen Anne's-mansions, S. W.

It would be interesting to know if the lady recommending her maid found any one going to Australia who, "in return for passage money, will act as lady's or children's maid."

A boy goes into an English office as a "pupil" to learn the business, paying a premium. It recalls old novels to find that the pupil can "reside with one of the principals."

PROVINCIAL AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE agents, with seaside offices, have a vacancy for articled pupil. Premium, 50 guineas, returnable in salary. Reside with one of the principals. Splendid opportunity for learning the profession.

If parents or guardians are interested in having the son or ward enter a city office they will answer the following advertisement:

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Vacancy occurs for young gentleman as pupil in city office of firm of land agents, surveyors, and auctioneers. Premium, £100.

The next advertisement possibly explains itself. It is reproduced just as given:

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE LACE SHIRT.

It is not explained where the garment is to be found.

The lover of souvenirs will be interested in a teakwood garden seat:

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS OF MAN-O'-war teakwood from old navy ships broken up. Price list and illustrations free. Address Blank & Sons, (manufacturers by appointment to Her Majesty.)

Or in the following antique:

ANTIQUE IRON CHEST, 16TH CENTURY, FOR sale. Photo can be sent. L., Westminster Abbey S. W.,

which may have a history.

There is, of course, an advertisement of Mme. Tussaud's Exhibition with the "Diamond Jubilee Grand Historical Tableaus," and some one has sent a parcel of jewelry to be sold for charity—not given it in the enthusiasm of interest after listening to an eloquent sermon or address, but in reflective moments. It is acknowledged in the personal column:

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, W. C.—The Treasurer gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a parcel of jewelry from Nemo, to be sold for the benefit of the hospital.
ARTHUR E. READE Secretary.

Also in the personal column some person or society, evidently in the hope of reaching some sinner who will be reached in no other way, inserts the following:

"THERE IS NONE THAT DOETH GOOD."—Psa. xiv. 3. Therefore "repent and turn to God," Who "commandeth ALL men everywhere to REPENT." "Christ died for the ungodly," and "He is able to save them * * * that come unto God by Him." God gave him that "whosoever BELIEVETH in HIM should not perish, but have eternal life."—Acts xxvi. 20; xvi. 30; Rom. v. 6; Heb. vii. 25; John iii. 16.

There might be more need for such a reminder in the personal columns of some American papers than in that of the eminently respectable London Times.

A varied business is done in one establishment in laces:

LACE OF EVERY KIND.—Laces cleaned or mended. Lace, Old Embroidery, Old Muslin, Old Silks, Old Fans Bought or Exchanged. LACE VALUED for Probate and Division.

Lace caps, Lace fichus, Lace underlinen, Lace handkerchiefs, Lace from 6d. to £100 per yard. Specialité Trousseaux.

And the column of births, in addition to that of marriages and deaths, enables the public to keep better posted as to the state of the population. In these birth notices nothing is left to the imagination in regard to the exact position of the paternal parent of the infant just arrived, as can be seen in the following:

MONEY.—On the 2d inst., at 28 Colville-road, W., the wife of Colonel Gordon L. C. Money, D. S. O., A. D. C., Comding 1st Battn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, of a daughter,

or something is occasionally left to be surmised with the all-covering "etc.," as in the next:

WALLIS—On the 2d July, at Old Stone House, East Grinstead, the wife of P. E. Wallis, L. R. C. P., &c., of a daughter.

The greater number of the infants apparently do not find a name awaiting them at birth, for only in one or two cases out of twenty is the child's name given.

A LITTLE BOY'S LAMENT.

A. T. Worden in Sioux City Tribune.

I'm going back down to grandpa's,
I won't come back no more
To hear the remarks about my feet
A-muddyin' up the floor.
They's too much said about my clothes,
The scoldin's never done—
I'm goin' back down to grandpa's,
Where a boy kin hev some fun.

I dug up haf his garden
A-gittin' worms fer bait;
He said he used to like to fish
When I laid abed so late;
He said that pie was good fer boys,
An' candy made 'em grow.
Ef I can't go to grandpa's
I'll turn pirate first you know.

He let me take his shotgun,
An' loaded it fer me
The cats they hid out in the barn,
The hens flew up a tree.
I had a circus in the yard
With twenty other boys—
I'm goin' back to grandpa's
Where they ain't afraid of noise.

He didn't make me comb my hair
But once or twice a week;
He wasn't watchin' out fer words
I didn't orter speak;
He told me stories 'bout the war
And Injuns shot out West.
Oh, I'm goin' down to grandpa's,
Fer he knows wot boys like best.

He even run a race with me,
But had to stop an' cough;
He rode my bicycle and laughed
Bec'us' he tumbled off;
He knew the early apple trees
Around within a mile.
Oh, grandpa was a dandy,
An' was "in it" all the while.

I bet you grandpa's lonesome,
I don't care what you say;
I seen him kinder cryin'
When you took me away.
When you talk to me of heaven,
Where all the good folks go,
I guess I'll go to grandpa's,
An' we'll have good times, I know.

A Village Conversation.

"Say, did ye hear that George's wife is suin' fer divorce?"

"Yes; but it's goin' to be settled out o' court."

"Settled how?"

"Oh, he's goin' to buy her a wheel."

THE EDGEWATER CRECHE.

Its Valuable Work for Sick Mothers and Children from the Tenements.

The Edgewater Crèche is now receiving troops of little children, with their mothers, from the tenement districts every day. The reviving effects of the cool river breezes that favor it induce dispensaries, day nurseries, and relief agencies to send increased numbers to it weekly. Among those who thus use the Crèche to supplement their own work are the Presbyterian Hospital, the Demilt Dispensary, the Vanderbilt Clinic, the Bethlehem, Bethany, Sunnyside, Grace House, and St. Thomas Day Nurseries, the City Mission and Tract Society, the Episcopal City Mission Society, the Infirmary for Women and Children, the Charity Organization Society, and many of the city churches.

The Crèche is situated on the Hudson just opposite Gen. Grant's Tomb, and the prevailing south winds blow over several miles of water before reaching it. Another point of interest is that it is the only fresh-air resort for ailing and enfeebled little ones that can be reached every hour of the day.

The Trustees gratefully acknowledge the following sums, received since their last report:

Miss Ethel E. Millard, Delhi, N. Y., $5; Miss Mary S. Stanton, Southampton, L. I., $2; Mrs. S. O. Vanderpoel, $5; Edward and Caroline Molineux, Metuchen, N. J., $5; Miss A. A. T. Van Pelt, New Brighton, $5; "A Friend," through Miss Van Pelt, $5; Miss C. Barhydt, Schenectady, $10; Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, $10; Plainfield, N. J., $5; Miss Ella Pell, $20; Miss Harriet McKim, $25; Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, $25; Edward P. Coe, $25; Mrs. J. C. Whitefore, Syracuse, $5; Mrs. W. W. L. Tompkinsville, $1.50; F. Delano Weekes, $25; Charles H. Coster, $25; Mrs. Robert Stone, $15; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $10; Westchester Racing Association, $204.23; Mrs. Anna C. Clinch, $25; Miss Grace Wilkes, $5; Mrs. W. Harman Brown, $5; Miss Phoebe A. Thorn, $50; Oliver G. Barton, $5; William C. Lobenstein, $10.

Further donations are requested, and may be sent to T. Delano Weekes, President, 58 Wall Street; Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, or Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, both at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Lady Henry Somerset Affronted.

LONDON, July 24.—Lady Henry Somerset has resigned the Presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association. She recently addressed a circular to the Presidents of the branch associations asking them not to approve or sign petitions to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, against the renewal of the Contagious Diseases acts for India. The branches, almost without exception, refused to be governed by Lady Henry's request, and she has consequently resigned the Presidency of the association.

Pure Food for All.

Pure, wholesome and delicious cake, biscuit, rolls, muffins, dumplings, etc., can only be made with the very best and purest baking powder. Ordinary cream of tartar and soda, or baking powders containing lime, alum or phosphates, do not make the finest food, while they carry deleterious ingredients into it.

The absolute purity and superlative strength of the Royal Baking Powder make it the most useful and wholesome leavening agent. It contains no lime, alum, phosphate or other adulterant, leaves no alkaline or acid residuum in the food, and its use insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake, that are perfectly digestible and wholesome, whether hot or cold, fresh or stale. Its work is always uniform, its food is always good.

The Royal Baking Powder contains no impurities, adulterants or unwholesome constituents whatever. * * * A baking powder unequalled for purity, strength and wholesomeness.

WILLIS G. TUCKER, M.D., Ph.D.,
New York State Analyst.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AT GENEVA AND THE LAKE

Views from the Chateau Bellerive and Characteristics of the Swiss Inhabitants.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE, NOT EXIST

Scenes in the Market Place—The Poor Thrifty and Contented—A Play by the People of Grandson—American Patriotism Abroad.

CHATEAU BELLERIVE, near Geneva, July 6.—A moment ago all was quiet on the lake; the Jura cast its shadows from deep ravines along the shore and upon the surface of the water, which was dotted with lateen sails. Now all is changed, and from the deepening shadows the thunder comes forth, echoing from the hillsides; the lake is as black as night, and the white sails have disappeared. As Byron tells us in "Childe Harold":

"The sky is changed! and such a change!
O night,
And storm, and darkness! Thou art wondrous strong,
As is the strength from a dark eye in woman."

Across the lake, of a half hour's row, is Versoix, a pretty town, with broad roads from it leading up into France. Coppet's towers and pointed roofs hold high their aristocratic heads, still consciously proud of the brilliant woman they used to shelter. Crowning a height just over the border is Divonne-les-Bains, and for the cyclist a joy is waiting. Here, all along as one mounts by even zigzag, is a road of long stretches of the finest shale.

The Chateau Described.

Mont Blanc lies before one, with all the accompanying retinue this "monarch of mountains" holds by his icy side. The reddish rock peaks of "Les Alguilles" give a brilliant setting to his "diadem of snow." From out the varied foliage surrounding Bellerive the quaint square towers of the château rise. A connecting arch is covered with jasmine, white rose, and honeysuckle. The two spacious wings that lead from the towers toward the road are also masses of bloom—the deep orange eglantine, purple clematis, and blue.

Ivy covers here and there a corner more weatherbeaten than others, and round the deep-seated windows is the familiar Virginia creeper! From all of these windows a more superb view was never seen.

You enter the château by a broad way leading from the road. This brings you to the entrance door—before you a double flight of broad stone steps, worn uneven by the thousands of feet that have passed over them. There also one is usually met by the gentlewoman whose property it is, whose useful life has been spent here. The sweet influence of it all follows one long years, as does the memory of these fair scenes. A big bell hangs without the castle wall. Welcome are those who ring to a home in a foreign land, where even the dogs come with a friendly greeting, and "Laure" from her cage near by screams "Bon jour. Entrez." "Pain, s'il vous plaît." Turning from these scenes of Switzerland's past to gaze around on the sunlit world about Switzerland's present the words, "A solid peace" impress—for here it all lies; on the valley, in the deep crystal lake, the vine-clad hills, on the ever-lasting snows, there, there lies repose!"

Last evening brought us to our own National fête—the celebration of the Fourth of July. It was generously celebrated at the Hotel National in Geneva.

The proprietor did all in his power to make it a success for the gentlemen whose patriotic efforts certainly merit the warmest approbation. The United States Consul was assisted by his cordial and graceful wife in a welcoming reception of Americans who were outside and in the city.

Some American Guests.

Château Bellerive furnished not the least distinguished of the guests who met to cheer the cause of Uncle Sam, as there went with the large party from here two prominent American citizens. Dr. Gallaudet of Washington, D. C., and Judge Tuck, at present an International Judge to Egypt. After some well-chosen words of welcome on the part of the Consul, in which he expressed his "entire faith in the unity with which our country will pull herself through the financial troubles that enthrall her to-day, as she had always nobly done in the past through greater and more pressing trials than those of the pocket," Judge Tuck responded to the Consul's toast, "Americans Abroad" in a somewhat facetious manner, but with that graceful tribute to women that rarely fails to fall from the lips of a Virginian.

Dr. Gallaudet made a happy and direct reply to the toast, "Colonial Sons," and as he amiably added, "and Daughters," for which thought he received many smiles that, to my mind, outshone the many decorations that were blossoming on the "Sons" of the colony.

It was not an easy matter for me to answer the questions of a prominent scientist and specialist of Holland, who was there with his American wife concerning these "orders." Honors gained in civil war seemed not to his mind acceptable, for that was warring against an erring brother, not an enemy. I had at last hit on the worsted society badge, when my neighbor, a gentleman on the other side, spoke up: "Well, I'll tell you how some of them are, doctor. You see that man over there?" (Down the table some distance we saw a decidedly swell-looking man with an array of ribbons and stars.) "Well, he's a regular polo chap!" After dinner the assembly went into the beautiful gardens of the hotel to see the fireworks and to cheer "the flag" that was unfurled in many places and spread to the fine mountain breeze.

The type of American traveler is often original. Not long since there entered the United States Consulate a party whose loyalty to the land of their birth was as touching as it was amusing.

The father, strong in middle age, whose stanch fidelity of character was immediately established. The mother, quiet, wise, complacent; an elder son had her on his arm to aid her up stairs, while father led the way. Then followed several boys in their teens, and a good-natured looking sister of an age between them. For a moment the object of their errand was obscure, for they only seemed to wish to know if that was the United States Consul. The clerk addressed had the gentleman summoned from an inner room. After a formal and polite presentation of chairs, which were declined except by the mother, the father spoke: "You are the United States Consul? Well, we thought we'd just look in. We only arrived this morning, and Mother, show him who we are! Here, boys!"

Mother, with a happy, proud smile, threw aside one lap of her cloak, and there, neatly pinned across her motherly breast, was a miniature Stars and Stripes! The boys and girl in turn showed up theirs, and the father said, with a little affectionate laugh: "Oh, yes, I've got one, too," and he displayed his broad chest, which held his loyal heart.

"We weren't quite sure that this was the place," said mother, in a quiet tone as they prepared to leave, "because we didn't see the flag anywhere!" "George," said Mr. —— to the clerk, "get out that new flag, will you, and hoist it on top."

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

Women Prisoners Leave Bellevue.

Annie West and Mary Kerby, women prisoners from the workhouse who had been brought down to Bellevue Hospital to work, escaped about 8 o'clock Friday night. It is supposed they got out by the second-story window of the laundry on the First Avenue side. They discarded the striped garments they had been required to wear as prisoners and took skirts of women hospital attendants. It is supposed they had assistance from the outside in escaping.

A Grocer's Boy Starts a Fire.

A grocer's boy who would not wait yesterday morning for somebody to take his kindling wood threw it down a cellarway at 34 West Ninety-second Street where there was a lighted lamp. The lamp was shattered and a fire was started, the flames communicating to the woodwork of the house. The damage was not large, but there was considerable excitement. The blaze was out before the fire engines arrived. The house is occupied by the family of Able Sallingre.

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL STYLES.
Prices from $1.50 up; perfect fit guaranteed. Mlle. POOLE, 310 6th Av., bet. 19th & 20th Sts. over Cammeyer's. Corsets cleaned, repaired, and altered.

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

"The rains descended and the floods came." This is the record of New York society, now scattered through all the various inland and coast resorts since last Sunday. From Sunday until Thursday afternoon it rained persistently, continuously, and consistently, and confined within doors the lovers of gayety could only look out upon muddy roads, sodden fields, cloud-covered hills and mountains, or angry seas lashing the dull brown strand. It is small wonder that by Thursday morning the trains and boats to the city began to be filled with women as well as men, who declared that they could stand the gloom and depression of the seaside and country no longer. The return of at least an interval of fair weather on Thursday afternoon had a cheering effect, but there is a general looking forward to the new moon next Thursday as being the only hope of any continued good weather.

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The only possible consolation that stormbound country and seaside lovers have had during this remarkable Summer period of bad weather has been that their fate was that of all their fellows. Not one resort has escaped the gloomy weather, and from each and all comes the same tale of parties abandoned, continued disappointments, and hope deferred. Only the lovers of sea bathing have been enabled to follow their favorite sport, but even these would have vastly preferred bright skies and sunshine to gray clouds and cold rain. Bar Harbor has been doubly afflicted, as the east wind blew up fogs there as well as rain, and although old Bar Harborites insist they love the Maine fogs, it is noticeable that their faces become anxious and sad after two or three days of the continuous white, enveloping mist.

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To-morrow will bring the opening of the annual golf tournament at Southampton, or rather on the neighboring Shinnecock Hills, and although the fact that the annual national tournament is to be held in Chicago has deprived Southampton of the prestige of having the great golfing event of the year played on its links, its course is so famous and the attraction of the place so great that its tournament is sure to have the attendance of some of the best players of the country. The beautifully situated and handsomely appointed house of the famous golf club on the highest point of the Shinnecock Hills will be lively and gay all during the week, and the artists of the neighboring village of Shinnecock will be able to make many and attractive sketches on the course and around the clubhouse during the progress of the tournament. If any one had predicted even twenty-five years ago that the barren and windswept Shinnecock sand dunes would one day be the resort of wealth and fashion, and that a hundred well-known men and women, attired in novel and picturesque outing costumes would spend hot midsummer days in pursuing a small india rubber ball with a stick over these same dunes, how he would have been laughed at! But the change has come, and the golf links of the Shinnecock Hills have brought human life and activity to a barren waste, where only a few years ago the Indian roamed and the plover called.

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The only rival of the golf club at Southampton is the Meadow Club, which is situated just behind the beach and near the southwestern corner of the pretty lake. This week even the Meadow Club will be comparatively deserted, except on Friday night at the weekly subscription dinner and dance. Aug. 14 is the day selected for the annual ball, which is to be made more notable this year by the dancing of four costume quadrilles. For these the young matrons and maidens at Southampton are already preparing. Two of the quadrilles are to be historical and two comical in character, and the dancers in one of the latter are to personate the principal characters in Mother Goose.

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Newport still beholds its season at a distance, and gayety lags. A dance is announced at Beechwood to-morrow evening, to be given by Mrs. Astor for her granddaughters, the Misses Van Alen, but with this exception there are no large entertainments even rumored at present. This is most unusual at Newport, for although the larger balls and functions there do not generally come until the middle of August, these are generally definitely announced by the close of the third week of July. Dinners are of frequent occurrence, but thus far have not been as large or as formal as they were last year. The rainy weather has, of course, had a distinct and depressing effect upon social movements and doings at Newport, as elsewhere, but there are other causes besides the bad weather which have combined to delay the real opening of the season. There may be surprises in store, and the season may yet become a gay one, but this seems hardly probable to-day. Mrs. Astor, Mr. Van Alen, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and possibly Mrs. Gerry and Mrs. Hoffman are the only persons to whom Newport society can look with any certainty for much entertaining or entertainment. A ball at Belcourt has been hinted at, but will not take place until after an anticipated event at Blenheim Castle, in England, if then. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont have given one picnic at Gray Crags and several small dinners, but it is doubtful whether they will do any entertaining this Summer on a large scale. The arrival of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who for the first time will remain at Newport for at least a month; the home-coming of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to be with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, on an interesting occasion next month; "Dick" Peters and the horseless carriage, the Baylies Beach question, which is not yet entirely settled; the virtual expulsion of Mr. Edward Parker Deacon from the Newport Reading Room, because he gave the correspondence between himself and the Governors of the Reading Room relative to his extraction of ice from the club's water pitcher to the press, and finally the social campaign of Mr. Julian Ulman, and the coming harbor fête and visiting of the New York Yacht Club fleet—all these are the chief and almost the only topics of discussion at Newport this Summer, and go to show the exceeding dullness of the days and nights there at present.

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Narragansett has even been more dull than Newport, and if matters do not pick up there during the next fortnight, the outlook for the best half of the season will be gloomy. Recent letters speak of many unrented cottages, half-filled hotels, and a general lack of spirit and go. The bathing during the past week has been greatly relished by strong swimmers, for the continued easterly winds have brought in a magnificent surf, but weaker swimmers and timid bathers have been deterred from enjoying their favorite sport by this same heavy surf. Golf, played even in the rain on the links of the two country clubs, and card parties during the rainy afternoons and evenings at the hotels, have been the only diversions of the week at the Pier.

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Fog and rain and rain and fog have covered Mount Desert Island as with a pall almost continuously since Sunday last, and Bar Harbor has been soaked until it seems as though it would never become dry. The bad weather prevented all out-door sports, and even the golfers had to give it up on Thursday. Some of the more prominent women busied themselves during the wet days in furnishing and arranging the new ladies' clubhouse adjoining the old reading room, and which was opened with a reception yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld of New York have rented Mrs. George Place's cottage for the rest of the season and arrived yesterday. The visit of the New York Yacht Club fleet and of the North Atlantic squadron about Aug. 15 are now the events to which the many society people assembled at Bar Harbor look forward.

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There is considerable going on at Seabright this Summer, and quite a colony of well-known New Yorkers are spending the Summer there and in and around Monmouth Beach. The Seabright Beach and Golf Clubs are the chief meeting places for all this contingent, and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt is organizing a performance of "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works," to be given on Aug. 14. The first of the season's teas at the Beach Club will take place this week. There was a wedding at Seabright on Wednesday—that of Mr. Thomas Clark, Jr., and Miss Betty Knox, daughter of Mr. John J. Knox, and a sister of Mrs. Dr. Kimball, and to this wedding—the one excitement of a dull week—the Seabrighters and Monmouth Beachers turned out in force.

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Recent letters from London bring the news that Miss May Callender is seriously ill at Cowes, where she is being nursed by her devoted friends, Miss De Forest and Miss De Barril; that the young Duchess of Marlborough will soon go into retirement for a period at Blenheim, that Lady Lister-Kaye, formerly Miss Natica Yznaga, is looking remarkably well and still has a devoted cavalier in the Duke of Alva; that her sister, the Duchess of Manchester, is by no means well, and that her nervous complaint has increased; that Count Sierstorpff, who married Miss Knowlton, is seriously ill, and that one of the leading entertainers of the London season is Mrs. Eugene Kelly of New York, who has taken a beautiful house on St. James's Square. The wedding of young Mr. Hamilton and Miss Elizabeth Greene of New York and Kentucky will soon be celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have been entertaining royalty, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL NOTES.

Formation of a Women's Club—Dinner Parties and Golf.

BAR HARBOR, July 24.—The most important happening of the week was the formation of a Women's Club, an event which has caused any amount of surprise. It was just what was needed, however, and everybody is pleased. The headquarters of the new club are to be in a pretty little cottage on the water's edge, and, curiously enough, directly alongside the Mount Desert Reading Room, the popular organization where the men spend much of their time. The club will hold receptions every Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. These functions will in a way take the place of the Friday afternoon receptions, which for some unaccountable reason are not to be continued this season. The Women's Club was the idea of Mrs. Henry Drayton, who is also responsible for the organization. She will be its first President.

It looks as if the idea for a casino for Bar Harbor was to materialize. It is booming again, and a number of prominent men have declared for it, and promised their support. As talked of now, it is proposed to begin building early in the Fall, with the idea of having the casino entirely completed by next Summer. It will be situated near the Newport Hotel and Mount Desert Reading Room, the finest site in Bar Harbor for such a building. Should the present plan be carried through, it will be the best thing that has ever happened to this island in all its history. Kebo has been far too exclusive to be a good source of attraction. The need of something to draw people here has long been felt.

Mrs. John De Koven gave a large dinner party at Highbrook Cottage Thursday evening. The guests were the Austro-Hungarian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Curry, Miss Dennison, Miss Larabee, Gen. and Mrs. C. E. Whittier, James T. Woodward, and E. J. Curley. The dinner was given in honor of Miss Whittier, who is a guest at the De Koven cottage.

D. W. C. Falls of New York gave a very pleasant luncheon party at Kebo on Wednesday. Those present were Miss Harriet Worden of New York, Miss McCormick, Miss Benedict, Mr. Stokes, and Shirley Goddard. The afternoon was spent in playing golf.

The news that the Eastern Yacht Club will also cruise to Bar Harbor and will hold races here is another reason for indulging in roseate hopes for the gayety of next month.

Mrs. Daniel Lamont of New York gave a pleasant picnic to Tunk Pond, from Sorrento, on Monday. Ex-Secretary Lamont, Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Aubry, Miss Nellie Grant Sartoris, Miss Vivian Sartoris, Mrs. Cochran, Algernon Sartoris, and Miss Jane Fuller made up the party.

The annual meeting of the Village Improvement Society was held Monday morning. Parke Godwin of New York presided, and reviewed at length the work of the year. F. C. Lyman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted a report showing the treasury to be in a very flourishing condition. Dr. F. Frémont Smith read a report for the Sanitary Committee, and Gardiner Sherman a report for the Committee on Trees. Mrs. Cadwalader Jones read a report which showed that the plan to improve the appearance of the village has been well carried out.

R. Hall McCormick gave a sail across the bay and a dinner at Sorrento Thursday evening. In the party were Mrs. McCormick, Miss Helen Garretson, Miss Patterson, Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss McCormick, Miss E. D. McCormick, Miss Brown, George Dorr, A. Meserole, William Marrow, Dr. Hans L. Wagner, and Signor Brandae.

Hamilton Smith, Miss Margaret Carter, and Miss Edith Cosgrove of London are at the Malvern.

Dr. James Keenan from the Transvaal South African Republic is registered at the Malvern. Dr. Keenan was on the committee connected with the Jameson raid in the Transvaal.

A. Ferdinand Yznaga of New York gave a luncheon to several friends on Monday last. The party dined at Jordan Pond.

Mrs. John Bohlen of Philadelphia and her sister, Mrs. Talbut, are here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bohlen, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green at their cottage, on West Street, have taken rooms at one of the hotels for the season.

Maurice Trubert, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington, has arrived for the season, and is staying at the Marlborough. He has already been the guest at a number of dinner parties, and will undoubtedly be one of the most popular diplomats at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are expected to visit here in a few days on their magnificent steam yacht Nourmahal.

Mrs. Frederick Joy gave a very pretty luncheon at Mare Vista on Thursday. Those present were Miss Wilson, Miss Taylor, Miss Shober, Mrs. Ketterlinus, Mrs. James Ross Todd, Miss Patterson, Miss Redmond, Miss Gray, Miss Brown, and Miss Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a small dinner at Bideawhile last evening. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. John Shober and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison.

The Rev. Francis G. Peabody, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University, arrived from Cambridge last week with his family. They are at their pretty cottage in the Field.

George W. Wurts and his brother, William Wurts-Dundas of Philadelphia, are registered at the West End. Mr. Wurts at one time was in the Diplomatic Service.

Count C. M. Michiel, one of the Italian delegates to the Postal Congress, is registered at one of the principal hotels.

The first table d'hôte dinner of the season at the Kebo Valley Club occurred last Saturday night, and was in every particular a pronounced success. The table was tastefully decorated with flowers, and the clubhouse made attractive with palms and potted plants. Dinner parties were given by A. C. Barney, who presided; Mrs. S. Franklin Sharpless, Waldron Bates, Dr. Charles Inches, Gist Blair, and A. Howard Hinkle.

In Mr. Barney's party were Miss Mott, William Marrow, Miss Natalie Barney, Mrs. Barney, and Edward Hall. Mrs. Sharpless entertained Dr. and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, Mr. Wurts, Miss Walling, Herbert Leeds, and Mr. Sharpless. In Mr. Blair's party were Mr. S. W. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, J. C. Mercer Biddle, Miss Hinkle, Mrs. Wheeler, Francis Phelps, Miss McMillan, and Mrs. Henning. In Mr. Hinkle's party were Mrs. Hinkle, Sumner Gerard, Miss Seely, and Miss Frances Hinkle. Dr. Inches entertained Miss Mazie Sturgis, Guy Cushman, Dennie M. Hare, and Mrs. Inches. Mr. Bates entertained Miss Hinkle, Miss Draper, Ernest Schelling, and George Stebbins. The dance following the dinner was largely attended.

Small dinner parties were given last Monday, preceding the Malvern hop, by Mrs. Robert W. Lesley, Miss Ogden, and Mrs. Aymar.

Card parties have become quite the thing these days. Last week Mrs. Frank Ellis gave one to Francis J. Phelps, Mrs. Lawson, Gist Blair, Mrs. Alice Cramp, Miss Louise Cleney, and Mrs. W. W Seely.

Gen. and Mrs. C. E. Whittier of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gray. Miss Whittier is visiting the De Kovens, at Highbrook cottage.

Mommodore and Mrs. Arents Crowninshield of Boston are at Seal Harbor. The Commodore is Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department of the United States.

The Northeast Harbor Golf Club has improved its links on Manchester Point, and expects to have a very successful season. The officers of the club for the present year are: President—Richard S. Hunter; Vice President—J. G. Thorp; Secretary and Treasurer—Kenneth Frazier; Executive Committee—Albert P. Francine, Charles E. McLane, Frederick Fraley, Jr., and Edmund R. Marvin.

Oswald Garrison Villard of New York is stopping at the Indian Head Hotel, Northeast Harbor.

Count and Countess Barbiellini Amidel of Rome, Italy, are the guests of the Countess's mother, Mrs. M. R. Lewis, at Northeast Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Matthews entertained a dinner party at their cottage, Highfield, Thursday evening.

One of the crack golf players this season is J. G. Sharp of Cambridge, Mass., who is spending the Summer at his beautiful cottage on Greenung's Island, Northeast Harbor. Last year Mr. Sharp won second place in the championship tournament at Shinnecock, playing a very close game with Whigham, the winner. He elicited much praise at that time by refusing to play with a professional golf player for a caddy, a practice which was indulged in by nearly all who took part in the tournament, the rule being that advice could only be taken from a player's caddy. Instead Mr. Sharp took with him a small boy, played his own game entirely, and won second place. Mr. Sharp has just completed fine private links on Sutton's Island.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Talk of a Dog Show in August—Society Flying Kites.

NEWPORT, July 24.—Newport probably will have a dog show this year. Dr. H. S. Huidekoper of New York has taken the matter up, and feels much encouraged with the support he has had. If the scheme goes through, and there is every chance of its doing so, he proposes to hold the show in August in a tent on the lot between the Casino and the Ocean House, the show to last for four or five days. Eight or ten years ago Newport had a dog show in the old skating rink building, and it was a grand success. It was under the direction of August Belmont and Fred Hoey.

Society has taken to the flying of box kites, and of an afternoon many may be seen from Brenton's Point. One of the local tradesmen had a manufacturer come this week and give an exhibition at the beach for the benefit of the cottagers, so that they might see how the kites were worked. There was a large crowd present, and as a result many kites were sold. One of the most expert kitesmen thus far is William Grosvenor.

There has been a marked improvement in the attendance at the Casino, not only at the hops, but at the other attractions there. At both hops this week the leading society belles came out, and the pretty little theatre resounded with its old-time merriment. The morning and evening concerts were well attended, and the grill rooms were much sought after for Sunday-night dinners by the cottagers.

The comic opera "Priscilla" was presented this week by a cast of amateurs, under the management of Nina Circle of the King's Daughters, an organization of which Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are the heads. It was made a social affair, and the Casino Theatre, where it was given, was crowded with cottagers. The principal part was taken by Miss Mae Titus, and her success was phenomenal. Miss Titus has studied abroad, and has a voice of great compass. Miss Emmanuel, a musical protégée of Mrs. Vanderbilt, sang between the acts.

The horseless carriage is the "proper thing" now with society, and the Newport cabby is swearing vengeance upon its introducer to the City-by-the-Sea. It is used at all times and for all purposes. One evening last week it took a merry party to the Casino hop, and created quite a sensation as it noiselessly approached the entrance. It takes parties to and from the Golf Club. There is little doubt that before long there will be several here owned by private individuals.

The excursionists and the few cottagers who use Easton's Beach for bathing purposes are up in arms over the fact that the beach has been strewn with seaweed ever since the last storm, and that they cannot use it without going some distance from the pavilion. Nothing can be done in the matter, and the bathers will have to wait until the parties who have the exclusive right to remove this seaweed do so. The city has no right to the beach, renting it to private parties for $300 a year.

The interest in the harbor fête, which is to come off the evening of Aug. 4, increases as the day approaches. It probably will be a much more successful event than last year's. Rear Admiral Sicard of the North Atlantic squadron has promised to do everything in his power to help the thing along, and he assures the committee that at least six ships will be here. The electrical display and the searchlights from the ships will add materially to the illumination of the harbor. The land parade in the afternoon will be a grand affair. Besides the local militia, there will be the troops from Fort Adams, the sailors from the training station, and a detachment of sailors and marines from each ship. The Fête Committee will met Monday night to make final arrangements.

The weather experienced in Newport thus far this Summer has been anything but desirable, and people are beginning to think it is impossible to have the sun shine for more than one day at a time. Rain and wind have thus far been the causes of the postponement of several social events. Such a continuance of unpleasant weather is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant.

Mrs. William Astor has cards out for a large dinner party the evening of the 29th, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks for a dinner the following evening.

BUSY WEEK AT PITTSFIELD.

Theatricals, Circus Parties, a Reception, and Two Dances.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 24.—There have been many social diversions in Pittsfield this week. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings amateur theatricals were given at Central Hall for the benefit of a local charity. "Betsy Baker" and "A Rice Pudding" were presented. Among those who made hits in the plays were Harold Hall of Columbia College, Miss Mollie Macy, C. L. Safford of Brooklyn, and William E. Baldwin of New York.

Thursday several circus parties were made up. In the afternoon a large crowd of people attended the reception given by Mrs. James W. Hull to introduce Miss Helen Hull and Miss Plunkett. Several young women assisted in the receiving, and the reception was a great success.

Last evening the attention of society was divided between the regular hop at the Maplewood and a large dance given by Mrs. Zenas Crane at Willowbrook for her daughter, Miss Frances K. Crane.

PEOPLE OF NOTE AT CAPE MAY.

Federal Officials and Many New Yorkers Guests at the Hotels.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 24.—Visitors of National prominence here this week are Surgeon General Wyman of the army, General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service S. I. Kimball, and E. T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation; Capt. Shackford, Commodore of the International Steamship Company, and ex-Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington. Dr. James C. Bennett of Yonkers is here on a visit. Miss Florence Reed, daughter of Roland Reed, the actor, is here for the Summer.

The New Yorkers here include Mrs. S. W. Ten Broeck, Miss Mattie Ten Broeck, Miss Bessie Torhey, George A. Harris, A. Gaw, George H. Kratt, E. Heisse, Henry P. Fairchild, Alfred B. Miller, C. L. C. Lampe, Mrs. E. V. Jackson, Miss Jackson, Miss Ethel V. Jackson, William C. Morrell, J. C. Elliott, P. V. Heaton, E. A. Trainer, N. H. Lylburn, Miss D. Howell, Miss Katharine Wainwright, A. Hilman, W. H. Silverthorn, E. M. Taylor, J. A. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Jackson.

WET DAYS AT LENOX.

Bad Weather for the Golf Players—Various Social Events.

LENOX, Mass., July 24.—The Golf Club proposes to give a dance in the assembly rooms some evening next week, probably Wednesday. This will be the first large dance held in Lenox this season. There are so many young people in Lenox now that it will be fully attended.

The continuous wet weather has prevented good golfing this week, although the men have been down nearly every day and the women have been practicing for the matches which will come later. It is proposed to have some sort of match every Saturday. The women are taking much more interest in golf this season than last.

Philip J. Sands and family, who are at Southampton, are expected to come up and occupy their place here about Sept. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Dixey of Boston gave a dinner party for Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane Wednesday evening. Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave a dinner party Monday and another one to-day. They have been having quite a large house party, including the family of Col. Fred Grant. At the dinner party this evening there were a dozen guests. The table was decorated with sweet peas and roses.

David W. Bishop and his son, Courtlandt Bishop, are taking a trip to Europe, and will be away a month. The latter will go through England on his bicycle.

Charles O. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Drake, and Durant T. Drake of Boston have been spending some days in Lenox.

Miss Pauline Shaw of Boston has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Belle Neilson, who had been in Lenox for a month, went to Newport Friday. She has taken a house there, and will remain there until Sept. 1, when she will go to Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp are also at Newport with Mrs. Neilson. Mrs. Neilson gave a farewell supper at the hotel Tuesday night. Among the guests were Mrs. Kneeland, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, and Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

John E. Alexandre gave a dinner party Wednesday evening for Mr. Knagenhjelm, Secretary of the Swedish Legation. Among the other guests were Baron von Richeneau of the German Legation, S. Howland Robbins, and D. W. Bishop, Jr.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a luncheon Tuesday. Among her guests were Mrs. John I. Kane, Mrs. Emmet, and Mrs. Neilson.

Mrs. Myles Standish gave a dinner party Tuesday to several of her friends. The table decorations were very pretty.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes drove across the country this week to the place of Capt. Hayes, at Millbrook, in Dutchess County. They returned Thursday.

Judge McMahon and Senator Cantor are the guests of Col. W. L. Brown, in Great Barrington. They were in Lenox with their host this week on a driving tour.

Miss Nina Le Bourgeois and Miss Eunice Ives have been the guests of the Misses Barnes this week. A dinner was given for them at Coldbrook Tuesday evening by their hostesses. Among the sixteen guests present were Miss Lulu Bartow, Miss Irva Struthers, Miss Maud Curtis, Miss Anna Dodge, and Miss Dodge.

Mrs. John O. Sargent has opened her cottage here, near Laurel Lake, and will remain through the season.

George H. Morgan and his daughter, Miss Caroline Morgan, who are making a European trip, are now in London. They are expected to be at Ventfort Hall late in the season, perhaps in October.

Mrs. Hartman Kuhn of Boston, and her son, Hamilton Kuhn, have gone to the seashore.

E. W. Oles and Henry Martyn Clark, Jr., of Boston have been spending a few days in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrill Hoffman and Mrs. W. B. Shattuck are at Brookhurst, the Shattuck country place. Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shattuck, who are still abroad, are expected to return here in the late Autumn.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is now in Newport, will be in Lenox in September.

Hamilton W. Carey, who is now in Newport, is expected to come up to Lenox soon, and be here during the golf tournament.

Miss Constance Parsons, who is an excellent amateur photographer, has photographed the Theilmann Cup. It was made by Werner of Berlin, the Court jeweler. It is inscribed, "Lenox, 1897." The cup will be played for at the Lenox golf tournament, in September.

Prof. Max Hart has arrived in Lenox, and will remain here through the Summer.

THE WEEK AT STOCKBRIDGE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., July 24.—The first tea of the season took place at the Casino Thursday afternoon. There was a good attendance of the cottagers.

Playing at the golf links has been interfered with by the wet weather. The lower part of the links has been under water for several days owing to the rising of the Housatonic River.

Mr. Rogers of Buffalo has been the guest this week of his daughter, Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick.

Harold Canning of Princeton is spending his vacation here with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Parrish of Cambridge are the guests of Mrs. Buckham.

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence left this week for his annual vacation, which will be spent along Cape Cod.

Miss Mary E. Brinton of Buffalo is the guest of her brother, E. C. Brinton.

E. M. Teall and family of Chicago arrived this week at Berkshire Hills Farm, with their whole establishment, including servants, horses, and carriages. They will spend the Summer here.

LONG BRANCH DIVERSIONS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 24.—A number of the Summer people are interesting themselves in preparations for the "Kirmess" to be held in the Ocean Theatre Aug. 2, 3, 4, and 5 for the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. Nearly 200 young people are in training for the entertainment.

The Horse Show will be next in order after the "Kirmess." It will take place Aug. 12, 13, and 14, at the association's grounds, at Hollywood. A number of boxes sold at auction this evening, brought fair prices.

Miss Laura McClave, daughter of former Commissioner McClave of New York, was the guest during the week of Miss McCall at Norwood Park.

Dr. John Ruhrah, Professor of Bacteriology and Superintendent of the Pasteur department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Vanderveer.

The Proprietors' Ball, which has always been one of the principal social functions of the season at the West End Hotel, will not be held this year. A grand lawn fête will be held in its stead.

A series of entertainments will be given in the Country Club Casino at Monmouth Beach beginning next week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir, who have been traveling abroad, will return to their Monmouth Beach Summer home Aug. 1. Mr. Weir is President of the Adams Express Company.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dettlinger of Elberon sailed for Bremen, Germany, yesterday. They will be gone about two months.

C. A. Dolan and family, who have been at Elberon for the past two weeks, have left for Bar Harbor, Me., for the remainder of the season.

Tried to Sleep in the Street.

Policeman Hauser of the Old Slip Station saw a man trying to get in at the front door of the Eastern Hotel, at South and Whitehall Streets, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The place was closed up for the night. The man told the policeman his name was James Tummins of 55 Livingston Avenue, Albany, and that he was guest at the hotel. The policeman returned an hour later and found Tummins disrobing on the sidewalk. When stopped by the officer, he said that a brass band was keeping him awake. The policeman took him to the station house. Tummins was obstreperous at first, and Hauser found it necessary to handcuff him. Tummins appeared to be all right when arraigned in court. He told Magistrate Simms that he had been drinking too much. He was fined $5, but he could not pay it, and was therefore committed to the Tombs.

American Cars for England.

An order has been placed with the Jackson & Sharp Car Company at Wilmington, Del., for twenty-five passenger coaches of the American pattern for use on the Waterloo Underground Railway in London, England. An English railroad man now in this city in commenting on this order, said that it would probably be the forerunner of several similar orders, since there is a growing preference among travelers on the other side of the Atlantic for the American type of cars. Many incidents have happened in recent years to make the old-fashioned English railway coach unpopular.

PLEASURES OF SARATOGA

Mehitabel Finds the Spa a Region of Shops and Drug Stores.

BARGAINS IN MINERAL WATERS

A Paradise for Women—Storekeepers Delighted to Show Goods—Double-Decker Cars Well Patronized—Mrs. Ramsdell's Record of Seventy Years.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 24.—"Blessed be the shops." That is what every woman here says.

If she does not say it in so many words or even think out the sentiment, it expresses her state of mind.

What would women in Saratoga do without the shops!

What would the shops do without the women!

That last subject might be discussed endlessly by any one in a philosophical frame of mind, but it is as some one—who is it that is forever being quoted to such a tiresome extent?—well, any way, as he says, "That is another story."

Saratoga is a woman's paradise. It is a city of shops and bargains.

Those two words are not interchangeable. Oh, dear, no, not at all. The shops have nothing to do with the bargains or the bargains with the shops. Not but the shops may have bargains and there may be bargains, to a certain extent, in shops, but the real bargains are quite apart from the real shops and the shops—well, they may be quite apart from the real bargains, but that is one of those delicate philosophical questions that no one person is competent to decide.

If a pretty girl wheedles her dear papa into buying her a love of a diamond ring it would be a bargain at any price, and there are undoubtedly any number of pretty girls who wheedle any number of dear papas into buying any number of diamonds that are loves and dears, too, in both senses of that word, if one is going into the business of bad puns.

Reasoning along such lines, the shop bargain theory could be carried out indefinitely, and really a woman is very apt to think that anything she buys that she really wants is a bargain, and she thinks so as long as she remains in the mood of it. But the real bargains here are the mineral waters—but that, too, is another story.

But the shops and shopping!

A man perhaps could never understand it. He cannot realize the bliss of handling, admiring, gazing at, and asking the price of something that he does not wish or could not afford if he did. That is where he loses in this life the experience of a rapturous bliss.

Shopping from a Comic Standpoint.

And there never was a place like Saratoga for real shopping, the kind of shopping that the funny man who writes jokes calls shopping.

The concentration of Saratoga is its great charm. There is plenty of expansiveness for people who like to expand—"Castleton and return via cycle path" is a hundred miles, the guidebook says—but for people who like to take things in homeopathic doses there is everything that heart could wish to be found in a single block, speaking in round numbers.

There are the diamonds already mentioned—and beauties, too—Paris gowns, reduced for the season; Huyler's, bicycle sale, rental, and repair shops; carriages, one or two horses, and buttered popcorn carts.

This does not include all the best hotels, the street full of pretty girls and handsome matrons, a good many men sitting on piazzas, all smoking, and one or two having their wives to keep them company; any number of other shops which sell everything from a spool of thread to one-thousand-dollar Tokio prize cabinets of teakwood, and, of course, mineral waters.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that there are drug stores, though they are by no means incidental in number. Really those drug stores call for a little moralizing.

They range along Broadway something like this: Big drug store, dry goods store; medium-sized drug store, bicycle repair shop; little drug store, souvenir shop; big drug store, &c., &c., indefinitely. The mystery is why, when there are so many springs, mineral baths, &c., there should be any need of drugs at all. When you see people drink daily quarts of different kinds of water which will cure rheumatism, gout, indigestion, eczema, insomnia, inactivity of the liver, acidity of the—but it is useless to mention all the ills that are cured and prevented by the different waters; it would merely be the repetition of a medical dictionary. But the curative powers can be vouched for as the diseases mentioned were copied from printed lists, and still there is the multiplicity of drug stores.

But setting aside the drug stores, figuratively, and taking up shopping again, it may be said that the women are always shopping. The ten-hour law is not known in the shops. They open at 9, or perhaps earlier, in the morning, and they will not close before 11 at night; the evening is the time when they are best patronized. One may tire of riding, driving, dancing, cycling, embroidering, and talking, but one never tires of the shops. And Summer shops are prepared for shoppers.

Just Looking at the Goods.

A woman at a watering place does not go out and make a business of buying things. If she is a prudent woman and a good manager, she has bought everything she needs for the Summer months ago. So she shops and buys merely because she cannot resist the fascination of the things she sees.

The Summer shopkeeper knows this. He arranges his wares with a view to attractiveness; he puts out wares more generally beautiful than useful, and he is delighted to show his goods. He says this with a charming smile, and he is undoubtedly sincere.

"I am only looking to-day," says a handsome white-haired woman in a stylish white duck suit, after spending half an hour or more examining diamonds, opals and pearls in pins and rings, and the jeweler is apparently as pleased at that hackneyed phrase as at the large order. It is the same in all the shops. The shoppers vary as all shoppers do—though the extremes are brought more strongly in contrast here—the woman who asks the price of a paper cutter and leaves the shop quickly when she learns that it is $2; and the woman who is told carelessly that a ring is "one twenty-five,"—$125— and looks at another.

The milliner and the maker of gowns are also here, and there is the pleasure of doing the most interesting shopping and buying if desired at "reduced rates."

In these shops there is another view of the Saratoga woman. No man would have the courage to venture in, for the windows are full of hats and frocks. But the woman who goes in to look at frocks, gazing into the back part of the shop may see one plump, bare, white arm, a small part of a coiffure, the rear end of a hat and some ends of a veil. There will be a general indication in outline that these are important parts of a concealed woman, and the sounds that come from the same direction indicate that there are two or three women in the vicinity.

It is not a case of the magic lady without a body, but merely of a customer "trying on."

Madam, the maker of gowns, pays large rent for a small room in her Summer place of business. She improvises a dressing room with a Japanese screen in the back of her shop; she loads the small counter and sides of the store with her wares, and takes her customers behind the screen. It is a tight squeeze for a plump customer and one or two attendants. So the one bare arm is thrust out into the cold world. It is a pretty arm, so very likely it does not mind.

Perhaps it is because of the real bargains that the drug stores abound. It is just impossible to resist any kind of a mineral water when you can get as much as you like for five cents. You don't think so much of that when you take the water yourself at a spring that is too much like ordinary water that any ordinary human being can draw from a faucet for nothing if he isn't a house owner. But when a smart little waiter comes to a little table where the customer sits in restaurant fashion and gives the order, "hot," "cold," or "medium," again and again, and never has the check changed, it is too much to resist—only five cents for—well, even the waiter doesn't know how many glasses.

Popularity of Cycling.

There was a pretty girl drinking mineral water the other evening. She had pretty fluffy hair of light brown, with two queer little curls coming out of the mass of the fluff, which was somewhere down in the nape of her neck. Her eyes were gray. She had a complexion of the proverbial peaches and cream, there were two dancing little dimples on either side of her mouth, which was much prettier than a cupid's bow, which is out of fashion now, anyway. She wore a pretty, fluffy gown, showing a little of a plump neck and two plump arms, and she did not wear a hat. There is no need of it when the greater part of Saratoga is to be found in a single block.

Well, that pretty girl drank one glass of mineral water. Then she drank another glass of mineral water, and—perhaps it would not be in good taste to tell how many more glasses of mineral water she drank, but all for five cents—twenty-five tickets for a dollar.

There is nothing new in this, only people who are not philosophers probably do not understand the reason for the joy in mineral waters that is in them.

Every one here cycles, of course, and equally, of course, every one who doesn't is learning. How could they help it with so many fine routes laid out for them from the three-mile ride to Vichy Spring and return; four mile to Yaddo, Spencer Trask's beautiful place, and return, and ranging in degrees to the eighty-mile ride to Albany and return, and the century run to Castleton.

All the girls have wheels, and when the subject of bicycle suits comes up, there is really nothing so pretty as that worn by the little girl. Nothing could be prettier than to see a little girl in a soft little frock of baby blue, which she wears over fluffy white skirts, her hair and blue ribbons flying as she rides easily around the park, holding the handle bar half the time with one hand. Mrs. Grundy might not approve of the costume for older sisters, but it is certainly pretty.

But the older girls take some of their fluffy gowns out riding on the double-decker, double-ender electric cars, and let the breezes blow through them as they sit on the upper deck going out to Saratoga Lake on pleasant afternoons.

The Double-Decker Cars.

"Do these cars ever topple over?" she asked the conductor first with some concern. It was her first ride.

"They never have," he answered cautiously.

"I don't think it would be pleasant if they should," the New York girl soliloquized gently.

"No," said the conductor, answering her remark, "I don't think it would, but the cars have been running seven years and have not met with such an accident yet."

It would not be pleasant, for the cars run at times on the edge of small precipices, where they would have time to turn a double somersault before reaching the bottom.

But the New York girl, tightly clutching an iron bar, was considering the possibilities of the road.

"The curves here are sharper than in New York," she said to her companion, in a meditative way, "and if we had them there and these two-story cars went around them as quickly as our cable cars used to take New York curves, what a lot"—there was a ring of something like elation in her voice—"what a lot of people we could kill."

There was a husband on that same car who showed an unusual example of conjugial faith for a husband.

"Will you stop," he said to the conductor as the car left Saratoga, "at Five Corners"—it may have been Six Corners, but it was some place along the road—"for my wife? She will be sure to be there," he added, with an air of great confidence.

That must have been an unusual couple. The woman was not late; she was better than her word. Some time before Five or Six Corners was reached the car stopped and a woman entered and crawled up the narrow iron steps and seated herself beside her confident spouse.

"I thought I might just as well walk down until I met you," she said.

But that unreasonable man was angry.

If there are people who do not believe that Saratoga is a paradise for women they can have it proved to them in cold, hard facts. A woman, a guest at one of the hotels, who has just left, has been visiting Saratoga for the past seventy years. Her first visit was made when she was ten years old, and she is still able to take an active interest in the pleasures of the place. She is Mrs. Homer Ramsdell of Newburg.

MEHITABEL.

OUTLOOK IN CALIFORNIA.

Improved Business Conditions Found by Acting Vice President Gates.

I. E. Gates, acting Vice President and Assistant Secretary of the Southern Pacific system, sailed for Europe yesterday, and will probably join President C. P. Huntington in London. Mr. Gates, who is Mr. Huntington's confidential man, returned from a hurried visit to California a few days ago, and he reports a marked improvement in business conditions not only on the Pacific coast, but throughout the West. People are beginning to travel more, he says. During the week of the Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco the Central Pacific Road sent in seventy-eight special trains in addition to its regular passenger trains, which were crowded.

Mr. Gates expressed the opinion that the shipments of merchandise from California would be larger this year than usual. The fruit growers have already sent through an unusually large amount of freight, and inasmuch as the greater part of the fruit, especially the peaches, is of better quality than usual, a profitable season is counted on by the growers. A much better outlook for the grain crop in California is now reported than was expected a few weeks ago.

There will probably be no election of a First Vice President of the Southern Pacific to succeed the late Charles F. Crocker until Fall, even if then. There are now two Vice Presidents, Gen. Hubbard here and J. C. Stubbs in San Francisco, and they will divide the necessary work of the First Vice Presidency between them.

NEW COURSE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Construction Added to the Other Studies—The Routine of Academy Life.

ANNAPOLIS, July 24.—The Naval Academy to-day took the first practical step that marks the deviation of the institution from the academic and collegiate, and places it on the plane of university education. The departure of Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson, the instructor in naval construction, with the three members of the new class of cadets studying naval construction to-day for Newport News, is the beginning of a branch of study that not only widens the usefulness of the institution, but emphasizes the fact that the Naval Academy is to be, as it has been in the past, the centre and focus of the learning and professional equipment of the American naval officer. The Government, resisting the arguments for the private education of its naval constructors, believed that it could best educate them for their work under its own supervision, and has inaugurated the new branch of education at the Naval Academy—a promise that the Government will continue to add to the departments of the academy as the advancement of naval science demands new and higher branches.

The Naval Academy in 1845 began with four or five branches, and these were increased until the naval construction department makes the thirteenth department. It has, however, distinctive features in that the cadets who are in the class have been graduated from the Academy, and will not be subject to its discipline, as the undergraduates are, while they will still be a part of it.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, the instructor, has his office in the seamanship department, an assignment well made, for the young students will have at hand the many specimens of naval vessels, from the old Dutch ship of three centuries ago down to the latest patterns of our modern warships, including the canoe and catamaran of the savage, as useful models to their investigations of the important art of shipbuilding and armament.

The instructor of the class of cadet naval constructors is happily chosen. He is a young officer of exceptional talent. He was graduated in 1889, in a class of thirty-five, at the head of his class, and was assigned to the Naval Construction Corps. He comes from Alabama. The three cadets who form the first class at the Naval Academy of cadet naval constructors is picked material—Cadet William G. Du Bose of Georgia, graduated No. 1 in the class of 1897; Cadet Ernest F. Eggert of Michigan, graduated No. 2, and Cadet Joseph W. Powell of New York, No. 3 in the same class. This is in accordance with the rule adopted by the Government to place the leading scholars of each class of graduates from the Naval Academy in the Construction Corps.

The class will remain three weeks at Newport News examining warships there, three weeks at Cramps', Philadelphia, and ten days at the New York Navy Yard, and will return here by Oct. 1 to enter upon their theoretical studies when the academy opens its scholastic year.

The importance of the addition of the branch of naval construction to the Naval Academy can hardly now be foretold, since there must be models constantly brought to the institution to aid the cadets in their studies, after the manner of the machine shop of the cadet engineers, who, with their own hands, turn out year by year the best models of steam engines, with all the latest approved appliances. Again, the status of the new cadets will be interesting. For instance they are allowed sea pay, as other members of their class receive afloat, but as they do not come under academic regulations they will hardly be allowed to take part in the academy athletics. This will be this year a severe loss, as Cadet Powell is a famous football player. He captained last season the clever eleven of the academy, and rowed in its eight that beat Pennsylvania so badly this Spring.

Prof. Matthew Strohm, the instructor of gymnastics at the Naval Academy, is now on leave, and the duty of instructing the new fourth class in gymnastics devolves on Naval Cadets Daniel P. Mannix and James C. Kress. They serve on alternate evenings. The class is taken to the gymnasium at 8, and has a half hour of the regular gymnastic course of the academy. One of the features is a test of lung power. The cadets are made to extend their arms above their heads and draw a long breath as they do so. Then the instructor slowly counts twenty, the cadets holding their breaths as he does. At the word "twenty" arms come down, and respiration follows from forty throats that sounds like the course of a cyclone. After the half hour the cadets are allowed to exercise at will, and they turn the gymnasium into an improvised tournament. Some try the long horse, others the oars, the parallel bars come in for a share of attention, with punching the bag, climbing the rope, walking on hands, and turning some very clever handsprings. The favorite pastime is boxing, in which many take part, and bang each other around the ring without let or hindrance for nearly a half hour, notwithstanding the heat is intense. After this the cadets go down to the pool, where they take a salt water bath in water introduced fresh from the Severn, and, at 9:15, are marched off to their quarters on the Santee to get ready for hammocks at 10.

Vital Statistics of the Week.

The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the week ending yesterday shows out of an estimated population of 1,994,226 920 deaths. There was one death from smallpox, 22 from diphtheria, 38 from heart diseases, 51 from pneumonia, 39 by violence, and 334 from all other causes. Of the deaths, 516 were of children under five years of age and 81 were of persons over sixty-five years.

NEW JERSEY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW JERSEY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE.

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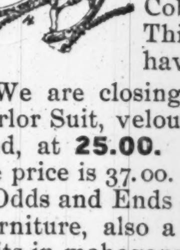
ONE HUNDRED COMPLETE STORES UNDER ONE ROOF.

IN THE VERY HEART OF NEWARK.

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Our 'Close-Out Sale' of things you need, will soon be brought to end; Great values will you find right here for every cent you spend.

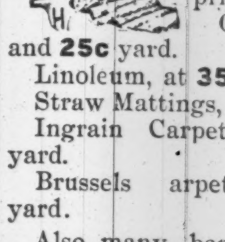
WE WILL furnish your house from cellar to attic, and clothe you and your family from head to foot, in a substantial, comfortable and pleasing manner, and for LESS MONEY than you must pay elsewhere.



Our Furniture Department. Some mighty fine 'Close-Outs' in our Furniture Department. You used to pay 3.50 for this Antique Cobbler Seat Rocker. This week you may have it for **1.69.**

We are closing out a five-piece Parlor Suit, velour velvet embroidered, at **25.00.** At another time the price is 37.00.

Odds and Ends and Dining-room Furniture, also a lot of Bedroom Suits in mahogany, maple, oak and birch at quick-selling prices.



Our Carpet Department contains full and complete assortment of all kinds of floor coverings at bargain prices.

Oilcloths, at **19c** and **25c** yard.

Linoleum, at **35c** and **50c** yard.

Straw Mattings, **10c** to **35c** yard.

Ingrain Carpets, **35c** to **55c** yard.

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Also many bargains in short lengths of all kinds of Floor Coverings at **Half Regular Prices.**

All Broad St. Trolley Cars Pass Our Doors. Free Deliveries at New Jersey Railroad Stations. No Extra Charge for Packing.

We will close our stores on Saturdays, in July and August, at 1 o'clock Open Friday Evenings.

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK.

BERLIN'S MINOR THEATRES

Old and New Burlesques Combining Sentiment and Fun on Beer Garden Stages.

SIGNS OF PRESS CENSORSHIP

Cleverly Presented Plays at Houses Too Cheap to Attract the Notice of Critics—The More Ambitious Theatres Closed During the Summer.

BERLIN, July 14.—Summer is the tourist season everywhere, but particularly for Americans who cross the ocean, and in some respects unfortunately for them, if they care to hear the best in the Continental theatres. The London season is indeed convenient, and in Paris there are always enough theatres going to give them a fair idea of the cleverness of the stock French actor and the incredible indecency of the ordinary French play; but in these hot months Vienna, Munich, and Berlin have lost their strongest theatre-going public, owing to the exodus of the population which pays well; the drama is, indeed, at a low ebb.

In Berlin there are theatres, however, which cater to the great workaday public, for whose thousands the seaside and the mountains are the rarest of treats, because they can afford neither the time nor the money for out-flights of any great duration. Among these the best is the Schiller Theatre, over in the east part of the city. There Director Loewenfeld keeps up a stiff fight against high prices and bad plays. The audiences are plain in several senses of the word, but thoroughly intelligent and respectable. A big garden supplies the necessary food and drink during the liberal pauses between acts, which are so grateful to the burgher's simple desires. At prices which would frighten an American manager out of his wits, Herr Loewenfeld supplies well-acted plays and burlesques in great variety.

It is a sad commentary on theatrical criticism in Berlin that the Schiller Theatre is neglected by most of the press because of its plain fare and cheapness. The best seats in the house are 75 and 37 cents each, unless you take a series of six performances, when your cream seat in a box costs 37 cents and parquet chairs 25 cents. But, mind you, these six performances are guaranteed to be each a separate and individual play! How the trick is done must be left to the imagination; doubtless the performers and attendants work at other trades by day and the restaurant pays its share. Nevertheless the Schiller has more to offer than the Royal Theatre, with its subvention from the Prussian Crown and its mob of salaried officials.

Four German Burlesques.

Recently we have been treated to four German burlesques—Schwänke is the old term used—all on the same night, but very far apart in their origin. First came "The Honest Baker's Wife; or, the Three Duped Lovers," by Jakob Ayrer of Nuremberg, a contemporary of Hans Sachs who died in 1605. Three Lotharios of Nuremberg pester the pretty baker's wife with their attentions. By a simple stratagem she induces them to crawl into grain sacks to escape her husband, whereupon he and his apprentices beat them roundly in the sacks and then let them out in the presence of their respective wives.

The next play shows the famous harlequin or clown of the Austrian stage—Hans Wurst. Like his Italian prototype, it was not so much the play or plot that delighted audiences as the individuality of celebrated Hans Wursts, like Stranitzki and Gottlieb Prehauser. As the present day has no great Hans Wurst, the "Sorrowful Cooky Baker and His Friend in Need" fell pretty flat. Hans Wurst tries to make a match with two women whom he believes to be rich; the humor lies in his efforts to borrow money from his patron on various pretexts, and the constant exposure of his knaveries. More like a play was Kotzebue's "Tailor Fips; or, The Dangerous Neighborhood," in which the grotesque character-part of Fips, a tailor anxious to marry his young ward, was well played by Alfred Schmasow.

Kotzebue was the German scribe of the early part of this century who was accused of being a Russian spy and killed out of hand by a patriotic young student. The last was a feeble playlet by Ludwig Fulda, called "Miss Widow." A young girl, betrothed to a youth supposed to have been killed and eaten in Darkest Africa, wears mourning and refuses to be comforted; she is thoroughly disillusioned by the return of her beloved, who has become a fat, coarse colonial, has turned Mohammedan, and has married several dusky wives. Emilie is silly, and her former betrothed brutal; so she marries a dull, chemical person—Dr. Funk—and all are well suited.

"Das Stiftungsfest," by G. von Moser, is another harmless, amusing affair for hot weather, which does not bear examination. "Onkel Bräsig," a comedy of Macklenburg taken from one of Fritz Reuter's works by Adolf Steinecke, has the merit of presenting characters from country life in that most feudal corner of Germany. There is a hot-headed but faithful manager of an estate; his patron, a weak noble; Pomuchelskopp, the villain, who lends the weak noble money on his land; a kindly old Jew who indulges in sentiment and rescues the indebted family, and finally Uncle Bräsig himself, whose office it is to bring bashful lovers together, reason with his hot-headed friend, the manager of the estate, and prevent the feeble noble from committing suicide. Smoothly and well played, the best in the little comedy was the thoroughly peasantlike behavior of the country people at dinner.

Fritz Reuter's ideas in the book from which the play is taken have not been brought out; perhaps the censorship would not permit that. Reuter when at Jena was a Liberal, and having gone to Berlin in 183[illegible] was thrust in prison and treated for years with the utmost barbarity. Now that Germany is falling back into much the same condition of slavery that obtained sixty years ago, the progressive ideas of the famous dialect writer and humorist make the censors nervous. At any rate, as played at the Schiller, the comedy utterly fails to suggest the political moral found in "Ut Mine Stromtid."

A Comedy by Walther.

A comedy in four acts by Oskar Walther and Leo Stein, called "Papa Nitsche" is one of the latest plays at the Schiller. It deals with Berlin life of to-day on rather simple lines. Georg Friedberg, the owner of a factory, is considered by Papa Nitsche, his father's old bookkeeper, to be still a mere child who is bound to ruin the firm by his crazy modern methods of doing business. It comes to a crisis when he offers his resignation to Georg and it is accepted; the situation is all the more awkward because his daughter is in love with Georg, and a very unreal villain, Baron Feblau, is pursuing her with his attentions.

The point of the play is reached when Papa Nitsche learns that Georg Friedberg owes a great sum of money; he visibly triumphs at the situation he has long foreseen, but he does not lay that flattering, though mournful, unction to his soul for any long period, because when he begins to condole with Georg in a superior tone the latter informs him that the firm, on the contrary, has made a big deal and reaped a huge profit. Tableau. Modern smartness downs respectable old cautious ways of business.

Considerably more ambitious was the "serio-comic" play by Gottfried Lütter, brought out this Spring by the Dramatic Society. It is called "Spring-Ripe," because the heroine, affected by the cynicism of her surroundings, resigns herself to marry a disgusting old man and throw her young lover over, since she and her "fishing-mother" must have money. There is more complacent cynicism than satire in this play, suggesting novels like "Les Demivierges" and certain other French novels that pretend to have a moral to excuse their filth. Very similar was the little play by the Viennese novelist, "Emil Mariot," whose real name is Miss Mataja, given one Sunday at the Deutches Theater, under the auspices of what is called The Free Stage—which is really merely a name to attract people who fancy they will hear something spicy, which the censor will not allow. "Grethe's Happiness" has the same plot—the marriage of a young girl to a beastly old man; but it ends very differently, for Grethe becomes so horrified by the ruin of her life through the marriage her mother has arranged that she goes mad; the last straw is the discovery that her mother by an artifice, separated her from the man she really loved.

Germany seems to have lost all her romance since she started on her career of conquest, militarism, and commercial rivalry. In America we still believe in the sentimental German, and here one often sees the statement that Germans are people of sentiment made in the form of an accusation. Evidently there are Germans who think the rest of the world is constantly getting the better of the Fatherland because the Fatherland is so naïve, so bieder, so sentimental! Certainly this trait no longer appears in its literature or drama; it holds out somewhat more among the older painters; in politics there is nothing left but the crassest cynicism and materialism. That remnants still lurk among the people I had occasion to observe the other day on the stage of a popular beer garden.

Suitable for New York.

I don't know whether the "Stettin Singers" have ever been to New York, but their performance ought to prove more amusing than that of most of the annual importations for the benefit of the great German population of your city. Character, topical, and sentimental songs were given from the little stage among the trees, the regulation jokes on wives and mothers-in-law, and a grotesque bicyclist, singing knockabouts, musical potpourri. Then came "The Golden Wedding," by Meysel, one of the singers, a little piece representing the return of a son whom his father in a fit of anger many years before had driven from the house. There were the old servant, the white-haired couple, the solitary bouquet brought by the old servant, the allusions to the son who had never given sign of life—comedy and sentiment very prettily mixed and nicely acted. The son returns as an opera singer and sings a sweet, simple melody about the old people, reveals himself to the servant, and arranges the re-entrance of himself and his young son. I cannot say that the people about me shed tears, but they were touched, and the naïve sentiment that we look for elsewhere in vain was undoubtedly there and showed its appreciation.

This was followed by a riotous farce, which would also please New York, called "A Happy Election Day"—another slight piece by Meysel. The shoemaker of a little town is the Liberal, the apothecary the Conservative candidate for Common Councilman. The plumber, tailor, storekeeper, and postman, (who also tortures the hautboy,) are electors, with very grotesque exteriors and violent political opinions. Jellyfish and Mealy are the Committee on Elections. Mrs. Zinke, the shoemaker's wife, is a terror. After a great deal of speech-making, abuse, and vociferation on the stage, after hurrahs, catcalls, and din behind the stage, where the election and speeches go on, the two candidates are left in the lurch and the little tailor gets the place.

The dialogues are naturally spiced with allusions to political parties, and replete with words local to North Germany, such as "mang," meaning "among"; "man" instead of "mich"; "mir" where "mich" should be used; "Fatzke," meaning a fool or donkey; "Schaute," applied in the same complimentary sense to a woman; "S'ist mir Schnuppe" for "I don't care a hang," and other choice Berlin humors. Indeed, for the purpose of seeing Germans as they are in their fun and sentiment, I recommend tourists to visit the Victoria Brauerei and listen to the simple lays of the Stettiner Sänger.

THE MIDSUMMER SHOWS.

The Parry Opera Company, under the personal management of William Parry, will succeed De Wolf Hopper and the tuneful "El Capitan" at Manhattan Beach to-morrow night. Mr. Parry's company makes its bow in a version of the opera bouffe "Le Petit Faust," entitled "Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite." Richard F. Carroll, who leads the company of comedians, has put the book in English, while Hervé's music is supplemented by that of Fred J. Eustis, with added lyrics by Clement King.

The cast will be as follows:

The Maiden, Dorothy Morton; the Devil, Truely Shattuck; the Prize Scholar, Allene Crater; the School Girls, Alice Campbell, Floye Redlidge, Jettie Kennedy, and Quennie Ellis; the Boy, Delia Stacey; the Doctor, Harry Luckstone; the Tutor, Alfred C. Whelan; the Cabby, Edward H. Carroll; the Anglo-Saxon, Alfred C. Whelan; the School Boys, Henrietta Austin, Anne Verdell, Lee Easton, June Dale; the Waiters, Ernst Arthur and Jack Hays; the Old Chappie, John Belton; the Officers, Beatrice Hamilton and Florence Bell, and the Comic Valentine, Richard F. Carroll.

The management of "The Whirl of the Town," at the Casino, will, during August, make a specialty of entertaining bicycle and outing clubs. To show their earnestness in the matter, a woman's twenty-five mile road race is talked of from Macomb's Dam Bridge to Yonkers, prizes for which are to be wheels, but no date is yet fixed upon. The popularity of the show compels the management to announce that Saturday matinées will be resumed on Aug. 14. Between the acts now creamed ices are distributed to ladies.

Pleasant features of to-night's concert of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, at the Madison Square Roof Garden, will be two tenor solos by Thomas McQueen, "Cujus Animam," from the Stabat Mater of Rossini, and an air from "Trovatore," and playing by Franz Kaltenborn, the violinist. The rest of the programme will be as follows:

Choral and Fugue, Bach-Abert; overture, "Martha," Flotow; "Lost Chord," Sullivan; Romanza, Oscar Klein; Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2, Liszt; prelude, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; "Badinage," Herbert; Canzonetta, Godaw; Gavotte, John C. Rietzel; Bacchanate, from "Samson and Delilah," Saint-Saëns; overture, "Festival," Lassen; waltz, "Rendezvous," Rosey; "Träumerei," Schumann; "Babillage," Gillet; two Hungarian dances, Brahms; march, "King Cotton," Sousa.

The Rogers brothers will hold the head of the list at Koster & Bial's Roof Garden this week. With them will be the Beaumont sisters, Troja, May Howard, Marie De Rossett, Montague and West, Annie Lloyd, De Bessel, and ten other well-known vaudeville performers. A pleasant feature of Koster & Bial's performance is the promenade concert by the Red Hungarian Band, from 7:30 o'clock until midnight.

With the exception of Yorke and Adams Manager Doris will present an entire new company in the Casino Roof Garden this week. The new list includes the Herald Square Comedy Quartet, Margaret Webb, Golden, the magician; the Franchonetti sisters, the All brothers, Mark Fuller Golden in a monologue, and the "Bootblacks' Quintet." Preparations are being made for the presentation of the new burlesque, "Little Casino," next Monday night, while the ballet, "The Judgment of Paris," is continued. To-night's sacred concert will introduce a number of well-known performers.

This is Kara's farewell week at Hammerstein's Olympia, and after this, for several years, engagements in Europe will keep him abroad. James Thornton, although apparently a fixture there, presents something new every night, while the dances of the Dunbar sisters still fascinate. The arrivals this week are Alburtus and Bertram; juggling club-swingers; Swan and Bombard, and Gilbert and Goldie.

Adelina Roattino, a young Italian girl, who is said to possess a marvelous soprano voice, will make her American début at Keith's Union Square Theatre next week. The long bill for this week is made up in part of Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, Joe Cawthorne, Willis P. Sweatnam, the old-time minstrel; Edward S. Abeles, and Helene Lowell and Joseph Natus.

The five American Barrisons go to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. So does Ullie Akerstrom in a brand-new monologue, which has been evolved for her since the close of her starring tour in the West. Others of the regiment of entertainers who are known and liked are Oscar Eagle and Esther Lyons, Master John Quigley, the newsboy tenor; Zazelle and Vernon, and Nella Webb. At the concert to-day, Jennie Yeamans and the clever Marion and Hastings, with nearly twenty-five others, will appear.

The room in the "House at Woodside," as the Guldensuppe murder group, at the Eden Musée, is popularly known, will remain this week a grewsome magnet for many visitors. The ever-popular cinematograph will present new scenes of life here and abroad. The orchestra will render a number of new selections.

Next Friday evening, as a farewell previous to their departure for the Tennessee Exposition on Saturday, the Twenty-second Regiment Band will give a concert at the "Old Homestead," on Third Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. Victor Herbert will make this a special effort, and has prepared a long and brilliant programme.

TROUBLES OF A LILIPUTIAN.

The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $5,000 damages against Adolf Zink, one of the Liliputian actors, in favor of Carl and Theodore Rosenfeld, the managers and owners of the troupe, for alleged breach of contract. They made a contract with him on Aug. 1, 1896, to perform for three years, but since June 20 last he has refused to continue with them, has left the State and gone to New Jersey. The attachment was served on the German Savings Bank, where Mr. Zink is supposed to have an account.

THE PASSION PLAY.

LONDON, July 24.—The promoters of the "Passion Play" at Ober-Ammergau foresee diminished profits for the next representation, in 1900, owing to the competition of the Paris Exhibition; and it is already proposed to modify the hitherto unbroken tradition of the play and to advance or to defer the date by a year. The committee has submitted the matter to the Regent of Bavaria with a view of obtaining his assent.

The Catholic papers all oppose any such step, and say that the village and artists are becoming vulgar calculators, degrading the institution and forgetting that the tragedy play is for edification and not for profit.

LONDON THEATRE AFFAIRS

Americans Most Successful Among the Foreign Invaders of the English Stage.

PLAYWRIGHTS IN THE TRIUMPH

Charles Coghlan Writing a Play for John Hare—"Al" H. Canby, Francis H. Wilson's Manager, Forms a Partnership with Charles Frohman.

LONDON, July 24.—Theatrical talk in London drifts chiefly in the strains of reminiscence and prophecy. Several of the most important houses have closed their doors, and before the end of the month the curtains will have finally fallen in the rest of them. English managers find provocation for most gloomy forebodings in that infusion of fresh blood and of new plays which has colored the passing season and promises to prove an even more important factor in the next, the movement which they term the "foreign invasion."

In the attempted conquest of British theatres it is interesting to note that the Americans have proved the most successful, for, although Bernhardt and Rejane have been competing, often in the same rôles, and the Vienna Volks Theatre Company has played a series of matinées, while other Continentals appeared earlier in the season, there has been complaint that cosmopolitan as London is presumed to be, the foreign-speaking artists were unable to attract a paying clientage.

Forecasts of next season's playbills indicate that the Americans will for the first time be able to preserve the balance of theatrical trade between the two countries, which has in years past leaned so heavily to the profit of England. Not only are the American managers to absorb a share of London business with their staffs from the United States, but American playwrights are to furnish productions for English companies, and the rank and file of several companies will be largely recruited from the talent of the other side.

American admirers of Dean Farrar may be surprised to learn that his name is to be blazoned on the billboards next season. He has given to Chillingham Hunt the sole right to dramatize his book "Darkness of Dawn," which deals with the rise and fall of Nero, and particularly his persecution of Christians. This enterprise is inspired by the success of Wilson Barrett's Scriptural play, "The Sign of the Cross." If the book proves suitable for dramatic treatment the reverend gentleman will begin to reap his royalties from the stage next Autumn.

Eve of Waterloo in Drama.

The eve of Waterloo, immortalized by Thackeray and Byron in literature, and often attempted for the stage, is finally to be turned to dramatic account by Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr in a play in which Mr. Terriss is to figure as an officer of the Grenadier Guards. Should the fever of military enthusiasm kindled by the jubilee be still burning in the Fall the piece should appeal strongly to Londoners. Its heavy scenes are to be the ball given by the Duchess of Richmond in Brussels on the eve of the battle, and the battlefield by moonlight, with the survivors of Napoleon's army in retreat, pursued by the allies.

The Rip Van Winkle legend has been employed in a romantic opera by Ackerman and Leoni, which will be produced next season by a new company under the management of E. C. Hedmondt of the old Carl Rosa company. Homer Lind, the Washington baritone, is slated for a leading rôle, and Francis Neilson of the "Secret Service" organization has been engaged for stage manager. Mr. Hedmondt himself will appear in the opera, and among his associates will be William Paull, Herbert Linwood, Arthur Percival, Arthur Winchworth, Robert Cunningham, Ada Davies, and Gertrude Woodall.

Another subject to be utilized for the drama, distinctly of American origin, is the notorious amour of the Princess Chimay and the Magyar violinist Riga.

Charles Coghlan has temporarily retired from the stage, and is once more devoting his time to play writing. Recently he finished a play entitled "Dr. Quixoto," for J. E. Dodson, and is now engaged on a comedy for John Hare.

Dan Leno has been moved to autobiography, and is now in retirement completing a work to be entitled "Leno's Larks," which will go to press next month.

Canby Goes In with Frohman.

"Al" H. Canby, who has managed Francis Wilson's ventures as a partner for eight years, has formed a partnership with Charles Frohman for the management of a New York theatre, in which light operas will be produced. "In Town" will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre in September by George Edwardes's London company. An important comic opera production, to be given in London in January, is booked by Canby and Frohman for New York at the same time.

Clementine De Vere's appearance in opera in London in Grau's Covent Garden Company as Susanna in "Figaro" was highly praised by the critics.

Augustin Daly's company will give an open-air performance of "As You Like It" at Stratford-on-Avon on Aug. 26.

An arrangement has been made by Daniel Frohman with George Alexander, by which Julie Opp will make her first appearance in the United States next Fall for a New York season of four weeks in "The Princess and the Butterfly." Mr. Alexander has released the young star for seven weeks, and her début in her own country is slated for Nov. 21. Mr. Pinero has consented to a partial revision of certain features of the play to adapt it to the American taste—an unusual concession on his part.

Beerbohm Tree's New Venture.

After his disastrous attempt on two continents to infuse the breath of popularity into "The Seats of the Mighty," Beerbohm Tree has hit upon an undoubted success in "The Silver Key." All of his plans for the season had been built upon the prospective success of Gilbert Parker's work, but the most persistent attempts to induce the public to share his own estimate of that drama proved to be misdirected. Finally, at the fag end of the season, Mr. Tree finds favor with Sydney Grundy's adaptation from Alexandre Dumas, which might have served him during the months he has turned to revivals and makeshifts, had he discovered it sooner.

"The Tree of Knowledge," which George Alexander is to produce at the St. James's, will be a return to the problem play. The heroine will be a woman with a past, whose tribulations are to be portrayed by Julia Neilson, who shone along like lines in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which Mr. Carton's play is said to resemble. The situations of the play are undoubtedly strong, and the final act is said to be particularly effective.

Anthony Hope Hawkins Makes Denial.

Anthony Hope Hawkins, in response to a question as to the report that he was engaged to Miss Ethel Barrymore, who is now playing in "Secret Service" in London, said:

"There is no truth in it whatever. The papers have had me engaged to several young ladies, and I could not marry all of them, even if any of them would consent."

William Gillette is staying at the Isle of Wight for a few days for the benefit of his health. He has not decided when he will return to America. Meantime "Secret Service," without the star and author in the cast, is drawing good audiences at the Adelphi Theatre, where it has been taken for its final London performances.

E. S. Willard has enlisted a new leading lady for his next tour of the United States, Miss Keith Wakeman, who is an American with a brief London career. The alliance of Mr. Willard and Olga Brandon did not prove a happy one. Indeed, their personal relations became so badly strained that they were not on speaking terms during the return trip of the company to England.

Anna Held, who is now a stellar attraction at one of the music halls, is booked to return to the other side for the next season. Her second tour, it is announced, will be in a more ambitious rôle than a singer. Oscar Hammerstein engaged her, during his recent visit to London, to play the heroine's part in "La Poupee," a French play which has been one of the season's successes at the Prince of Wales Theatre. It is not known whether Miss Held will essay to speak her lines in English. Mr. Hammerstein arranged for the appearance of several other European artists at the Olympia.

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AQUARIUM'S LATEST ADDITION.

Fish that Looks Like a Traveling Bag—Called a Trunk.

A new specimen of the finny tribe of the Bermuda coast has been placed on exhibition at the Aquarium. He is called the "trunk fish," though his body is more the shape of a traveling bag. He at all events has his trunk, and viewed head on he looks more like a pig. He is eight inches long and yellow in color, though mottled with white spots. His body is broad at the base and tapers up to a ridge at the top, giving a triangular transverse section outline.

Along the two lower angles are fluting-like continuous fins, that correspond to the bilge keels or rolling chocks of a steamship, and there is a similar fluting or ruffling along his back. His head, from its shape and the setting of the eyes, has the expressive characteristic of the swine kind. His body at the stern has none of the graceful, tapering lines possessed by many of his own kind, but is about as blunt as the hindquarters of a porker, and his caudal appendage is equally insignificant, being simply the fluke portion of a tail, and his way of using it gives it the appearance of a revolving propeller.

The Bermuda exhibit at the Aquarium is now a very interesting one.

SAGACITY SHOWN BY FISHES.

How Those in the Glen Island Seal Pond Escape Their Foes.

There is a fish prison attached to the big seal pond at Glen Island, where there are no bars to keep the unhappy inmates within, yet the unfortunates remain held in check solely by fear. To escape and fail to return within a few hours means certain death, and the fish seem to know it. The fact that they do not court death by endeavoring to get away demonstrates that members of the finny tribe possess a greater degree of sagacity than is usually accredited them.

On one side of the pond, under the shadow of overhanging foliage, are two large rocks between which is an opening sufficiently large to admit of a man's two hands. This leads to a retreat where the fish are safe from their natural enemies. The seals usually spring up and catch the fish thrown in by the keepers before it reaches the water. Not unfrequently two will spring forward at the same time, and in the ensuing scramble the fish has a chance to escape. If it reaches the water alive its opportunities for temporary freedom are good. In this way a great many have gotten away and are chased by the watchful seals. The latter, however, soon give up the pursuit and return to the feeding place, while the fish swims about in search of an exit and naturally discovers the small opening between the rocks. He is safe in there, for the entrance is too small for the seals to pass through.

The little pond back of the opening is very small, and is a veritable fish prison. Twice a day the fish are safe to pass out for an hour or two. This is immediately after feeding time, at 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. They know the feeding hour by the barking of the seals, and then they trail out in a procession, for not more than two or three can pass the opening at a time. They will scour after food and then return to their place of safety back of the rocks within an hour.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

E. S. Willard's leading lady for his coming American tour will be Miss Keith Wakeman.

Manager Charles Blaney will produce his new play, "The Electrician," at Fall River on Aug. 10. Miss Florence Stone will play the leading part.

Harry Hastings and Harry Wright, who are favorably known in the vaudeville world, will enter the ranks of the stars in a farce comedy entitled, "The Belle of the Town," at Fall River, Mass., on Sept. 2. With them will be Rialta, who dances with electrical accompaniment.

Robert Downing will be seen in a dramatization of Georges Ohnet's novel, "Daria Laroque," in the coming season. The play will be produced at the Academy of Music, in Washington, on Aug. 30. Mr. Downing's repertory will also include "Virginius," "Othello," "Damon and Pythias," and "Richard the Lion Hearted."

Ernest Neyer will render for the first time the "Lady Graceful" dance, which Rudolph Aronson has just written for Sylvia Grey, to-morrow night, at Long Branch. By request, the orchestra score of Mr. Aronson's new "Japonica Serenade" was recently forwarded to the musical director of the Imperial Orchestra, at Tokio.

Miss Sadie Martinot has been engaged for the rôle of Hatty, in Messrs. Hoyt & McKee's new comedy, "A Stranger in New York." Her company will include Harry Conor, George A. Beane, Harry Gilfoil, Lloyd Wilson, Charles Warren, John Hyams, the Misses Nellie Butler, Amelia Stone, Margaret Fitzpatrick, and Aimée and Leah Angeles.

"The Marquis of Michigan," from the pens of Glen MacDonough and Edward W. Townsend, will be produced for the first time in Washington on Aug. 2. It treats of contemporary American life. Manager E. Rosenbaum has secured as interpreters for the piece George F. Nash, Eva Davenport, Charles J. Jackson, Marion Giroux, Daisy Lovering, George Barnum, and R. Paton Gibbs.

Gilmore's Band Reorganized.

The members of Gilmore's Band have reorganized and elected E. A. Couturier, the famous bandmaster, as their conductor. Mr. Couturier has purchased from Mrs. Gilmore the complete world-renowned library as used by the late P. S. Gilmore. The band comprises fifty members, and will start on a tour of the United States and Canada early in the Fall under the management of Thomas Ebert.

YACHTSMEN TAKE A REST

Their Boats to be Hauled Out to Prepare for the New York Yacht Club Cruise.

THREE REGATTAS THIS WEEK

Stamford Club to Have Special Races on Wednesday and the Indian Harbor and Sea Cliff Regatta on Saturday—New Members of the Atlantic Club—Yachts at Morris Heights.

The Larchmont race week is over, and all the members of the club will take a week for rest. The race week this year has been remarkably successful, and the yachtsmen have been heartily congratulated by all those who have been at Larchmont during the week. There were seven days of racing. Four open regattas were sailed, and all the classes filled well. On the other days there were special races for different classes, which were remarkable for the closeness of the finishes. John F. Lovejoy, Howard W. Coates, and H. C. Wintringham have worked hard to make the races a success, and the manner in which the yachtsmen entered their yachts is sufficient evidence of the way they appreciated their work.

Each night on shore there was an entertainment of some sort or other, and standing room in the clubhouse was at a premium. Those members who have worked hard for the success of these entertainments are Augustin Monroe, William Murray, and Theodore D. Rich, and now that all is over they will sleep for a week, as Mr. Monroe says.

This week the racing yachts, that is, the big ones, will get in shape for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which will begin on Monday, Aug. 2. The yachts will be hauled out to be cleaned, and all the standing and running riggings will be thoroughly overhauled and all weak spots repaired.

The cruise this year will be a hard one for all who take part in it. On former years there has always been a day or two of rest at different ports reached, but this year the programme is to start at Glen Cove, race there, and the next day start for the eastward, and race every day until Bar Harbor is reached. Just how large a fleet will go around to Bar Harbor is not known, but every effort is being made to make it as imposing as possible, and yachts that have not been in commission yet this year are being fitted out just to take in the cruise. Those yachtsmen who are always on the lookout for a chance to pick up mugs, never had a better opportunity than will be offered in this cruise. In addition to the prizes offered by the club, there are valuable prizes from Commodore Morgan, Vice Commodore Ledyard, Rear Commodore Belmont, ex-Commodore Brown, and by other members of the club.

This Week's Races.

There are two regattas scheduled for this week. The Stamford Yacht Club has arranged some special races to be sailed next Wednesday. They are to be 51, 30, and 20 foot classes of sloops. In each class a silver cup will be given to the winer, and if five or more yachts start a second prize will be given. The start will be made at 11:30 o'clock, and the yachts will sail over triangular courses, the 51-footers going twenty-eight nautical miles and the others fourteen nautical miles.

The annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed next Saturday on the Sound off Greenwich. Instead of the usual classification, the Regatta Committee has put all the schooners in one class, to sail in cruising trim, and the 51 and 43 foot sloops, cutters, and yawls will also sail in cruising trim. There will be classes for the 51-footers and all classes below that of sloops in racing trim, and for all catboats and yawls in their regular classes. The start is to be made at noon, and the entries must be made to the Regatta Committee at the clubhouse at Greenwich by next Thursday. The Regatta Committee is composed of F. S. Doremus, Richard Outwater, Frank Bowne Jones, Charles McManus, and Richard Garrett Sip.

At Sea Cliff there will be a special regatta given by the Sea Cliff Yacht Club for cabin catboats of the twenty-five and thirty-foot classes. Entries for this regatta should be made with Le Grand L. Clark, 132 Nassau Street.

Atlantic's New Members.

There have been elected members of the Atlantic Yacht Club Alfred M. Seixas, Benjamin Odio, Frederick R. Rohl, Charles A. Gould, Henry C. Mott, Bartow S. Weeks, A. Le Roy, Edward F. O'Dwyer, H. P. Frothingham, and E. S. Woodward.

The steam yacht Wachusset, F. T. Holder, is at the Morris Heights works of the gas engine company of Seabury & Co. She is hauled out on the way, and is receiving painting and varnishing, so as to be in fine shape for the annual cruises. The steam yacht Linta, W. Luttgen, is also at Morris Heights, hauled out on the ways to have her scag put in shape.

The steam yacht Hermione of Boston has been chartered to Gen. Samuel Thomas, New York Yacht Club.

YACHT RACING ON THE CLYDE.

Weather Unpropitious and Only Fair Sport—Bona a Steady Winner—The Meteor Not Present.

GLASGOW, July 12.—The Clyde's jubilee of yacht racing is finished. The racing to-day was spoiled by a flat calm which prevailed till noon, and by faint and shifty breezes in the afternoon. The bigger yachts with their long courses could only complete one turn round the course. The Emperor of Germany's cutter Meteor did not arrive, and the first-class match was confined to the Hester and the Duke d'Abruzzi's Bona.

This match was started by the usual gun at 10:30, and thereafter thirteen guns were fired at fixed intervals to indicate that the whole thirteen races had been started. The sixty yachts which were classed to start in the thirteen matches on the programme managed, with the start of the ebb, to drift toward the starting line, but there they lay without a breath of wind to move them further. Some of the yachts drifted with the ebb over the starting line, and had to get back as best they could for a new start. The fleet got mixed in hopeless confusion, and for an hour all that could be done was to get bowsprits pointed in the direction of the courses mapped out for the classes.

Bona Beats Hester.

With the help of a huge club topsail and a spinnaker hauled out on the bowsprit, Bona managed to get half a mile on her course in an hour and a half. What trifling airs there were came out of the south, but with her spinnaker jib filling Bona began to slide away from the forty-raters, Isolde and Carina, at a surprising rate. She was simply dropping them hand over hand, and had left them quite a mile when four had been sailed. With the breeze freshening Bona did not get away so fast, and below Dunoon stretched on port pretty well across to the west shore for a westerly slant; meantime the cutters on the east shore staid to starboard for a slant out of the southwest, which freshened up. Bona had a free reach across the Clyde to Jersey, some seven miles, and ran up under spinnaker to Kilcreggan, where, staying round the mark, she fetched along on port to the flagship at Hunter's Quay and got the winning gun. Hester gave up.

The second race included Isolde, Peter Donaldson, and Carina, P. M. Inglis. Carina drifted into a weather berth at the start, which Isolde eventually secured. Carina again led, but in the light wind the two were well matched under their balloon canvas, the finish being, Isolde, (winner,) 4:50:29; Carina, 4:55:30.

Old Marjorie a Winner.

In a handicap match for cruisers, the famous old Marjorie, designed by Watson and built for James Coats seventeen years ago, was too good for the three record forty-tonners, who were included, even with their big handicaps. When the breeze failed, Fife's crack forty-tonner Thalia saved her time allowance, but the race once more proved that the old New Thames rule of length from stem to sternpost with beam gave builders a better chance than they have now.

The twenty-rater match included Fife's new-rule cutters Senga and Morning Star and Lord Dunraven's Audrey. The scattered start was never put right, even with Mr. Fife, the designer of Senga, on board that cutter. The prizes went to Morning Star and Audrey, but the record has no value.

The twenty-rater cruiser race was also spoiled by the absence of wind, and its record was without interest.

The smaller races were well filled, and, with a freshening breeze, some smart sailing ensued, but since the previous calm left many of the yachts far astern, the arrivals meant nothing.

The first day of the Royal Clyde regatta, July 10, was quite a red-letter day in our Scottish Summer. Blue skies without a cloud, an excessively hot sun, and a gentle breeze from the northwest, freshening betimes to show a spurt of sailing and to cool the parching heat, left little to be asked.

The programme for the day included fourteen matches, in which sixty yachts, from Bona downward, started.

Bona started against Hester in the reach of seven miles to the Skelmerlie mark, where Bona, with the best of the start, was only four minutes ahead. To the Ascog mark boat it was a turn to windward across the Clyde, after which a reach on port up the Clyde to Kilcreggan, with return to windward down to the flagship at Hunter's Quay, finished the first turn round the course. The match was officially timed: Bona, 1:41:30; Hester, 2:05:30. In the second turn of twenty-five miles round the fifty-mile course, Bona went away fast from Hester, which had only nine minutes of time allowance from her big rivals. The finish of what could hardly be claimed as a race was: Bona, (winner,) 4:42:52; Hester, 5:30:20.

Carina Wins in a Foul.

The second race included Isolde and Carina, and the spirit with which both are being raced promised a battle royal, which was not belied. Both cutters carried their jackyard, or cub topsails; balloon staysails, and what we used to call spinnaker jibs until they have been rechristened American flying jibs. In the light but steady breeze both cutters reached down the Clyde for the Skelmorlie Bell Buoy. Half a mile from the start Isolde at Kirn Pier, with the breeze off shore, bore down on Carina and touched, which ended in a protest from Carina that decided the prize in her favor.

The race following was a handicap, in which Watson's sixteen-year-old cutter Marjorie got beaten by a handicap of 16 minutes to Fife's flying forty-rater Thalia.

The twenty-raters included Audrey, Morning Star, and Senga. With some alterations in brim, Fife has got Morning Star into light-weather form, while Senga is the foul-weather bird, and in the soft Summer breeze was out of it. Audrey found the weather to her taste, and pushed Morning Star, but the Star would not "linger" for her, and the race ended with Morning Star winner and Audrey second.

The cruising twenties were led by Fife's Zinila, which won. Hermia, née Euchris, is getting some alterations, and did not race.

The Clyde twenty-three-foot class had a keen fight, R. Donaldson's Klysma being the winner. The Clyde new independent class of small cutters of nineteen-foot load waterline have not caught on as expected. Instead of having counters, as intended, they have sternboards, and in consequence make no show alongside the Irish contingent.

The race which occasioned most enthusiasm was that of the Belfast Loch contingent of half a dozen small cutters with 25 feet load water line. These cutters were built at Carrickfergus this present Spring from a design of William Fife, Jr. The cutters are built with convex stems and long and handsome counters, and, being fully decked, with steering cockpits, are acknowledged to be the best and prettiest little ships ever seen in the Clyde. They carry flying topsails on their pole masts, are reached with spinnaker jibs, and are cleverly handled by their amateurs.

The Largs Regatta.

Wednesday, June 30, was the fixture for the Largs regatta, a real yacht-racing jubilee without an equal for enjoyment and enthusiasm. Largs is the yachting port of the Clyde, and has been so for nearly a century. Largs alone resembles English ports in Essex and on Southampton waters, where yacht sailing has been a hereditary occupation for generations.

Sixty yachts of all sizes were entered in the programme, which included eleven races, and, by a happy arrangement of limiting the racing to one turn round the various courses instead of two, the matches were completed and the winners declared. The fog hung about the Clyde till evening, but it got partially dispersed by a southerly air of wind about midday, when the races were started with it. The chief race was a handicap match, including Bona, Hester, Marjorie, Isolde, and Carina. Bona ran across the line carrying her club topsail as the others did, and went off with the lead. The breeze was paltry enough, but it run the match into an easterly check wind, which Bona weathered, the first flagboat at Werryss, three minutes ahead of Isolde, second cutter. It was then across the Clyde to the entrance of Rothesay Bay, and down the Bute shore to Mount Stewart flagboat, the cutters having light breezes from all directions. The southerly wind was again met, making it a reach across the Clyde to Largs. The uncertain breeze spoiled the accuracy of the results; however, Bona showed well in the light winds, as the time at finish shows: Bona, (first prize,) 4:31:01; Isolde, (second prize,) 4:42:48; Marjorie, 4:44:25; Hester, 4:45:40.

In the twenty-rater match the starters were Audrey, Senga, and Morning Star. Audrey, in even a very moderate breeze, has been beating the Morning Star, which, in a lighter wind, beats Audrey. Senga has been showing very tender and getting beaten by both. But this cutter found the breeze just what she was in want of at last. She lost eighteen minutes at the start, but overhauled both Audrey and Morning Star in the light wind, and came in winner ahead of Audrey by 1 minute 18 seconds.

An Athletic Club's Ladies' Day.

The committees of the New Jersey Athletic Club having in charge the Ladies' Day celebration, on July 29, have decided upon the following programme:

2 P. M.—Cricket match, First Eleven vs. the Second Eleven, each team to bat a half hour. 3 P. M.—Meeting between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the New Jersey Athletic Club. 5:30 P. M.—Baseball game between the New Jersey Athletic Club team and the cricket department. During the afternoon on the lawn there will be exhibitions by the gymnasts of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, exhibitions of fencing and wrestling by the prominent fencers and wrestlers of the New York Turn Verein. There will be a yachting regatta over the short course, an eight-oared shell race between the Staten Island Boat Club and the New Jersey Athletic Club, rowing races among the club members, swimming races, 100 yards and 440 yards; a tub race, and a duck race. There will be an open-air concert from 2 to 6 P. M. Admission to grounds will be by invitation only. Arrangements have been made with the Central Railroad of New Jersey to stop all way trains at the club station.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

In proportion to its population, Johannesburg is the second cycling city in the world.

Frenchmen are preparing a monster petition in favor of the reduction of the tax on bicycles.

Chairman Mott's policy is being copied across the border. The Canadian Racing Board is suspending amateurs by the wholesale for alleged suspicious riding.

Ceylon must be a wheelman's paradise in one particular, if an English cycling paper speaks correctly when it says the cycle on the highway has priority of consideration before other vehicles.

The report comes from Toronto that Charles Richardson, a well-known Canadian rider, will represent the Canadian Wheelmen's Association in the international championships at Glasgow. None of the winners of the Canadian championships was able to go.

Mexican race meet promoters have given their American neighbors a suggestion. At a race meeting in that country a spectator stepped out upon the track during the progress of a race and caused a spill in which several riders were hurt. The offender was promptly arrested and thrown into jail.

Chairman Mott in his last week's bulletin says there is complaint from handicappers that long-mark men frequently ride easy and do not take advantage of their handicaps. All riders must ride to win, says the Racing Board leader, and handicappers and referees are directed to report instances to the contrary.

A recent application for membership in the League of American Wheelmen was received from Patrick Fennell, better known as "Shandy Maguire" of Oswego, N. Y., the poet laureate of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and well-known to all railroad men throughout the East. Mr. Fennell is the pacemaker of the Humidity Club, the only cycle club in Oswego, and he is responsible for the club's name.

The membership report of the League of American Wheelmen for last week is as follows: New York, 332, total 22,839; Pennsylvania, 536, total 18,771; Massachusetts 166, total 11,091; New Jersey 163, total 5,729; Illinois 6, total 3,030; Ohio 39, total, 2,704; Wisconsin 31, total 2,301; Connecticut 15, total 1,857; Missouri 6, total 1,680; Michigan 50, total 1,789; Maryland 34, total 1,540; North California 3, total 770; Rhode Island 24, total 1,469; total gain, all divisions, 1,633, grand total of the League of American Wheelmen, 87,382.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

League Members Divided in Opinion on President Potter's Trip on the Continent.

NOBILITY OF EUROPE AWHEEL

Many Crowned Heads Seek Diversion on the Cycle—Tendency to Tax Bicycles—Racing Board Member and Bicycle Rack—Michael in Short Distances.

President Isaac B. Potter of the League of American Wheelmen has come in for a great deal of criticism since the announcement that he would spend two months in France and Italy in the interests of a New York newspaper. Last Wednesday Mr. Potter, accompanied by Mrs. Potter, sailed on the steamer New York for Southampton. He will act as courier for a wheeling party of ten, who will cycle from Nice to Naples. Coming as it did shortly before the League of American Wheelmen National Meeting at Philadelphia, President Potter's departure has given the Quakers food for thought. Many have seriously objected, and have testified their resentment in various ways. Not that it matters much, as the office is mainly honorary, and the President deserves a vacation now and then.

Whatever may be the main object of the league's executive in making the trip, from statements made by him to his friends, the interests of the big association will continue to receive a large share of Mr. Potter's attention while he is in Continental lands for his trip will allow him an opportunity to attempt a plan he has long been considering. This is to bring the league into friendly alliance with the Touring Club of France and its English neighbor, the Cyclists' Touring Club, which although nominally international, is practically confined to the British Isles. The alliance, if perfected, will be similar to that between the League of American Wheelmen and the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, by means of which, among numerous privileges, league members may take their bicycles across the border without paying customs fees. The French and English organizations are very powerful in their home fields, and their members enjoy freedom from a legion of restrictions, obtain accurate and minute maps, and other information, and are granted extensive privileges by hotels and local authorities. A union with either or both of the organizations will be hailed with delight by American cyclists who contemplate touring in either country. It is thought that Mr. Potter will be successful in allying the league with these associations.

Royal Personages Who Ride Wheels.

Cycling is in Europe one of the accomplishments, like tapestry embroidery or dancing, writes a European correspondent to The American Wheelman. It goes first on the list. All the royal ladies ride, and, of course, all the fashionable world is bound to follow. At first it began with the men, Emporor William starting and the other Princes imitating. Then they begged the ladies to try, and one after another dropped into line. Queen Margaret of Italy, says the correspondent, is the most enthusiastic wheelwoman in all Europe. She learned to ride at Monaco two years ago, and since that time has ridden almost every fair day. Recently she received as a present a gold-plated wheel, made in Paris, having her initials and crown in jewels on the handle bar. When she is in Rome she rides only in the palace garden, but when at her country places she takes to the private parks and rides madly up hill and down.

The Czarina of Russia, like her English and German cousins, rides considerably. When she was in England on her last visit she rode daily, making a beautiful picture on the wheel. The Princess of Wales rides a tricycle, and her three daughters are famous at wheeling. They all learned to ride at the same time, and the cycling instructor from London was greatly amazed at the gay spirits and jollity of the English Princesses. Little King Alphonso of Spain rides a wheel, and so does his Hapsburg mother, in her moments of leisure. The Infanta Eulalie rides finely, and uses an American wheel. She appears in a stunning rig, if the reports may be believed, comprising a skirt of dark blue and jacket of dull red, cut in military fashion. Two grooms, in impressive uniforms, follow her, and frequently she is accompanied by friends from among the nobility. Mlle. Lucie Faure, the French President's daughter, is one of the most charming of the young women who cycle in Paris. Her costume is said to be one of the prettiest.

Taxation of Bicycles.

Cyclists are becoming alarmed at the general tendency to tax bicycles. In Chicago the municipal authorities are trying to collect duty on all cycles and are not popular with the owners of wheels, in consequence. In Maine, from the returns thus far made by the local tax assessors, the taxing of bicycles has become general. A good income is derived from this source, and the assessors think it has had a marked effect on road improvement. An attempt was made to provide for a like tax in Columbus, Ohio, where some time ago a vehicle tax ordinance was introduced before the City Council, rating bicycles at 75 cents each yearly. The question of constitutionality was raised, and it was decided by a prominent legal authority that the ordinance could not be applied to private carriages and bicycles.

The Automatic Bicycle Holder.

William R. Pitman of the State Racing Board enjoys telling a story, and his delight in amusing others is not seriously dampened if he happens to have been the victim of the episode. At the expense of a nickel he recently added an anecdote to his entertaining repertory. While the sun was shedding heat in warlike style a few days ago Mr. Pitman was cutting a straight furrow in the dust of a suburban road not far removed from the Borough of Manhattan. When the racing authority had ridden some distance a sign by the wayside reminded him that he had gone far enough without stopping. At one side of the hostelry were a number of automatic bicycle-holders, and Mr. Pitman, dismounting, backed his wheel into the iron clasps, deposited a nickel, as the directions admonished, and left his cycle with a feeling that it was in good keeping. When he returned, a troop of tow-headed urchins of ungraded sizes seemed greatly interested in the wheel. Naturally Mr. Pitman felt a little proud that his wheel was receiving its due, although it was a little perplexing to find the rural youth ranged in two lines diverging from the holder and each urchin very anxious to retain his position. The attention of the boys was transferred to the Racing Board member on his appearance, which led him to think highly of the opinion of the young chaps. As he put back the key and took away his wheel each and sundry of the youngsters made a dive beneath the rack, and the two lines resolved into a heap of struggling small bodies and kicking legs. One little fellow finally squirmed out of the pile and with a very dusty face, contorted into smiles, ran away, triumphantly waving a nickel in the air. The coin was intended simply as a deposit for the safe return of the key, and was released when the key was placed in the lock. As Mr. Pitman resumed ploughing, he heard slangy remarks from the group that sounded like "waiting for some other fruit."

Michael a Sprinter.

Jimmy Michael, in short-distance races, is the novelty the cycling public is awaiting with deep interest. The announcement that the little Welshman had decided to abandon middle long-distance match racing and confine himself to sprinting was a surprising bit of news to racing men. Hitherto Michael's work has been limited to following star pacing, and he has never been regarded in the character of a short-distance sprinter. The most recent reports say that the midget will abandon paced racing and will enter the open races against the short-distance champions. Michael has proved very popular, and will be more so if he can place himself ahead of the great short-distance stars.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., of the Street Cleaning Department, although an enthusiastic wheelman, is riding now in a buggy. Some criminal, who must be akin to Victor Hugo's wretch who pilfered the silverware of the good Bishop, his host, has stolen the Commissioner's wheel. The bicycle is reported to be one of the latest and best makes, and one that immensely pleased its owner. Last Monday, the Commissioner wanted some small alteration made to the wheel, and telephoned for a man to take it to a repair shop. Some one took it and never returned it. A hostler who was suspected of the theft was brought into court, but, after hearing the case, Col. Waring was satisfied of his innocence. Meanwhile, the Commissioner, as he rides, is sizing up every bicycle he passes. He believes he can tell his wheel among a thousand.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Matters that Are Being Discussed in the Big Clubhouses.

The Century Wheelmen of New York has a membership of over 400, and is the largest cycle club in the Metropolitan District. A history of its phenomenal growth in a two years' existence illustrates the rapid growth of the popularity of the sport. On March 2, 1895, a meeting to consider the formation of a bicycle club was held at Sixty-sixth Street and the Boulevard by a few ex-members of the Lafayette Wheelmen (which was disbanded three weeks previously by mutual consent) and their friends. Eighteen of those present at the initial meeting resolved to organize a club, and after considerable discussion as to whether it would be advisable to retain the old name, (Lafayette,) emblem, (Maltese cross,) and colors, (maroon and white,) it was decided to select another title and retain the emblem and colors. The title selected for the new club was Century Wheelmen of New York.

Three meetings were held in as many weeks at Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard, and then the club secured quarters at 938 Eighth Avenue, where the foundation of the present organization was laid. The members then leased the four-story brownstone house 310 West Fifty-third Street, and subscribed liberally toward furnishing it and paying running expenses. The entire membership of the club at that time numbered thirty-three. The plan laid out by the founders of the club was to confine themselves strictly to road riding and the pleasure derived from agreeable associates. The membership increased so rapidly that it was again found necessary to secure more room, and the present quarters at 146 West Seventy-first Street were secured. The club entered its new home with a membership of 341, gained in an eighteen months' existence.

Five well-conducted century runs have been held under the auspices of the club since its inception, as follows: May 5, 1895, to Patchogue, L. I., and return, when 250 entries were received; Oct. 26, 1895, through Westchester County, when 113 entries were received; April 26, 1896, to Patchogue, L. I., and return, when 254 entries were received; Oct. 25, 1896, "Around the Circle" (private run,) passing through portions of Hudson, (N. J.,) Richmond, Kings, Queens, and New York Counties, (N. Y.,) when 205 entries were received; and April 25, 1897, to Patchogue, L. I., and return to Valley Stream, when 588 entries were received.

Besides the century runs the club has regular Sunday, holiday, and evening runs. For the convenience of members a schedule of the regular runs for the entire season is issued by the club, which gives the date, destination, stopping place, mileage, railroad fares, starting time going, starting time returning, time twilight begins, time sun rises, time sun sets, time twilight ends, moon phases, ferries from New York, and names of the railroads reached by same. During the non-riding season a series of entertainments, smokers, card parties, tournaments, &c., is arranged by the club for the amusement of the members and their friends.

With the Manhattans.

The century run of the Manhattan Bicycle Club is the chief cycling event of interest for to-day. It was arranged for July 11, to be held while the double century was in progress, but the weather was so unfavorable that the single was abandoned. Unless the elements are severely inclement to-day the run will be made, and it will decide where the trophy offered by the Manhattans for the clubs scoring most points in the two runs will go.

Many clubs who scored in the double century a few points may, by a good representation in the single, gain enough points to pass the winners in the double. The element of uncertainty will probably bring out a large number of entries, and contribute toward making the run a large one. The clubs stand on points won on the double century as follows: Century Wheelmen of New York, 10; Triumph Wheelmen, 6; Rutherford Cyclers, 6; Harlem Wheelmen, 2; Lexington Wheelmen, 2; Ajax Cyclers, 2; Loban Wheelmen, 2; Ianthia Wheelmen, 2; New York County Wheelmen, 2, and Kings County Wheelmen, 2.

The start will be made at the West Forty-second Street Ferry at 6 o'clock in the morning, the route passing through Weehawken, Carlstadt, Rutherford, Belleville, Bloomfield, Montclair, South Orange, Millburn, Springfield, Plainfield, Metuchen, and New Brunswick. The return is by this route reversed. The chief pacemaker will be Thomas Ward of the Riverside and Crescent Wheelmen, who will be assisted by G. C. Wheeler, M. A. King, Dr. W. Richter, and Adolph Oatman, all Manhattans. The time schedule provides for reaching the West Forty-second Street Ferry at 6 o'clock in the evening.

To Record Finishes Exactly.

Among the many good things to be seen at the National Circuit meet of the Riverside Wheelmen on the Manhattan Beach track next Saturday will be an ingenious contrivance invented by a Staten Island young man to record the finishes and exact time of contestants in bicycle races. The invention, of course, under the racing rules, cannot be used officially, but its practicability will be tested. The machine is worked by a series of wires under a rubber band one-eighth inch thick and two inches wide, which covers the finish, or tape line. These wires are then carried to a recording table placed in the judges' stand. A watch, also electrically connected, is placed under the table and started at the firing of the pistol, and is stopped at the finish by the same electric connection that records the finish of the contestants. Immediately upon the contestants coming up the stretch the switch is turned on and the electricity is then in operation. A first touch of the wheel over the rubber band registers each contestant in order of his finish. By the use of this contrivance dead heats are rendered impossible, as it is so accurately adjusted that the crossing of the tape is recorded instantly, no matter should the difference between the men be only one-twentieth of a second.

Lesser Club News.

The Greater New York Wheelmen are looking for larger quarters to accommodate their rapidly increasing membership, which now numbers 137. The clubhouse at Ross Street and Bedford Avenue in a short time will not be adequate for the needs of the club.

The Boscobel Wheelmen of High Bridge will celebrate their first anniversary with an informal reception in Huber's Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue, next Wednesday evening.

A newly organized Jersey City club is the Acme Wheelmen, with the following officers: Captain—C. Fuller; First Lieutenant—T. F. Ross; Second Lieutenant—Martin Johnson; Color Bearer—Albert Cummings; Secretary—Philip Bates; Treasurer—T. K. Billoy.

Another club which has outgrown its present club home is the Paranite Wheelmen of Brooklyn. At a recent meeting M. C. Reeves, B. E. Teale, and Charles McIntosh were appointed a committee to select a more commodious clubhouse.

The Orient Wheelmen of Brooklyn are making plans for their annual five-mile road race before the month is over. At the last meeting of the club twenty-nine new members were elected.

The Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn now number 295. The greatly increased membership has rendered it necessary to appoint additional officers and new committees.

BICYCLES.

DO YOU WANT A BICYCLE FOR $5 Cash? See our advertisement in the N. Y. "Sun," Wednesday, July 28, for full particulars. "E. G. P. CO." 29 BROADWAY, N. Y. Established 1891.

NEAL, 182 WEST 4TH ST.—Best high-grade bicycles for sale from $23.00 to $30.00; lessons given by one of the best professors in the city; single lesson. 50 cents; road lessons, $1.25 per hour; lessons given at all hours.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40
" " West 22d St. Pier......9
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Au. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.........Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold...Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon
Bremen...............Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier............Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, A'g. 26, 10AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenicia, Jy. 31, 7:30 AM | Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.........July 28 | PARIS.........Aug. 18
ST. PAUL......Aug. 4 | ST. PAUL......Aug. 25
ST. LOUIS......Aug. 11 | ST. LOUIS......Sept. 1

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, July 28, noon | Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM
Friesland, Aug. 4, noon | Westernland, Au. 18, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE

KLONDIKE

or any other part of the world, remember that all information and tickets of every character can be obtained immediately at any of our offices.

Thos. Cook & Son

New York, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
Boston, 332 Washington St.
Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.
Chicago, 234 South Clark St.
San Francisco, 621 Market St.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, July 31, noon | Furnessia, Aug. 21, noon
Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon | Circassia, Aug. 28, noon
City of Rome......Sept. 11 and Oct. 9
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia $24.50, Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., July 31, 10 AM
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Aug. 7, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday July 31, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong;
CHINA, via Honolulu..............Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.........................Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..............Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu............Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.........Sept. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 2, Oct. 11, Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
MIOWERA, Aug. 8. AORANGI, Sept. 4.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS..................Tuesday, July 27
SEMINOLE..................Friday, July 30
CHEROKEE..................Tuesday, Aug. 3
IROQUOIS..................Friday, Aug. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M. 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45, A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 22d, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:46, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M., daily and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor Car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night, Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M. Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:45 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10.15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A B C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connect for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrive Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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TWENTY PAGES
AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A GOOD CURRENCY MESSAGE.

On Friday morning, referring to the doubt as to whether the President would send a currency message to Congress at the extra session, THE TIMES remarked: "The alternatives are simple—a good message or none."

Mr. MCKINLEY has chosen the first alternative. "Nothing," he says, "was settled more clearly at the late National election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world." He asks for a non-partisan commission to study the best means of accomplishing this end. He greatly strengthens his position by calling the attention of Congress to the Indianapolis Sound-Money Conference, and by distinctly resting his request for a commission upon the recommendation to that effect made by that conference. By this simple means Mr. MCKINLEY openly allies himself with the conservative business men of the country who were represented at Indianapolis, and gives the strongest possible pledge of sympathy with their aims, their principles, and their views. This fact is of great importance and value.

We do not at all deceive ourselves as to the immediate practical operation of the action of the President. No commission is secured, and if we had one its recommendations would receive scant favor at the hands of the House and none at all from the present Senate. Nevertheless this is by no means a blow in the water. It is an open and formal notice to Congress and the country that the currency is the question which shall next be taken up, that it is now of supreme importance, that action on it will be urged so soon as Congress again meets, and that the influence of the Administration will be exerted for such measures as will make our currency "stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world." It is also an emphatic notice that as to these measures the Administration will listen with sympathy and respect to the intelligent and experienced business men of the country represented by the Indianapolis Sound Money Conference.

We do not shut our eyes to the recent evidence that Mr. MCKINLEY does not always act firmly and with energy on principles which he avows plainly. But we believe that he sincerely desires to do the right thing, and that this public and solemn commitment, this avowed alliance with sound-money men, independent of party, will make it easier for him to do the right thing and more difficult to yield to the partisan influences that oppose it.

GOLD AND OTHER GOOD THINGS.

If rich mines of the precious metals were the sure foundation of national greatness, Peru would not be to-day an unstable republic shaken by continual revolutions, and Mexico would be one of the powers of the earth. Gold and silver alone have not usually blessed the land of their origin. Nevada is a burnt-out mining camp, but California, with her grain and fruits and wines and wonderful fertility of soil, is among the rich States of the Union.

There is a prodigious amount of gold in Alaska and the Klondike region. There may be little else. But the stories that come to us of coal and oil are interesting, for it may be that long after the last miner has abandoned the last placer claim in disappointment and disgust, our cold territory will every year add largely to the National wealth by her yield of these humbler mineral products.

Gold is not the only precious thing we get from the earth nor the most precious. For money use it is extremely convenient, but we should find something else if we had none of it. How should we supply the lack of iron and coal? Civilization might be about as far advanced as it is to-day had there been no gold in the world. Without iron and coal we should still be living in the woods, and there would not be nearly so many of us.

We are the greatest gold-producing country in the world, or were until the South African mines, within a year or two, have come into full rivalry with us, but gold is by no means our most valuable mineral product. Here are the figures for the calendar year 1896:

	Quantities.	Values.
Coal, tons	184,878,685	$195,556,649
Iron, tons	8,623,127	90,250,000
Petroleum, barrels	59,960,967	57,783,619
Gold, ounces	2,491,317	51,500,000
Copper, pounds	453,007,139	48,698,267
Silver, ounces	53,227,000	31,946,200
Building stone	....	31,346,171

Gold is fourth on the list, and silver, reckoned at its market value of 60 cents an ounce, is sixth, hard pushed by building stone. But this is not the whole story. Except that part of it which is used in the arts, gold gives very little direct employment to labor, while coal and iron are the breath of life to the workingman. The imagination would be baffled in the attempt to trace out the myriad ways in which these most precious of our mineral products provide work and wages; and it shrinks from picturing forth the calamities that would befall us if the supply were cut off. Who can compute the number of hands that have been probably busy in working up our 453,000,000 pounds of copper each year into electrical appliances and the thousand and one articles wholly or in part made of it? Our building stone has given more employment many times over than our so-called precious metals.

It is a good thing that there is much gold in Alaska and the Klondike country. It makes the country richer. But as factors of a nation's prosperity gold and silver are by no means of the first importance. Hay, wheat, corn, hogs, all of which are due to the factor of a fertile soil, and iron and coal immeasurably surpass them.

PURGING THE LIQUOR TRADE.

We published yesterday morning a very interesting letter from Mr. O'REILLY, the editor of The Liquor Trade Review.

Mr. O'REILLY deplores the "disposition" which he notes as "all the time apparent to look down upon the liquor trade and those identified with it"—a disposition that he does not find in Europe. He is not blind to the fact that such a state of things is determined in the long run by the average character of the class concerned. In one sense, there is no such thing as an average character for a class. If of a thousand men engaged in a trade 500 are upright and self-respecting and 500 are neither, it would be absurd to say that the former are only fairly good and the latter moderately bad. But it is plain that the former must suffer from association with the latter, and from the presumption in the public mind that the chances of decency in the trade are at best only about even. The better men have to overcome that presumption by their personal conduct, and it is clearly a handicap.

This, our correspondent very justly thinks, makes it necessary that the trade as a whole should be purged of those who discredit it, and he heartily commends "the efforts being made by some of our retailers to down the evil of adulteration and the sale of poisonous liquors." The evil with which they contend is deep seated, and is backed by powerful influences. Mr. O'REILLY says: "There are wholesale houses and distilleries in this country which have grown rich by putting up cheap and inferior liquors and counterfeiting the labels of standard and reputable brands. These facts are well known in the liquor trade, and legitimate and honest men in the business have suffered in consequence of them for years." If this be true—and there is no reason to question the authority—the "honest men in the business" have got a formidable task before them. But with energy and determination, and especially with the resolution to face all immediate losses to accomplish their ultimate purpose, they can succeed.

Mr. O'REILLY points out two weapons, of recent origin, which may be made very effective. One is the law of this State, passed April 20, which makes it unlawful "to sell or expose for sale, or have on the premises where liquor is sold, any liquor which is adulterated with any deleterious drug, substance, or liquid which is poisonous or injurious to health." The other is the Federal law of March 3, which "makes provision for the prosecution of persons who shall imitate labels, refill bottles," &c. It is unquestionable that if the respectable members of the trade start out to make a stiff and relentless fight against those who violate these laws, they can do very much toward purifying the trade. They should have the hearty co-operation of all the officers of the law. They will get it if they make it plain that any laxity or evasion of official duty will promptly and thoroughly be exposed.

TERRA INCOGNITA.

The sudden opening to mankind of the Klondike region calls attention anew and most powerfully to the vast area of the globe which has not yet been brought into subjection to mankind. Here is a region six thousand miles of land and water away from the nearest point of departure. It figures on the map as part of the British possessions in North America, but much of it is absolutely unexplored up to this time. Indeed, to look at the map is to wonder at the narrowness of the fringe of British civilization that borders the British possessions. Canada, for all practical purposes, is but the narrow strip along the Atlantic, the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, and the great lakes. Even that is but a loose and ragged string of settlement compared with what it might be. The Canadian Northwest seemed indeed in a fairer way to be developed a century ago than it seemed a year ago. It contained fur-bearing animals whose covering was an object of desire to mankind. To obtain it the Hudson Bay Company established posts in the wilderness that are still the outposts of civilization. Many of them have been abandoned and the wilderness let in again upon them since the trade of the trappers has languished. Now another object of desire has been discovered there, the primary object of desire to mankind on account of its instant exchangeableness for all other objects, and in a single season mankind goes forward thousands of miles beyond the outposts of a century ago in its "advance upon chaos and the dark."

This huge section of the continent of North America as yet withheld from civilization makes a great figure upon the map of North America. Even upon the map of the globe it is a considerable patch. But upon the map of the globe it is almost insignificant compared with the vast belt of Russian land that stretches from the Black and Caspian to the Arctic Sea and from the Baltic to the Pacific. The resources of this vast region have scarcely yet begun to be developed, although Russia is making preparations for the development of it on a quite colossal scale.

But there is much of the earth's surface that is still really terra incognita. Africa is commonly said to have been now thoroughly explored. But the expression is hardly applicable. It is used merely to denote that the continent has been traversed, and it is only the routes of the exploring parties that are really known. The nations of Europe have "staked claims" in anticipation of a development the direction and the extent of which nobody pretends to foresee. But neither South America nor Australia has been thoroughly explored even in the geographical sense. And there are, besides, the vast islands lying off the southeastern coast of Asia, of which we know scarcely more than that their coasts furnish harbors and that their climate and soil and natural productions indicate them as the future seat of a great population.

The result of such a survey of the map of the globe is that mankind has not yet begun to make full use of its heritage. It is only Southern Asia and Europe that have been fairly filled and fairly tilled. The other continents and the islands of the sea are still calling for the plowman and the reaper. The settlement and cultivation of this waste land of the planet is the task before the civilized peoples of the world. The "auri sacra fames," the accursed lust of gold, is a very great advantage toward the solution of this cosmopolitan problem. The condition recalls the old fable of the farmer who dreamed of a pot of gold in his orchard, and, digging under all the trees, was rewarded, not by the pot of gold, but by an unprecedented crop of fruit. There are, indeed, regions of which gold is the only product desirable to mankind. But, on the other hand, there are auriferous regions which bear other products of far more importance. California is such a region and Australia is such another. But for the great impetus given to immigration and settlement in these countries the great agricultural capabilities of the one and the great pastoral capabilities of the other would have been but very slowly developed in comparison with what has actually happened. The discovery of great gold fields in the heart of South America or in Borneo or Celebes would lead, as like discoveries have led in Australia and California, to a value much greater than that of the gold. And so the gold fever is one of the great agencies of modern civilization.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

The circumstances in which the President of Brown University has resigned his Presidency are discreditable to no one, least of all to himself. In the evolution of politics it happened that his views on bimetallism, which for many years he might have held as harmless opinions without disturbing or much interesting anybody, became fraught with the most practical consequences. President ANDREWS was not merely a theoretical bimetallist, like FRANCIS A. WALKER, also the head of a place of education. He became practically a silver monometallist when he joined in the demand "for the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." That proposition was looked upon by the substantial business men of the country as compounded of rascality and lunacy. It was from such men that Brown expected its endowments and gifts. The fact that the President held such views deterred the men who might have been expected to be its benefactors from assisting it to enlarge its usefulness. This was not only the necessary tendency of the public proclamation of President ANDREWS's views. It had in specific instances been an actual effect. Thereupon the Trustees asked that the President should, in the interest of the college, forbear to promulgate his views. Rather than comply with this wish, the President has offered his resignation.

Each party is in the right. It is the business of the Trustees to look after the "temporalities" of the college, if we may borrow an applicable ecclesiastical distinction, and to take care that they shall suffer no detriment. It is equally the business of the President most conspicuously to look after the "spiritualities" of the institution, to impart to its training its intellectual and moral character. The request of the Trustees President ANDREWS characterizes, quite justly, as a "request to surrender that reasonable liberty of utterance which my predecessors, my Faculty colleagues, and myself have hitherto enjoyed, and in the absence of which the most ample endowment for an educational institution would have but little worth."

That last is quite true. A muzzled college President has pretty clearly outlived his usefulness. But the Trustees and he had arrived at an "impasse." There was no dignified and manly way out of it but that which the President has taken. He has proved his faith by his works. His resignation of the Presidency of a college, like Mr. ST. JOHN'S resignation last year of the Presidency of a bank, is a final testimony of his belief in the value and importance of his opinions. In each case the sincerity of the resigning President is avouched by a serious material sacrifice, and in the case of President ANDREWS no doubt by a sentimental sacrifice scarcely, if at all, less important to him. We may believe him to be entirely deluded, although the notion of undertaking "a campaign of education" with a college President who doubtless has more knowledge of the facts of the case than nine in ten of his critics looks painfully chimerical. But we must own that his course has been marked by magnanimity and honor. And such a display of honor is the more valuable because it enables us to think better of the great body of those of our fellow-citizens who voted for BRYAN, and to whom it would be so distressing and so humiliating to us all, as citizens of the United States, to deny honest motives and a real regard for the public welfare.

A TRUE FISH STORY.

Perhaps there are as many fair fish stories now as there used to be, but one is apt to grow fastidious in the matter of fish stories as he grows older and to take delight only in those of superlative quality. The first essential of a good fish story is truth, clear, crystal-like, unadulterated truth. Any dull-witted person can lie about catching fish and the manner of catching them. Certain yarns about tarpon we hear every Spring from persons returning from Florida are simply disgusting.

A good fish story, good because it is true and unusual, and also suggestive of a way in which the art of fishing can be improved, comes to us now from Narrowsburg, a pleasant settlement on the Delaware River, in Sullivan County, this State. Three small boys of that village are the joint owners of a pug dog of immature years, no plausible reason for whose existence had been discovered when last Thursday they took him out on the river to teach him to swim. It is a well-known zoological fact that all dogs except pugs soon learn to swim, but pugs have never been known to learn anything, so that this particular pug was in a fair way to get drowned, because his joint owners were determined and the water was deep. They tied a string around his neck and threw him over the stern of their boat, and as they rowed along he was generally under water. The boy who was holding the other end of the line suddenly felt the resistance much greater than could be accounted for by the supposition that the pug was struggling to get free, and with considerable difficulty the three then hauled in the line, at the other end of which they found a catfish weighing 24 pounds which had willingly accepted the pug for bait, but had found him difficult to swallow.

The veracious chronicler of this tale admits that the pug, besides being nearly drowned, was almost smothered by the close confinement to which the catfish had subjected him, but declares that like JONAH he was released from confinement and, with some labor and a little hot brandy, restored to life and usefulness. What was done with the 24-pound catfish is not stated, but if there are any colored folks in the neighborhood doubtless they had a veritable catfish orgy. But the pug dog is to be kept hereafter for fishing purposes, and his sanguine masters hope to train him to become intelligent and ingenious bait. As the fish was only a catfish, the purely piscatorial quality of the story is not quite what it might be; but we defy anybody to prove that this is not a good fish story, and a true one, or that this is not the first time that any use has ever been found for a pug dog.

CHARLOTTE SMITH'S IDEAS.

A new law compelling men to marry is proposed by CHARLOTTE SMITH, a lady whose theories and whims have made a lot of "good stuff" for the sensational press in the last year or two. She declares that the population of these United States includes a million women unable either to get husbands or to support themselves. Labor-saving machinery and the excess of females in the population of all but four States she declares to be the causes of this deplorable condition, but it is not clear how she thinks the condition can be improved by more marriages to increase the population.

It is an open question whether or not labor-saving machinery really deprives the laborer of employment in the long run; but there can be no doubt that the increasing number of women who can do work requiring skill for smaller wages than men require works misfortune to many men. CHARLOTTE SMITH'S idea to compel men to marry, if carried out by a national law, as she thinks or pretends to think it could be, could only result in increasing the surplus population, and produce pauperism. Probably she would also compel men who are already married to support their wives and families properly. That is a good idea, but there are laws enough providing for it, which cannot be successfully enforced against men who have neither money nor employment.

Another extravagantly grotesque idea of this flamboyant reformer is that Congress shall equip 100,000 "healthy industrial women" with "ammunition and rations for 12 months" and send them to Alaska. She admits that a few thousand would perish, but declares, with a touch of pathos, that they would not be missed. The Hon. JERRY SIMPSON, we understand, is to be the mouthpiece of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH and her shrieking sisters in Washington. He will, doubtless, give fine vocal expression to their appeal to "the chivalry of American statesmen" to "protect us by giving us women the opportunity to get out of this land of civilization." By all means, if Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH and her fellow-agitators really want to get out of this land, we favor the proposition that Congress should buy their tickets and give them all the arms and ammunition they need. But do they intend to leave the neighborhood of printing presses and complacent newspapers? Not a bit of it.

What ails these Englishmen? Wherever they look nowadays they think they see "signs of enmity." They are fuming because they assume that the people of the United States hate England, and now the extremely English Canadian Premier finds "signs of enmity" in France. A man who goes around with a chip on his shoulder is sure to find "signs of enmity." Not all Englishmen are affected this way, of course. At home and in their colonies the mass of British folks are employed minding their own business. But the chip-on-the-shoulder pose seems to be a favorite one with many conspicuous Britishers. As for Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S remarks about our political affairs, they are not very valuable, and he might be better employed eradicating the mote in his own eye.

Scolding, when deserved, is doubtless more or less effective, but there is something better. When a Magistrate lectures a reckless young fellow, in the uniform of a bicycle club, for "scorching" and then lets him off with a fine of $3, he fails to seize his opportunity for doing good. If the Magistrates would impose the heaviest penalty the law permits, promptly and regularly, it would do more to sober these dangerous youngsters than the severest lashing of which the judicial tongue is capable.

Men and Things.

The first installment of materials for an authentic biography of Jay Gould is now in possession of the Supreme Court of this district, in the shape of two volumes of testimony in the suit of Sarah Ann Angell, who declares she was married to Gould in 1853. This was the year in which one of the witnesses deposes that he came on a visit to New York with Gould, bringing that celebrated mousetrap on which the fortunes of the deceased financier are popularly supposed to have been founded. The mousetrap appears to have been the invention of Gould's maternal grandfather, and to have been entered for exhibition in the New York Crystal Palace, but to have yielded no appreciable return in profit or honor. There seems to be no doubt that the first money of any considerable amount made by Gould came from the sale of his map and history of Delaware County, and it is significant of the confidence he was able, at an early age, to inspire in others, that, born and reared among very poor people, he should have succeeded in borrowing the $500 needed to have this work published.

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The real beginning of Gould's business career was evidently in his partnership with the confiding proprietor of a tannery in Northern Pennsylvania, named Pratt. Ill-natured things have been written about this part of his career, the period of whose duration seems to be a little uncertain. In a brief narrative of his life, written with some show of knowledge, about seventeen years ago, we find it said of Gould's relations with Pratt that he outdid the man who, going into business with a rich partner, managed to leave it with all the money, while the partner obtained all the experience. According to this authority, Gould left the tannery with all the experience and the money, too, and it took him but two years to find out that the tanning interest was too small for him. According to the testimony of Gould's sister, Mrs. Palen, it took him five years to make this discovery, and, according to her further testimony, he moved to New York in 1861, instead of in 1859, as is stated by the biographer from whom we have quoted. The latter authority says that when Gould was warned by his father that his ambition to go to New York would lead to the loss of his few thousand dollars, he said that when he had accumulated $20,000 he would retire from business and return to Delaware County. It is not recorded that Gould made much money in buying and selling hides in the Swamp, but after marrying the daughter of one of his customers, Cyrus Miller, he discovered that his father-in-law had an interest in a broken-down railroad—the Rensselaer and Saratoga—which ran through a country with which Gould was perfectly familiar. The stock was almost worthless, and Mr. Miller regarded it as money gone, when, as a last resort, Gould proposed to go up and take a look at the railroad before throwing the stock away. He quickly concluded that the case was not hopeless, and, leaving the leather business, invested his money in securing control of the road, and thus entered on a career whose general character did not by any means correspond with the circumstances under which it began.

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It is some years since Victoria Woodhull and Theodore Tilton walked in the celebrated procession of New York Socialists, in honor of the French Communists executed for the murder of a Catholic Bishop and other persons whom the Commune found troublesome during its brief period of power in Paris. If anybody had attempted to cast the horoscope of the elder of the Claflin sisters in those days, it would have required supernatural insight to guess that at the end of a quarter of a century there should be found in England an interesting widow of a reputable banker, bearing the name of Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull-Martin, to whom her devoted husband had left a nice little competency of $700,000.

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Judging from the reports of its proceedings printed in Paris, the International Press Congress which was held a few months ago, at Stockholm, did not make any striking contributions to the wisdom of the nations. Among the most interesting features of the occasion seems to have been a speech by the King of Sweden, permeated by the sentiment of universal peace, to which M. Jules Claretie responded with copious and eloquent allusions to the ideal of peace and fraternity, the dream of thinkers and of poets, which he does not despair of seeing realized as a living reality. This suggests that the conductors of European newspapers do not clearly understand their business. We deal with international relations in quite a different spirit here. The newspaper that fails to do its best to promote a quarrel by multiplying and aggravating causes of irritation between friendly nations is deemed quite deficient in the qualities which represent enterprise and progress. Whatever be its other titles to distinction, one would hardly cite the American press of to-day as a force making, on the whole, for peace and the brotherhood of man.

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It is curious to compare the latter-day standards of journalistic enterprise with those of Benjamin Harris, the publisher of the first English newspaper printed in America. This was issued from a Boston press in 1690, and was entitled "Publick Occurrances, both Foreign and Domestick." Among the aims announced by Harris was to do something "toward the curing, or at least the charming of that Spirit of Lying, which prevails among us." He therefore declared that nothing should be admitted to the columns of his paper save what he had reason to believe was true, and that in quest of such material he would repair to the best fountains of information. In his very candid prospectus, Harris adds, "When there appears any material mistake in anything that is collected, it shall be corrected in the next. Moreover, the Publisher of these Occurrances is willing to engage, that whereas, there are many False Reports, maliciously made, and spread among us, if any well-minded person will be at the pains to trace any such false Report, so far as to find out and Convict the First Raiser of it, he will in this Paper (unless just Advice be given to the contrary) expose the Name of such person, as A malicious Raiser of a False Report. It is supposed that none will dislike this Proposal, but such as intend to be guilty of so villainous a Crime." The General Court of Massachusetts, appreciating the disturbance to the peace of the community likely to attend the carrying out of such a programme as this, promptly suppressed Harris's paper, and it was fifteen years later before anybody found courage enough to make another and less perilous essay in the same field.

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The first of the claimants to original ownership of Klondike has been heard from. It would not be surprising should their name be legion, the curious thing about the gold fields being that they should have escaped attention so long. It was in 1880 that American prospectors, after finding surface gold in the mountains on Gastineaux Channel, between Douglas Island and the mainland, and after founding Juneau City, pushed on from the head of Lynn Canal across the divide separating the headwaters of the Yukon from the North Pacific, and thus began the exploration of the gold fields of British Columbia. Several years before the Cassiar diggings, far up the Stakhin River, in British Columbia, had given an impetus to Alaskan travel by Fort Wrangell and Sitka. But as to the mineral wealth of Alaska itself, in respect of gold deposits, there was up to 1880 only the most discouraging impression. The veracious compiler of the census report of that year—Ivan Petroff—said in regard to the findings of large paying gold mines that there was, so far as he knew, nothing of the kind in the Western part of Alaska. His general conclusion on the subject was as follows: "The gold-bearing belt of the Rocky Mountain divide, so familiar to us as it crops out all through our States and Territories, reaches undoubtedly to the Arctic Sea itself. But it must be borne in mind that with every degree of Northern latitude as we ascend we cut off working days, as the icy grasp of frost checks the flow of water and shuts down the mills, so that when this gold-bearing belt crosses into our Alaskan boundary, far back, and concealed from the sea by the towering summits of the coast range, we find it practically barred out from our miners, unless they shall find the free gold and a rich quartz in unwonted abundance." The abundance of free gold in the Klondike field is not a matter of dispute, but it remains to be seen whether the lower waters of the Yukon or its tributaries within our own territory will yield any such riches.

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Should it be matter of reproach to the memory of a millionaire that he makes no charitable bequests in his will? Public opinion, passing on some recent cases in point, answers the question in the affirmative. The Société d'Economie Politique at its reunion in Paris of the 5th inst., took the negative side with great unanimity. M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu formulated the discussion which referred to the function of wealth in society. He held that there is nothing so difficult as to make a really useful disposition of money in giving it away, that the successes in this line are few, even of people who undertake to do it in their lifetime, and that the failures are many. He laid it down as a rudimentary principle that the first duty pertaining to individual wealth, as to capital in general, is its own preservation. The chief fault that a rich man can commit, not only as an individual or the head of a family, but as member of the community at large, is to diminish his wealth. Saving is a duty for rich and poor alike, because it is out of the proceeds of thrift that capital is furnished for the application of new inventions, and the promotion of discoveries by which the hardships of the human lot are mitigated and the productiveness of human labor increased. The more successful a rich man is in his investments, the better off is the community of which he forms a part. It is only the owners of the great fortunes who can afford to take great risks, and to be content with small returns, and so the progress of the world is accelerated by the possession of ample riches by men who work hard to increase them. That, at least, is the politico-economic view of the question, and were it only as a corrective to some ultra-sentimental views as to the uses of wealth, it is worth consideration.

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It is difficult to believe that the voters of New York are fully alive to the tremendous opportunity which they will have next November of turning a new leaf in the government of the enlarged metropolis by placing on it for all time the stamp of non-partisanship. In separating the municipal from State and National elections, the last constitutional convention explicitly declared that this was done "to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National and State politics; and to the end also that the great issues of National and State politics may be determined upon their merits, free from the disturbing and often demoralizing effect of local contests." The work of the convention was the culmination of a long series of efforts to make plain and direct the responsibility of the people of great cities for the character of their local government. We are apt to forget that it is hardly more than seventy-five years since an end was put to the system by which the chief municipal officers were appointed by a Council, composed of the Governor and four Senators chosen every year by four subdivisions of the Assembly. This system had reached a point when it involved the selection of 15,000 officers, civil and military, at a time when the population of the State was not more than one-fourth of what it is to-day. The annual scramble of candidates and their friends which took place at Albany became a public scandal which the convention which formed the Constitution of 1821 undertook to remove. That instrument substituted election by the people of the localities or appointment by the local authorities, for the method of appointment which the Republican State had inherited from its colonial government. The Constitution of 1846 extended the elective system so as to include even judicial officers, but it left the charters of cities and incorporated villages almost absolutely within the control of the Legislature. It will take us some time to realize how radical has been the change introduced by the recent constitutional amendments affecting the government of cities, but the people cannot too soon be made to realize the opportunity presented to them of finally taking the conduct of local affairs into their own hands.

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While any considerable body of men in New York find the pursuit of politics as a profession at all lucrative, it is safe to assert that there exists more of pretense than of reality in the existence of a responsible system of government. This has been the rule in New York for a time beyond which the memory of men still living does not extend. Here and there we come upon evidences of the people rising in their might and taking the direction of affairs into their own hands. When they listened to the appeal of the Committee of Seventy in 1871, and smashed the County ticket of the Ring, there seemed to be such an uprising, and when, at the same call, they elected Mayor Havemeyer in 1872, there was another. But if the crushing nature of the exposures of municipal corruption made at that time be considered, the wave of public indignation that swept the plunderers of New York from power twenty-five years ago must be deemed to have lacked something both of force and of magnitude. The popular movement of 1894, with a good deal less to provoke and sustain it, was more unmistakably earnest, and in that there is much to encourage the reformer who makes his appeal to a higher public conception of the responsibilities of official trust than prevailed in the years immediately succeeding the close of the war. The fact is not to be lost sight of, in connection with the possible emancipation of New York from the control of politicians of the baser sort, that the financial demoralization of the war period—the unheard of scale of national expenditures, the jobbery in contracts, the sudden growth of private fortunes, the development of the gambling spirit incidental to the varying fortunes of civil conflict, and the changes in value of the paper currency—had much to do with promoting official corruption in New York as elsewhere. All that left its impress on municipal, State, and National Governments alike, and the present generation will hardly see the last of the penalty which the country has had to pay for the corruption that was bred in the supreme crisis of the Nation's existence.

JONATHAN JUST.

Left No Sons to Inherit.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The death at his country seat in San Mateo, Cal., of Col. Charles F. Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company and forty times a millionaire, removes one of the two rich young Californians who have lived lives of active usefulness. The other is James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco. Of the four men who built the Central Pacific and achieved colossal fortunes Crocker alone left sons to inherit and conserve his wealth. The greater part of Mark Hopkins's fifty millions went to his widow's second husband, Searles of Massachusetts. Stanford's only child died in youth, and the bulk of his property was diverted by its owner to an institution of learning. Huntington has no son. Thirty-four men living contemporaneously at Sacramento with the Central Pacific big four—Huntington, Stanford, Crocker, and Hopkins—before and during the war became millionaires, some of them ten times over, and yet not one of their sons has become a man of affairs in California. Mayor Phelan's father died a few years ago worth $12,000,000, but he made his money by buying corner lots in early days and holding them. Young Phelan is a college man, clear headed, well poised, and clean cut.

The President and Civil Service.

From The New York Examiner.

The papers are every day telling us how the President is worn out by the pressure of office seekers, and how he has to go away to get a few moments of quiet. But the President will excuse us for saying that it is all his own fault, and that it might easily have been avoided. The late George William Curtis once remarked to the writer that President Harrison, in order to escape the importunities of office seekers, "had only to say publicly, 'Gentlemen, the Republican platform declared for civil service reform, and in my letter of acceptance I placed myself squarely upon that platform, and there I purpose to stand.'" We entertain precisely the same impression about President McKinley. By taking this step, and undeviatingly acting in accordance with it, he would make no enemies, would win many friends, and would gain immensely in comfort; and his chances of a renomination, if he aspire to it, would not be damaged.

NUGGETS.

Simple.

"I'd like to know," said Editn, "why they look at a horse's teeth to tell his age."

"Huh! that's easy enough," said Davie. "If they're false he's old; that's all."—Judge.

Remedial Trips.

New Family Physician—And now, my dear madam, will you briefly tell me what you have already done for your illness?

Madam—Europe and North Africa.—Detroit Journal.

Classed.

A Kentucky editor has the following announcement standing in his columns: "A first-class paper, entered as second-class matter in a third-class Post Office."—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Just as a Test.

"Sometimes I think," said a dejected man, "that ther orter be a tax on husbands."

"What for?" asked his friend.

"I'd just like to see," said the man of the first part, "whether she would pay it as willingly as she does on the pug dog."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Distance Lends Enchantment.

Mrs. Corker—I should love to spend the Summer abroad.

Mr. Corker—Abroad! Why, my dear, there's Coney Island; plenty good enough.

Mrs. Corker—Horrors!

Mr. Corker—Nothing of the sort! Why, my dear, lots of folks some all the way from Europe to see it.—Philadelphia North American.

The Disquieted Pole.

The north pole smiles and shakes its crest
And to the big bear calls,
"The search for me keeps up I see
No matter what befalls.

"In boats, balloons, on land or sea
To hunt me down they're bound,
I wish I knew what they will do
With me, when I am found!"
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

RECESSIONAL.

From The London Times.

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle-line—
Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart
Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord!
Amen.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

NEWS AROUND EUROPE

Sultan Still at His Old Tricks and the Ambassadors More Credulous than Ever.

NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE RETARDED BY ZENOVIEFF'S APPOINTMENT.

The Last Crowning Insolence of the Turk Regarding Crete—British Prejudice and the German War Office — The Herz Episode — Rhodes and His Cable Dispatches.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 24.—The dull depression which reigned here last week in Eastern affairs has now been succeeded by a burst of cheerful optimism which is hardly less foolish. The wily Turk, whose art consists in playing off on his hearers one or another of a very limited and transparent series of cheap diplomatic dodges, has again for the hundredth time taken in the purblind audience of Ambassadors, who ought by now to be proof against these old-fashioned confidence tricks; but it is not so. Again it is buoyantly assured us this morning that the Ambassadors express themselves as perfectly satisfied; and, when the anxious observer, who knows that nothing really has been done, looks about for sober reasons for such beaming satisfaction, he is met by the pleasing but vague assurance that there is the strongest desire to terminate negotiations. Nobody doubts this, but the actual solid business gets not one step nearer its accomplishment.

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Zenovieff's Appointment.

On the other hand, the appointment of Zenovieff as Russian Ambassador to the Porte gives poor promise indeed of anything like a comfortable settlement. Zenovieff, as chief of the Asiatic department in the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, has never been at any pains to conceal his deep distrust and strong hatred of England; so his going to Constantinople now in Nelidoff's place is likely to set up such an acrid opposition to English influence in Turkish affairs that even a formal agreement among antagonistic representatives of the powers would become a matter of serious difficulty. It will be remembered that, when this man was Russian Minister at Teheran, Russian influence became all powerful at the Court of the Shah. Zenovieff found Persia little imbued with Russian ideas, but the seven years he spent at the Persian Court worked wonders. So strong an instrument as this may add to the power of Russia, but scarcely to the harmony of the European concert.

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Poor, Credulous Athens!

Another source of satisfaction is doubtless the report, which Athens professes to believe, that the Turks have really begun to evacuate Thessaly. Now, the Turks are all great hands at beginning to do things, and the chances are these are but strategic movements for the purpose of shifting troops from some part of the country they have already stripped bare to another corner of the province which offers a fresh promise of rich plunder. This is the oldest and simplest trick in the Turkish répertoire, but one which hardly ever fails to win a round of applause. The Sultan, when driven into a corner, promises eagerly to move many thousand men some hundred miles in a northerly direction; as proof of his eagerness he shifts half a battalion showily over a couple of fields, then stops; yet, he has attained his object, for the united powers point with childlike admiration to the ready obedience shown in a start, where they themselves are too credulous or lazy to watch for an effectual finish.

The glorious insolence shown in dispatching ex-Grand Vizier D'vad Pasha to Crete at this moment ought to open people's eyes, seeing that the offer of the Governorship of Crete, made by the powers to the Swiss, M. Droz, has by no means been withdrawn. Doubtless if they could do it with decency the English would only be too glad of a plausible excuse for withdrawing from the island their troops, whom dysentery and fever are now seriously threatening.

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A Battle of Dramas.

Dramatic people here are watching with some amusement the battle across the Channel, where Scandinavian and German drama are being pitted against what is euphemistically termed "the pure French." Already Lugne Poe, who more than hints that young France cannot write, has met in a not too deadly combat Catulle Mendes, who holds that nothing but dramatic mist comes from the North. More duels, in consequence, are announced in Paris; but, by a quaint contrast, here, in sober England, where the new Barmaid, in her fourth year of musical play, has taken such a hold, native genius has but a poor temptation to seek fortune in the serious drama.

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That Carrier Pigeon Incident.

That Germany should, some day or other, and that at no very distant date, contemplate an invasion of this island is an eventuality that most Britons are accustomed to accept more as a possibility in military theatricals than a sober probability. Courteous officials here have so freely and frankly of late years exhibited to the gaze of German experts all, or almost all, the expensive secrets of their forts, arsenals, and workshops that they certainly seemed, so far as unbiased spectators could judge, to look on an invasion of England as beyond the range of practical warfare. Of late days, however, the British mind has been grievously exercised by the arrival on this side of the British Channel of the first installment of one thousand carrier pigeons, presumably personally conducted by expert Teutons who are emissaries of the German war department. These birds, sent for the purpose of practising them in message-carrying flights from this country, have, by their appearance at Dover, woke up that somewhat heavy British imagination which, when sufficiently excited, sees in every simple German industry a threatened ruin for the home workshops, and now looks on these thousand pigeons as birds of ill omen. Indeed, this solemn joke has all the more point as the German law forbids English carrier pigeons taking a corresponding trip from the German shores.

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Jean Ingelow and the Britons.

That gentle creature, Jean Ingelow, whom Louisa M. Allcott described some thirty years ago as one whose hair was then touched with gray, lived so little in contact with the public and the larger social life of London that to many of the younger generation who read of her death this week it came as a surprise that Jean Ingelow had been living among them and they knew it not. Shrinking from interviews and little in sympathy with many of the forms of self-advertisement which masquerade here under the name of "movements," Jean Ingelow lived her last peaceful, beneficent, and secluded years in that old-fashioned Kensington, so sacred to early Victorian memories. Indeed, she would have been almost forgotten by the multitude of to-day if a popular reciter had not, with the aid of musical accompaniment, kept alive the memory of the rhythmic beauty of her famous Lincolnshire coast ballad. But over those who knew her she exercised to the last a rare fascination, and was a very noble and simple type of the English gentlewoman. In this generation she has perhaps a larger and more sympathetic American than English audience, yet every intelligent Briton will assure you he has a copy of her poems somewhere on his book shelves, though he cannot quite remember what it was she wrote in prose.

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Mysterious Cornelius Herz.

Cornelius Herz as a fountain of unexpected humor is by no means exhausted. The public here did not like that policeman at the sick man's bedside, and was quite pleased when he was withdrawn. So quite lately, considerable amusement has been caused by the comic discomfiture of the Panama committeemen, who, after being invited by Herz to come over to Bournemouth from Paris to hear some most piquant and startling statements, were at the last moment stopped by a message that three weeks must elapse before the promised revelations would be ripe for their ears. It is a grave disappointment to the poor Panama committee, to the hotel keepers, to the newspapers, and to the pretty Hampshire watering place, but there are certainly some quaint redeeming features in the situation. This accused man, who has been so long harried and worried by this Panama business, and whose last dying speech was shortly expected to fall slowly on the awestruck ears of his visitors, has still much fight in him, and the British public dearly loves a man who will not surrender. So it is hugely tickled at Herz's demand for a compensation almost equal in amount to a war indemnity, and at his telling his posse of visiting judges that they must await his good pleasure.

Paris, too, supplies a background, which can hardly be termed serious, to this picture, for the woman fortune teller Couédon, whom her clients call Angel Gabriel, has been electrifying all Paris with prophecies of doom as regards President Faure and the Bournemouth invalid. According to this lady, whose utterances are all too plain, the President is threatened with dangers both from poison and from Cornelius Herz. Happily the sybil has not made it clear which is the greater peril.

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A Serious Trouble Averted.

Wise and courteous yet firm treatment of his angry and threatening subordinates by the Duke of Norfolk has this week warded off what would have been for all of us a most uncomfortable predicament. The authorities were very loud in their boast at first that the places of the men on strike could easily be filled, but a little inquiry failed to discover any large and trained reserve force of telegraph operators. So now that there is to be no strike, both the press and the public feel a grateful relief. Mismanagement or misplaced hauteur might easily have caused a most unpleasant mess for all concerned. Now, practically, the way is clear, and the English Catholics may well be proud of their lay head, who, in circumstances which might well try the temper and tact of any English minister, comes very well out of what looked like an impassé.

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Sheffield Lost a Stanch Friend.

The somewhat sudden passing away of Mundella, who a few days ago was in his seat in the House of Commons, carries men's minds back to those bad days in 1894 when as President of the Board of Trade he had control of and was the official whose job it was to wind up a bankrupt company of which Mundella himself had recently been a Director. When public attention was called to this state of things by the guarded but stern utterance of an English Judge, there was nothing for the President of the Board of Trade to do but resign. He did so, and in words of such simple frankness that the not easily affected members of the House of Commons were honestly grieved. No man of any weight or worth held him dishonored, when after some delay the clear facts were known, but from that day he altered grievously, and in spite of the many commercial and political successes of his busy life, the once buoyant Mundella seemed a careworn, worried, and disappointed man.

This son of the refugee from Como inherited from his Italian father those animated gestures which savor more of the Southern orator than the sober British parliamentarian. When he spoke excitedly in the House or at public meetings, men cleared well out of reach of his waving arms, and when he was a Minister his emphatic thumping of the table before him earned him the title of "the village blacksmith." Enthusiastic in everything, he was in his early Nottingham days almost the founder of the volunteer movement. But Sheffield was the place he gloried in and worked for. His power and popularity there were enormous, and not bounded by the limits of party politics. Whenever any Sheffield question was brought before the Commons he was at once to the front, fighting for the great place and its trade, whether the traders were Tory or Liberal. He held Sheffield as a parliamentary seat more because he was Anthony Mundella than as a reward of his Liberal creed.

This fact, unless they make extraordinary efforts, may be brought unpleasantly home to the Liberal Party at the coming election.

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That South African Scandal.

Now that the report of the South African Committee has actually been made public, it is found to be harder on Rhodes than, from the summaries, the newspapers were inclined to suppose. Yet the great man and his agents show very little emotion on hearing all this thunder, and apparently are as little inclined as ever to produce the missing cablegrams which we are so emphatically told do not compromise the Colonial Office. We are also told that these mysterious cables were not produced because Rhodes, who still maintains through Lawyer Hawkesley that these documents would prove his case, knew they did not contain anything which could let in the Colonial Secretary and his crew. An odious charge this, under which Rhodes can hardly sit down, any more than he may be expected to submit without a fight to the threatened removal of his name from the list of Privy Councillors.

Meanwhile the suppressed cables are being interpreted in a marvelous way by people who certainly never saw them, and are in consequence resulting in such remarkable canards in the newspapers that one is almost tempted to believe that Parliament had risen, and that the days of the sea serpent were at hand. One of these ingenious inventions is founded on the fact that the Prince of Wales was present at the opening sittings of the South African Committee, an event almost without precedent. Seeing him, some breeders of political wild duck, have noised it abroad that the hidden cables contained an admission involving the Prince himself, who in melodramatic fashion was forced to lend the covering sanction and moral support of his presence to the chief witness as the price paid for saving his own royal name from appearing in awkward company. They said the same thing some weeks back of the Queen herself, and the two reports are about of equal value as sober history, but they are instances of the feverish popular guessing at the contents of this political Blue Beard's chamber, and the scandals will not be stilled till Blue Beard's key be found. There will doubtless be a search for it next Monday, during the promised debate in Commons, but the strong hands which have kept the door closed so long are little likely now to loose their hold.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

GERMAN POLITICS IN 1815.

A Letter from Baron Stein to the Poet Goethe, Which Applies to Present Conditions.

BERLIN, July 24.—A very interesting letter written by the celebrated Prussian Premier, Baron Stein, to the poet Goethe when the latter was Minister at the Court of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has just been published. It is dated Frankfort, Dec. 12, 1815, and has historical value as applying to the present political situation. Baron Stein wrote:

"Freedom of the press is an inestimable blessing, but it has brought a very little to light in Weimar that is estimable, and such apostles of freedom as Lynden, Martin, Oken, Wieland, Fries, and the rest are not fitted to be the teachers of a nation.

"The prime cause of fermentation in Germany is certainly to be traced to the conduct of our Princes and Government. They are the real Jacobites. They allow affairs to continue in the illegal condition in which we have lived since 1806, and they provoke and encourage discontent and irritation. They hinder the development and progress of human intelligence and character, and prepare the way for a universal upheaval of anarchy.

"We can count, however, on the good sense of our nobility and peasants. May our sans culotte writers and organizing burghers not succeed in trampling the first in the mud and dissolving the second by a system of patents and lastly by divisions among the landowners, and in reducing everything to a great crew of empty authors, agitating demagogues, and upstarts, and to town and country rabble and day laborers."

KAISER'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

Elaborate Programme for the Four Days' Entertainment of German Royalty in Russia.

BERLIN, July 24.—The approaching visit of the German Emperor and Empress to Russia will be signalized by a great display of Muscovite pomp and ceremony. The programme is not definitely arranged. The German visitors will arrive on Aug. 7, at Cronstadt Roads, where the Emperor Nicholas and the Empress will meet them on board the Russian imperial yacht Alexander. A splendid reception will be accorded them at the landing stage.

They will proceed to the new Peterhof Palace and during the forenoon will visit with the Czar and Czarina. In the evening a State banquet will be given in their honor, and on the morning of the 8th they will proceed to St. Petersburg on board the imperial yacht, land at the Nicholas Quay, and visit the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, after which they will be present at the ceremony of dedicating the new wing of the German Alexander Hospital. Following this function they will hold a reception at the German Embassy and receive deputations of Germans residing in Russia.

After lunching with Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador to Russia, their Majesties will visit the Winter Palace, where they will hold a reception for the Diplomatic Corps. In the course of the evening, with the Czar and Czarina, they will make a tour of the Krasnoe Selo Camp, and later will witness a grand military tattoo.

On the 9th there will be a great review of Russian troops at Krasnoe Selo and their Majesties will take luncheon in the camp. In the evening a gala performance will be given on Olga Island.

During the evening of the 10th the new Peterhof Park will be illuminated brilliantly, and their Russian and German Majesties will take tea together at the Summer Palace of Peter the Great. On the 11th the imperial visitors will start homeward, the Russian Emperor and Empress accompanying them to the place of embarkation.

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

King and Queen of Italy Invited to Witness Them.

BERLIN, July 24.—The Emperor will make Homburg his headquarters during the military manoeuvres early in September. Among the specially invited guests to witness them are King Humbert and Queen Margherita of Italy, the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemburg, the Grand Dukes of Baden, Saxony, and Hesse, and Grumbkoff Pasha. The presence of the Italian sovereigns will be calculated to disperse many fantastic rumors now in circulation on the other side of the Vosges.

TO RETURN METZ TO FRANCE.

A German Writer Advocates a Step Toward Reconciliation.

BERLIN, July 24.—Much attention has been attracted by a remarkable article in the Preussiche Jahrbucher, advocating the return of Metz to France. The writer argues that the annexation of Luxembourg is impossible without the consent of France, but that Germany might return Metz in exchange for Luxembourg. He says that Prince Bismarck opposed the annexation of Metz in 1871, but that Count von Moltke insisted upon it for military reasons. The article concludes:

"The position of Germans in Metz is a constant menace to the French, who will never forget their thirst for revenge as long as the Germans retain it. True Germans believe that the victor owes the vanquished the duty of making the first advance toward reconciliation."

RUSSIA, JAPAN AND HAWAII

Annexation Might Keep Japanese Eyes Off Russian Schemes in Asiatic Territory.

HATRED OF GERMAN SETTLERS

Slavic Opposition to Further Immigration May Result in Its Restriction—Cossacks Going to Siberia—A Nihilist Pamphlet on Siberian Prisons.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is of the greatest interest to the Russians, who look upon the United States as their natural ally, just as they look upon Japan as their natural rival and adversary in the extreme East. The rapid and marvelous development of Japan and the preponderating position which she has taken of late on the Pacific compel the Russians to watch very closely this clever and ambitious people, so recently invested with the civilization of the West.

The growing power of Japan threatens above all the coast of Siberia, a country which Russia has made every effort to civilize after a fashion in the past ten years. It is, therefore, most pleasing to the Government at St. Petersburg to think that the Ministers at Yeddo should be on the verge of a conflict with the great American Republic. This, for Russia, is a pledge of security against Japan. All the great newspapers of the Russian capital display a most friendly feeling toward the United States, provided that the Washington Government does not contemplate any annexation of territory either in Asia or in Europe. At the same time all the Russian dailies are agreed that the United States seem to have definitely thrown overboard the Monroe Doctrine and to have entered the path of distant colonization. It is interesting to note the genuine feeling of sympathy and friendship displayed by the Russian press whenever the American Government and people are in question.

Colonizing of Siberia.

Speaking of Siberia, which, in the eyes of most Americans and Western Europeans is looked upon as little better than an icy desert, it should be said that both the Japanese and Chinese, better situated to appreciate this great empire of Asiatic Russia, are fully alive to its great material wealth and practically unbounded resources. The Siberian soil is for the most part wonderfully fertile, the forests are of tremendous extent, and the gold mines plentiful. All this wealth exercises much fascination on the Japanese and Chinese, as well as on the Russian peasants.

The immigration of Russian peasants into Siberia has greatly increased in the past few years. This week the Odessa newspapers announced that 217 additional Cossack families had arrived in the city to set sail for Vladivostok and the shores of the Oussouri. A poor harvest, a commercial crisis, or stoppage of work in Russian manufacturing districts is sufficient to double or treble the usual number of emigrants to Siberia. There they are certain of finding land given gratis by the Government and of receiving a sum of money, also advanced by the Government, to be repaid at the end of thirty years. In this manner all Russian laborers in want of work are enabled to earn their living simply by emigrating to the more distant provinces of their own country. This is the Russian manner of colonizing.

Jealousy of the Germans.

The hostility between the Slavs and the Germans, so often spoken of lately, is ever on the increase. Recent events in Austria, where the two races are in open conflict, have had much to do with this awakening of national hatred among the Slavs. The Moscow Gazette, always ready to signal the proceeding of the hereditary enemy, recently gave a cry of alarm. While the German press represents Austria as being completely submerged by the Slav element, the patriotic Moscow organ describes the Slav provinces of Austria as being invaded and downtrodden by the Germans.

What is true of Austria is even more so of Russia, where the provinces of the West, old Poland, Lithuania, Volhynia, New Russia, are constantly receiving a flood of German immigrants. The invaders are, for the most part, bank clerks, professors and tutors, commercial travelers, and skilled workingmen. Wherever they settle, they group themselves into societies and support each other, to the detriment of the native population. They cannot, as in the old days of the Holy Roman Empire, get rid of the Slavs by exterminating them by the thousand, as they once did in Mecklenburg, in Pomerania, and in Saxony. But, nevertheless, this gradual infiltration of a hostile foreign race into these Russian provinces is viewed with alarm by the Government and by the people, as the invaders invariably monopolize the various branches of business and trade which they take hold of. It is against this national danger that Russians are protesting throughout the country, and it is said that the Government is considering a proposal to abrogate the law which allows Germans to settle permanently in Russia. If it is done, the slumbering hostility between Germany and Russia will break out anew, one result of which will be to strengthen the Franco-Russian "entente," which of late has been subjected to a slight "refroidissement."

Russia's View of the Cretan Situation.

The Russians are not overpleased at the English and French proposal to nominate Mr. Numa Droz as Governor of Crete. Mr. Numa Droz is known in St. Petersburg as an ardent champion of the Armenians who has wasted much pen and ink in favor of the Christians of the East. So far as this goes there is nothing said against him in the Russian capital, but it is pointed out that Crete is not exactly in the same position as Armenia. Though Mr. Droz may be fully au courant of Armenian questions, he may be entirely ignorant of the most vital questions in Crete. So reason the Russians.

A more potent reason to explain their prejudice against the Swiss candidate is that he is known to be a devoted admirer of England and a declared enemy of Russia and even of France. It is thought here that Mr. Hanotaux might have made a happier choice.

But whoever the powers ultimately may hit upon for Governor in Crete, he may beforehand be assured of the pity of everybody here. It certainly will be difficult, not to say impossible, for him to satisfy his numerous "protectors." There are many Russians who would be pleased to see the Cretan post filled by a Montenegrin Prince. Others have put forward Prince Louis Bonaparte, Brother of Prince Victor and nephew of the King of Italy. The name of this imperial candidate has been received with much favor in St. Petersburg, where the Prince, who is an officer in the Russian Army, is extremely popular. It is said here that the Russian Government would back up Prince Louis Bonaparte, and that it was in connection with this candidate that the Empress Eugénie made her recent visit to the Sultan.

The temporary solution given to the Cretan question is generally viewed here as being weak. As a Russian organ expressed it the other day, it is a new Eastern Roumelia which Europe is setting up, as if one such hybrid State were not more than enough on the Continent. It is, of course, the universal belief here that Crete will some day become a Greek province; but the infallible diplomats of Europe think it necessary that the Cretans should first go through a preparatory stage of semi-independence. To this the plucky islanders must resign themselves.

Siberia's Political Prisoners.

A Nihilist pamphlet, a copy of which has come into my possession, has just been extensively circulated in Russia and abroad. The pamphlet is printed in three languages. The author is evidently a man of education, and states that during the course of the year 1896 over 4,000 men and women, for the most part political offenders, were deported to Siberia. The average sentence of these unfortunate wretches was twenty years' penal servitude in the gold and silver mines; many of them were sentenced for life. Instead of becoming more lenient, the Russian laws of exile are harsher than they ever were; the relatives of political offenders are no longer allowed to accompany their fathers, sons, and brothers to the frontier of Asiatic Russia, as was formerly the case. By a refinement of cruelty, when whole families are deported, great care is taken that the members should be stationed in different camps, at long distances from each other.

The most horrible description given is the one which concerns the Siberian prison hospitals. According to this account, which is too vivid and realistic not to have been described by an eye witness, the prison hospital is of all Siberian horrors the most loathsome. Most of these hospitals are little more than huts, intended to accommodate beds for four sick people; but as a matter of fact they generally contain six times this number of people. Men, women, and children, many of them dying from the horrible diseases for which Siberia has such an unenviable celebrity, are huddled together in one apartment. The men remain chained, however ill they may be, and on no condition are the hospital's door and single window left open at night. When an invalid dies, the body remains in the hospital until the burial, which does not take place for three days.

These statements concerning the present condition of the Siberian exiles make their appearance at a time when there seems to be a renewed interest taken in the unfortunate victims of Russian despotism. A movement headed by Mr. Alexander Sochaczewski is on foot in several European countries, notably in Switzerland, England, and Belgium, to start a universal crusade against the horrors of the Siberian prison system. Mr. Sochaczewski, who spent twenty-two years of his life as an exile in Siberia, for the leading part he took in the Polish insurrection of 1862, was liberated by a special and extraordinary favor of Alexander III. For the purpose of propagating a wide knowledge of Russian horrors he has painted a series of graphic scenes and descriptions of Siberian prison life, now on exhibition at the Brussels World's Fair, where they have attracted much notice.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

MR. REID LEAVES ENGLAND.

Says What Impressed Him Most Concerning the Jubilee—Well Pleased with His Visit.

LONDON, July 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who are passengers for New York by the St. Paul, left Waterloo station this morning for Southampton in a special saloon carriage.

A large party of Americans bade them farewell, including Ambassador Hay, with the entire staff of the United States Embassy, Mr. Creighton Webb, Mr. Hewitt, and other prominent members of the American colony.

Col. Parr, representing the Queen, was present, and bade Mr. and Mrs. Reid bon voyage in her Majesty's name.

The correspondent of The Associated Press had an interview with Mr. Reid to-day shortly before he left London, and asked him for some expression of opinion as to the jubilee festivities and celebrations during his six weeks' stay in England as the special envoy of the United States. In reply Mr. Reid said:

"What most impressed me was the manifest and profound devotion of the English people to their Queen. And after that I was most impressed by their obvious and strong desire to be on good terms with the United States, and by the fact that harsh words from America have surprised them more and troubled them more than harsh words from any other quarter.

"I think the world knows England better since the jubilee and that England also knows herself better. The jubilee has been an amazing object lesson, bringing the vast extent of the Empire, its immense resources and power home to every mind. The more men have considered it the more have they realized what a tremendous gain for civilization and for mankind has been this enormous expansion during the Victorian era."

Mr. Reid declined to discuss the political bearings of the jubilee or the present aspect of international relations. He also refused to enter into any personal details, but he added:

"Nothing could exceed the consideration and cordiality that have been shown me here in every way. I have constantly been treated with every possible courtesy. I know, of course, that this has been intended wholly for the President and people of the United States, whom I have had the honor to represent, and it will be my first duty on my return to report fully concerning it to President McKinley and Secretary Sherman."

COURTESIES TO GEN. MILES.

Unusual Privileges Granted Him by English Military Authorities.

LONDON, July 24.—Gen. Miles, having finished his investigations of the military system in England, has gone to Carlsbad, from which point he will go to Russia, where he will meet the Czar. He has asked permission to inspect the Russian Army.

In England Gen. Miles has been permitted to visit the arsenals and barracks, to sample the soldiers' rations, and to examine their equipments. Although the newspapers recently protested against the granting of such privileges to foreign officers from the Continent, no mention has been made of Gen. Miles in this connection.

BURIAL OF JEAN INGELOW.

Many American Women Present at the Poet's Interment.

LONDON, July 24.—The remains of Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, rest in the West Brompton Cemetery, in the grave where she had buried her father, mother, and brother. Many Americans were present at the interment to-day, most of them women, some of whom brought baskets of daisies because of Miss Ingelow's fondness for them, and her reference to them in the "Songs of Seven."

John Ruskin sent a cross of roses, and Mme. Antoinette Stirling, the singer, and Maxwell Gray and other well-known literary people sent other flowers.

The Bishop of Wakefield officiated, and Mme. Stirling sang "The Lord is My Shepherd" at the graveside.

THE CRIME OF LESE MAJESTE.

Ranks of German Malcontents Growing—The Kaiser's Alleged Insult.

BERLIN, July 24.—The Emperor's incessant interference in politics is weakening the Government ranks, while the ranks of the malcontents and Socialists are swelling day by day. Prominent men in ecclesiastical and university circles are openly expressing their sympathy with the imprisoned Socialists. It is pointed out that the offense of lèse majesté is of almost daily occurrence, and that if all were to be prosecuted who expressed discontent with the acts of the Emperor and the Government, it would be necessary to turn all the barracks into prisons in order to find room for them.

The courts will soon have to decide whether the expression used by Emperor William after the rejection of the Naval bill, when he designated its opponents as "Fellows without a fatherland" ("Vaterland slosse gesellen,") constitutes an insult. Recently, in a dispute between a naval enthusiast and a member of the Peace Society, the former applied the phrase to the latter, who promply lodged a complaint at law.

THE SEALING DISPUTE.

Mr. Hay, Not Mr. Foster, to Negotiate—What The Pall Mall Gazette Says.

LONDON, July 24.—The negotiations for an international conference as to sealing in the Bering Sea are proceeding smoothly, and the prospects are favorable for an early agreement between the two Governments.

Ambassador Hay had a long and satisfactory interview yesterday with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterward met Lord Salisbury. Later in the day he sent several code dispatches to Secretary Sherman.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"We are given to understand that Mr. Foster is not conducting the negotiations with Great Britain in the Bering Sea controversy, his position being defined by his own side as that of adviser on technical questions.

"We are asked to state that all negotiations with Lord Salisbury on this subject are conducted by Ambassador Hay. It would seem unnecessary to most people that this should have to be officially stated, but there are reasons why the actual position should be properly described.

"It may be said on very good ground that the United States Government is anxious in this, as in other matters, to adhere to the usages of diplomatic courtesy, and the negotiations in this country have been conducted in the most friendly manner."

Duke of Connaught's Advancement.

LONDON, July 24.—In spite of official denials the military clubs regard the Duke of Connaught's appointment to the Quartermaster Generalship as a certainty. Discontent on the subject is real and deep. The vacancy will occur in October, when Parliament will not be in session; so no awkward inquiries can be made there.

INCIDENTS OF FRENCH LIFE

Hanotaux Uses Strong Language to Greece for Delaying French Telegrams.

NOTABLE WEDDING AT RHEIMS

Comte Albert de Mun United to the Daughter of Comte Werle, Syndic of the Associated Champagne Growers of France.

PARIS, July 13.—The Chamber having made up its mind to sit for another month, the holidays, for most of us, have been postponed. Not much attention has been paid to the Yellow Book on Cretan affairs, published yesterday, for the whole situation is supposed to have been accurately delineated long ago in the public press. But for the student of history there are some titbits in this bulky correspondence between the Cabinets of Europe which are worth preserving. Any one who knows Greece will appreciate the wrathful communication from M. Hanotaux to M. Bourée, the French Minister at Athens, complaining that the latter's telegrams have been kept back for twenty-four hours by the Greek Government. "I used yesterday," says M. Hanotaux, "the most categorical language to M. Delyannis on the subject," and no doubt he did. The language used by the German Emperor was also unequivocal enough. "We have prevented Turkey from sending troops to Crete," he said to the Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador in Berlin, "and it would be a felony on our part to allow Greece to take the island from her."

The total number of letters and telegrams exchanged between the French Foreign Minister and the French and foreign Ambassadors on the question of Crete from June 20 until May 26, when the last Greek troops evacuated the island, was 1,254.

Yesterday there took place at Rheims a most brilliant and aristocratic marriage, which has set all Paris talking. The bridegroom, a young Lieutenant of Dragoons, was the son of Comte Albert de Mun, who is one of the most brilliant orators in the Chamber, the founder and the sole champion of that eccentric Christian Socialist Party, now practically extinct since the Pope became a republican, while the bride was the daughter of Comte de Werlé, who is the syndic of the associated champagne growers of France, and the chief business representative of the famous champagne house of Veuve Clicquot. Both the Christian Socialism of the father-in-law and the various brands of champagne identified with the ancestors of the bride were fully represented at the wedding, and all the hands employed at the Werlé champagne factory were invited to the banquet given in honor of the married couple, this being in accordance with the timeworn traditions of the establishment. There has never, it appears, been a strike at Werlé's, the reason for which is that all the workpeople are most carefully looked after and their future comfort assured. For their benefit the old corporatives of coopers has been revived, with its banners and by-laws. Each employe of M. Werlé earns from $2.50 to $3 a day—a very fair wage in France—and can claim a pension when too old to work. But I must mention that both the Comte de Mun and Comte Werlé are very strict Catholics, and it behooves the laborers on their estates to be of the same faith.

A Gathering of Titled Brands.

Yesterday was indeed a gathering of the brands. There was the Marquis de Champagne—an indispensable guest—the de Montebellos in full force, ("Montebello extra dry" is an old favorite,) the Comte de Pomery, the Comtesse Roederer, and the Duchesse d'Uzès, who is a granddaughter of the immortal Veuve Clicquot.

The Original Veuve Clicquot.

For, it should be remembered that the original Veuve Clicquot was the daughter of a certain Baron Ponsardin, a cloth manufacturer of Rheims, and was born in 1777. She married in 1794, in the midst of the Revolutionary turmoil, a banker named Clicquot, also of Rheims, who made a hobby of winegrowing. He used to sell to his friends the product of two vineyards which he possessed at Bouzy and Verzenay. He and his wife believed in winegrowing, and when he died, at the age of twenty-seven, leaving one daughter, they had invested most of their capital in vineyards. The young widow worked hard at the business and made it prosper. She invented the process for clarifying champagne by getting rid of the deposit, and married her daughter to Comte de Chevigné, whose only daughter married Comte de Mortemart, the father of the present Duchesse d'Uzès. M. Werlé's father was taken into the business in 1831, when, by a clever act of financial foresight, he prevented the Banque Clicquot from being ruined in consequence of the collapse of another firm. Subsequently the bank was wound up, and all its capital invested in the champagne industry.

Champagne and Royalty.

Mme. Clicquot died at the Château de Boursault in 1866 at the age of eighty-nine, and since then the famous brand has become the property of the Werlé family. Both the Werlés and the Clicquots have been firm royalists from the first. Champagne, especially sweet champagne, hardly fits in with the democratic ideal. The father of the present Comte Werlé restored the basilica of St. Remi, which is the cradle of the French monarchy, and his son, the father of yesterday's bride, married Mlle. de Montebello, daughter of a former French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and sister of the present holder of that important diplomatic post. The marriage was celebrated by Cardinal Langéneiux, Archbishop of Rheims, who in the course of the ceremony referred in glowing terms to the good deeds of the Werlés, the Clicquots, and the Muns in times gone by, as well as in the present. The Pope sent a special pontifical benediction to the wedded pair, their families and everybody concerned. The wedding breakfast was given at the Werlés' business establishment, where all the employes of the house were assembled, and, needless to say, that for all alike, Veuve Clicquot flowed in torrents. There was a vast exchange of speeches, presentations, and compliments. A brilliant display of fireworks wound up the evening.

Fourteenth of July.

To-morrow is the great National fête of the 14th of July, and those who expect to be decorated—and what Frenchman does not?—are awaiting the publication of The Journal Officiel with white lips and beating hearts. For each vacancy in the National order there are at least a hundred applications. The Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, who is Gen. Davoût, Duc d'Auerstaedt, and his subordinates are supposed to find out something about the morals of the candidates for decoration. I am told that he receives on an average over 100 anonymous letters of an abusive kind with respect to each applicant for the red ribbon. Foreigners are dealt with leniently. It is only Frenchmen who have any real difficulty in becoming legionaries, for their ranks are strictly limited above a certain grade, a pension being attached to the distinction, and they have a right to a military guard of honor at their funerals. I have heard a minister say when according the Legion of Honor to an importunate foreigner: "Why not? It gives so much pleasure and costs so little." The mania for ribbons is a disease from which even the most eminent personages cannot escape. When Gen. Faidherbe was Chancellor of the order he noticed that his chief Secretary, Gen. Rousseau, had placed his own name on the list for the "Mérite Agricole"—a decoration which M. Meline had just created and reserved chiefly for farmers. "What!" he exclaimed. "You have all the decorations imaginable, and yet you envy the miserable green thing?" "Why not that as well as any other?" was the reply. "True," said the Chancellor, philosophically, and he scratched out Gen. Rousseau's name and inserted his own.

ROWLAND STRONG.

King Leopold Sues a Newspaper.

BERLIN, July 24.—A curious lawsuit has been begun by King Leopold of Belgium against the Hamburg newspaper which had published some offensive statements concerning his Majesty. The editor has declared that he will prove the correctness of the statements, and has asked that certain members of the royal suite should be subpoenaed and examined before the Belgian court. The Belgian Department of Justice has refused to comply with the request, on the ground that the Constitution guarantees the inviolability of the King, whose acts may not be subjected to inquiry. The outcome is awaited with much curiosity.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The traders sold stocks at the close yesterday on the idea that the passage of the tariff bill would mark the culmination of the rise. This is a crooked sort of idea. The contests over schedules threw so much uncertainty into the industries affected, and so disorganized the normal movements of trade, that it has been frequently said while the measure was pending there was only one thing worse than the bill itself—waiting for it. How much of the character of gambling it must have given to many large branches of industry may be inferred from the violent speculation, first down and then up, in Sugar stock, where the contest was only about the varying fractions of a cent per pound on refined sugar. We could see this speculation strikingly exhibited in the stock market; but it is a fair inference that the same speculation went on in commodities upon which duties were to be changed more or less. The speculative operations in wool, for example, have been on an enormous scale. The industries of the country will now adapt themselves to the new tariff, and the promise of a period of rest from tariff agitation for four years is a boon of no small magnitude. That is the only real good the tariff bill will do. Mr. Keene the other day, in reply to a remark about the tariff, said impatiently: "I don't care a dash about the tariff bill. The crops and the prices for them are the real things." Of course this did not refer to Mr. Keene's eminently successful operations in Sugar.

The crops and the prices for them, however, are indeed the real things. This bull movement actually started, not with Sugar or even Chicago Gas, although these were leaders, but with the granger stocks. When leading operators began to buy these largely, it was recognized that a bull movement based on solid foundations had started. The situation is simple. All increases of earnings this fiscal year over last, on the great railroad systems of the country, go to increase the dividends to be paid this year over those paid last year. The Rock Island road may be cited as an example. Last fiscal year it earned a trifle over 3 per cent. and paid 2. While there was little prospect of the road doing better than last year, a price in the 70s. for the stock was high enough; and in this column it was said recently that unless the dividend was to be increased the stock was as high as it ought to go. When Flower & Co. bought the stock the past week, it was sufficient evidence that the earnings of the road were growing, and that the business in sight in the Rock Island's territory justified the raising of the dividend rate this Fall to 4 per cent. The Rock Island was the first of the western roads to cut its dividends when the bad times began; but it kept up its regular rate of working expenses throughout, and the property has always been maintained in first class physical condition. Financially, the position of the company is A1. It is not borrowing, and has between two and three millions of quick assets in its treasury. It will therefore be seen that the company, conservative as it has always been, when it raises its dividend will be no more strained to pay 4 per cent. than it has been to pay 2.

It may interest some to know that a bull movement of the present proportions, based on precisely the conditions which we see now, was predicted by Mr. Cammack in the Spring. He pointed out the low point to which the world's reserves of wheat had sunk; that neither India, Argentina nor Australia would have any for export; that consequently, our wheat crop would be the first to get into the European markets, which would be comparatively bare of the cereal. "This," said he, "will give us a good price for our wheat anyway, and if we have a big crop the roads will have all they can do. That will give us a bull market, and eighteen months of prosperity."

Another point relates to the corn crop, and the large paying off of Western mortgage indebtedness. In the past two crop years, corn crops have been raised aggregating 4,200 million bushels. This has realized to the farmer an average of 20 cents per bushel, either by direct sale or more largely by feeding to stock. Twenty cents per bushel represents a total of $840,000,000, which the farmers have received. While raising these crops, the farming classes have economised in every way, so that the general industries of the country suffered by reason of the diminished demand for all that the farmer consumes. But the farmer got the money, either to save or pay off his mortgage if he had one. In either case, it puts him in a better position to replenish his depleted stores, in the form of clothing, household furnishings, or otherwise. Such an increase in expenditures would result in a considerable enlargement of west bound business on all railroads of the corn belt, and of course the Eastern industries, which furnish the supplies, will benefit correspondingly.

An export of gold yesterday calls attention to the fact that on this rise London has been a persistent seller of our securities, and only within the past three days have the international houses been able to notice a changing temper over there towards "Americans." The head of one of these houses, which has extensive European connections, says that the London speculators looked upon the rise as a mere spurt, just as the rank and file here did when the movement started; and that it was a good thing to sell on, as they would soon buy back cheaper. The persistent buying on this side has finally begun to convert them to a different view; and for the first time since the beginning of May, London has for two or three days appeared in this market as a buyer. It has taken some bonds, bought a little Louisville and Nashville, (always a favorite over there) some St. Paul, and a slight advance in Union Pacific was due to London orders.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit securities keep strong, and rumors are getting rather definite about the new deal which is under way. It is a little premature to talk about it yet, because the matter is still in the stage of negotiation. The thing is progressing favorably, but that is all that can be said until the arrangements shall be finally settled upon and copper fastened.

The Reading and Northern Pacific securities hang fire for some reason. Northern Pacific ought to get something substantial out of the Klondike business. Those discoveries promise to equal the famous '49 discoveries in California, and an immense impetus to all Pacific coast business should be a natural outcome. If the affairs of the Oregon Improvement Company were not in such a wretched tangle, its stock and bonds would be enjoying quite a boom. They may get one yet. Low priced stocks are getting into favor, as a bull tide carries them along with the rest. Texas Pacific is one of these, and is as promising a purchase as any in its class. The company is clean financially, the physical condition of the property is better than it ever was, and the earnings are increasing. Mr. Connor keeps his Chicago and Great Western as active as usual.

There is no doubt about the M. K. & T. road getting a big business this fall. The cotton crop will exceed the bumper crop of 1894 by a considerable percentage. The crop is safe now, because of late abundant rains. The wheat crop is already secured, but has not begun to move in volume, as the farmers seeing a rising market for the grain are holding it back. But they have no facilities for storing it, and it will soon be coming out. The prospects are that K. T. will make the biggest earnings in its history.

CUTHBERT MILLS.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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MERCANTILE AGENCY STOCK
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.
The Hocking Coal and R.R. Co.
To the Holders of Joint Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1884:

At the request of a large number of the holders of the said Joint Six per cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company, the undersigned have agreed to act as a Bondholders' Protective Committee under an agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Holders of the said bonds are urged to take prompt action by the deposit of their bonds with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO JULY 31, AFTER WHICH DATE A PENALTY WILL BE EXACTED.

ROBERT MACLAY, JULES S. BACHE, WILLIAM D. BARBOUR, CHARLES C. EDEY, GEORGE H. HOLT, Bondholders' Protective Committee.
WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary, 66 Broadway, New York.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Counsel.

To the Four Per Cent. and Five Per Cent. Bondholders of the
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
and Six Per Cent. Bondholders of the
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co.

Referring to our notice of FEBRUARY 25, 1897, further notice is now given to all holders of the above-described bonds that same must be deposited with us not later than AUGUST 14, 1897, in order to participate in any plan of reorganization. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such penalties as we may determine.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

C. I. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

THE DAYS OF '49 OUTDONE IN
ALASKA.
Six Hundred Million Dollars in Sight in One Placer Property of the
ALASKA GOLD SYNDICATE COMPANY.
Prospectus sent on application.
DENSLOW WARD & CO., Fiscal Agents,
11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Market letter on application.

Del., Lack. & West. Stock
AS AN INVESTMENT.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.
36 WALL STREET.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A good-times stock market, a stock market reflecting National business prosperity—this is what Wall Street confidently believes it is now enjoying.

Doubters, disputers, aggressive opponents, all these there are in abundance; and, in the antagonistic lists are included some of the leaders of Wall Street who for years have held high rank for the clearness and the keenness of their vision.

It is one of the notable features attending current security market improvement that while increasing values have been scored day after day and week after week, on all sides has been the continual cry that every advance was due to manipulation, that nothing but speculative professionalism was showing; yet, as a conspicuous fact, such criticisms have come exclusively from professional speculative quarters, for some shrewd men from the start have gauged the market wrongly. Not much strangeness is in this. Two or three or four times a year, ever since the smash of 1893, Wall Street has been trying to figure out opportunities for an improving stock market. Over and over again false starts have been made. Not unnaturally, successive disappointments have bred pessimism into popularity. For the most part money made by speculators in Wall Street ever since the Baring catastrophe, over half a dozen years ago, has been made on the bear side, made not by buying securities, not by making tangible investments, but by laying wagers on the short side of the market. Since 1893, practically since 1890, Wall Street has known no other market than that which has been professional. So far as the public has had any interest in securities it has been an interest chiefly confined to the occupation of selling out or being sold out, of realizing losses, of paying assessments. In view of this fact it has an odd sound now, when the market shows not signs merely of improvement, but shows improvement that is actual, present, tangible—improvement that ever since the business year fairly began has augmented daily—it has an odd sound, this forlorn cry by professional speculators that the market is too professional.

While it has been "too professional" St. Paul has risen from 74 to 89; Burlington has risen from 73 to near 90; Rock Island has changed its figures from 63 to 83. These are standard railway shares. Chicago Gas has gone from 82 to 99. Sugar Trust is up nearly 40 points. These are distributed industrials. All of these stocks are representative. They are conspicuous as having been foremost in reflecting the new spirit controlling in Wall Street; but they are in no general sense exceptional, and though current consideration may not yet heed it, the actual average percentage of gain scored even by these leaders is as a matter of fact close approached by a long list of other properties. Sugar Trust's market value is 40 per cent. greater than it was a little while ago, and the whole country has been dazzled by its theatrical advance; yet while this 40 per cent. has been accumulating in Sugar Trust there are a score of properties which have gained more than 40 per cent.—many that have gained 100 per cent. It is needless here to recite a list; no special familiarity with comparative quotations is required to realize this fact, and no vast degree of shrewdness is required to comprehend the significance of it.

Not professionalism, but revulsion from professionalism, that it is which has quickened the market that through years of professionalism lay dead.

Preachers of reaction have continued conspicuous, and among these are some of the traders who at the beginning of the market's betterment were active in helping the improvement along. Of course, a reaction may come—in the judgment of many conservative believers in the sureness of higher prices a reaction at this juncture might have beneficial effects. But predictions of reaction in any actively strong market can at no time be other than mere guesses.

Certain it is that under this market and serving as an ample foundation for it are business conditions very different from any that have been in evidence for a long time. Hope grows into confidence and is revealed in the consequences of these changed and better conditions.

Of more consequence than any other factor in the situation, that which more than all else is improving conditions, is the crop outlook. We are now assured of a harvest beyond what have been most sanguine expectations. Attending this phenomenal bounteousness are markets for American products beyond any that have been available in more than a decade. Practically every country in the world is short of grain, every country but this. Here is to be established for the next twelve months, at least, the produce markets of the world. Competing countries, much hippodromed a little while ago as sure to take our grain markets from us and hold them, are this year already confessing necessities which bring them to us seeking supplies.

The American farmer has not since 1879 had such opportunities to sell his crops, he has not had so ready a market, nor anything like the market prices which now are promised. For at least a half dozen years the farmers of the West have been practically out of the Eastern markets as commodity buyers. They have been sorely pressed. When good prices for grain have ruled they have had short crops; when good crops have come market prices have been disastrously low. Every prosperous farmer must now become a new patron in industrial and commercial markets.

And the vast crops of the West rushing to the seaboard will provide tremendous east-bound tonnage for the railroads, and this year the quick (and recently unknown) sequel to east-bound traffic will be traffic returning West. Gains to the railroad companies of the country are beyond calculation. When business is brisk railway rates are remunerative.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are now assured additions to the crop values of this country, comparing 1897 with any recent year. Figures representing what are the actual facts in this development are figures so big as to be virtually valueless in any superficial consideration, so big and tremendous are they.

And the crops with their influential bearings are not a speculative matter, remote and uncertain. The consequence of them is already in evidence. Take as an example the showing which one representative Western railroad system is already showing—the Rock Island system—where gains in earnings are semi-officially admitted to be climbing upward at the rate of over $500,000 a month.

Figures like these tell. They always have told. They cannot fail now to tell tremendously.

Some wails are heard because European buying of American stocks is not yet much discernible. There is nothing exceptional in this. Europe never did join in an American market till values had materially advanced. The foreigner will come in; he is already showing wide-awake interest; the current pace in Wall Street need continue but a little longer before London and Berlin and Amsterdam will all join in activity here. Their appearance will be helpful; the fact that they have not yet appeared will but render their final co-operation the more effective.

The fact that tariff agitation is ended will give business interests a sense of relief, and perhaps materially add to the improved sentiment so sharply reflected now in Wall Street activity and strength.

"A good-times stock market"—Wall Street seems to be warranted in so considering what it is now enjoying.

SATURDAY.

Throughout the two hours of business yesterday there was a profit-taking movement that resulted in transactions of over 210,000 shares—a very fair activity for the short session. Although the traders started in early to close out their week's accounts, it was not until near the close of business that their sales had any effect upon the market. In fact, the demand for stocks during the larger part of the day overbalanced the selling and carried many of them up to their highest prices. In the last half hour liquidating sales were somewhat effective, but, notwithstanding, the majority of net changes were on the side of advances.

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The Granger stocks were the features of the market. There was large commission house buying of all of them, and some of the traders were active on the bull side of the Grangers. Burlington was the most active of the group, and sold up close to 90—to 89¾. There seems to be a general expectation that the statement for the month of June, shortly to be issued, will make an excellent showing. Boston was a large buyer of the stock. St. Paul sold up to 89 on transactions of nearly 17,000 shares, while Rock Island touched 83 on a slightly smaller volume of trading. Effective in the latter stock was the current belief that Rock Island's dividend rate is shortly to be materially increased.

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The most active stock of the day, however, was Tobacco Trust. Transactions amounted to nearly 26,000 shares, and the stock showed considerable strength, selling as high as 82 and closing only fractionally below that price. The advance was due wholly to manipulation by the pool which has been buying stock for some time. Sugar Trust, on transactions of 20,000 shares, advanced to 145⅝, later, however, dropping back to 144, its lowest price of the day, on what appeared to be professional liquidation. Delaware and Hudson was another stock market feature. It was not particularly active, less than 2,000 shares changing hands, but the stock advanced 1¼ points, closing at 115. There were new rumors of a Susquehanna and Western deal to be made within the next ten days.

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The London market was closed yesterday and the arbitrage houses were not factors in the market, little or nothing being done for London account.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in deposits of over $9,000,000. Loans increased nearly $6,000,000. Surplus reserve increased $1,300,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of nearly $203,000,000, which is $47,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits of $622,000,00, and loans outstanding of $54,000,000, larger by $34,000,000 than ever before at this period of the year.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $50,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125¼ and $1,000 do at the same price.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 64½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	1½	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Central Pacific	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	1
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Rio G. West. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Southern Pacific	½
Len. & R. G. pf.	1	Stand. R. & T.	½
Des M. & Fort D.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash	½		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Brook. R. T.	½	Nor. Pacific	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Gen. Electric	1	Rio Grande West	½
Kanawha & Mich.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Nat. Lead	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	L., N. A. & C. gen. t. r.	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1⅝	Seaside & B. B. 1st	2
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r.	1⅛	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1¼

Bond Declined.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1 per cent.

Time money, 1½@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $110,560,132; balances, $7,087,435; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $318,620.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent. Discount in the open market, ¾ per cent. for short, and ¾@13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40@65c premium.

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The New York money markets during the week past have been practically featureless. There may have been a slight tendency toward firmness, but this has been due more to a disposition on the part of lenders to hold out for terms more favorable to themselves than to any increased demand for funds. Rates in all departments are unchanged.

Call money has been loaned freely at 1 per cent. All of the banks have come to accept it as the call market rate, and are offering money in plenty at that rate. But they are inclined to scrutinize collateral rather closely and to pass over loans where the security is not high class. Even the smaller loans are being made at 1 per cent.

In commercial paper there has been but little activity during the week. Neither the supply nor the demand has been very heavy, nor has the average quality of the indorsements offered been as good as heretofore. In this department more than in the others lenders are showing a disposition to wait rather than buy paper at the present time when, as they claim, rates are too low to afford them reasonable profits. Indeed, quite a number of local buyers have withdrawn from the market.

Time money continues unchanged. Offerings are even more liberal than heretofore, but there is no increase in the demand.

CONFIDENCE FROM CHICAGO.

Bullish enthusiasm and confidence in the near approach of business improvement is not confined entirely to the East. For some time past it has been the contention of Wall Street pessimists that the improved sentiment in the East found no response among the business men of the West. They have claimed that as yet that country west of the Alleganies and south of the Ohio River gave no evidences of a belief in the coming of better times—that its business men were by no means convinced that improvement was as near at hand as supposed in the East.

Chicago is, of course, the business centre of all that Western territory. Its business men and financiers are necessarily in close touch with every part of that section. And the opinions of such men are altogether likely to reflect the general sentiment of the West. Such being the case, the West is even more hopeful than the East, for, without an exception, Chicago's representative business men are confident to the utmost degree. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the last week talked with a number of Chicago's most prominent bankers, men who are known all over the country as the foremost financiers of the West.

Mr. Gage's Successor.

President Samuel M. Nickerson of the First National Bank, who both preceded and succeeded Lyman J. Gage in that capacity, said:

"The most remarkable of all recent changes is that in public sentiment. Not only here in Chicago, but all over the country, public feeling has undergone a complete revulsion. There is now confidence where heretofore there has been only nervousness and apprehension. In the West, among those business men with whom I am in communication, I find this change a marked one. Both among the merchants and the manufacturers confidence has been wonderfully strengthened—the merchants are showing a new disposition to buy and the manufacturers to make up goods in anticipation of a heavy future demand.

"Of course much of this feeling has come from the approach of the settlement of the tariff question. The removal of that uncertainty naturally makes the business man better assured as to his position. But with us of the West a still greater factor operating to improve sentiment has been the growing appreciation of the large crops of grain which we are to have this year and the belief that our farmers will get excellent prices for them.

"The grain crop is the basis of business prosperity in the West. And as it now looks, this year it will be much larger than the average, and from the reports of shortages in the other important grain-producing countries of the world we have reason for supposing that there will be a foreign demand for our cereal products that will bring about much higher prices for them.

"Personally I feel quite sure that the country is on the road to better times. There has been a clearing up of the whole business atmosphere; the many clouds which hung over it have been swept away. In a few days we are to be through with our tariff uncertainties, and the great improvement in natural conditions as evidenced by the crop outlook must prove of great advantage to the American business world. Of course there is still the currency question. There will always be a doubt in the minds of business men, a distrust that will be general, as long as our present currency system is in operation. But with better business throughout the country we will probably lose sight of many of its evils for the moment, and its reformation will be allowed time to be accomplished. In my opinion it would be an excellent thing for the President to appoint a currency commission to work on the matter during the adjournment of Congress.

"But taken altogether, I see no reason to feel other than hopeful for American business. We are on the high road to improvement. In the coming few years I think we will see a steady betterment in all lines of trade in this coutnry. Such improvement will take time; and it will come slowly. But it will be steady. We are just now seeing its beginning."

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Mr. Hutchinson Confident.

President Charles L. Hutchinson of the Corn Exchange Bank said:

"Probably the most significant feature in the whole business situation is the improvement in the sentiment of the business community. Every one is feeling not only hopeful, but really confident of the coming expansion and activity of general business. As to my own opinion, I have no doubts for the future. I think the turn in our affairs has been passed, and I look for a steady improvement from this time on.

"As yet we have nothing to brag about. The improvement has not gone very far. Business has not broadened to any considerable extent. But the tendency is apparent—it is toward improvement. Conditions affecting our business have improved in many ways. The several uncertainties which acted as barriers have been removed. The ending of the tariff discussion is most reassuring. No matter what Congress may do with the question, and no matter how this tariff legislation may end so far as revenue laws are concerned, we need the whole matter finally disposed of. That and that alone can leave the business man free to push forward.

"The currency question is, in my opinion, the most vital one of the day. Our financial system must be revised and re-established. But we have an able man at the head of our National finances to-day—the Secretary of the Treasury—and I feel quite confident that he will leave no stone unturned to bring about a reformation of our currency. But until the financial question is settled no business improvement will be substantial. I do not think that business men will show any hesitation over the matter nor wait for legislation on the question, but we must have our currency fixed in order to make our better times permanent ones.

"I am not given to too much enthusiasm—I do not believe that there is any boom coming which will give us what would seem to be prosperity in a single day. But I do believe that we are going to see a steady if slow betterment in the trade of the country and a gradual expansion in business that will eventually result in a greater business activity than the United States has ever known before."

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Sentiment and High Prices.

President Byron L. Smith of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago said:

"I look for considerable improvement in business in the coming months—improvement which will come as a result of two things, better sentiment and better prices. The sentiment is already here. There can be no doubt about the confidence which has grown in the business community in the past few months. Among men in all lines of business there is a better feeling and a belief in coming business improvement. And this is not only talk, but it is making itself evident in the new disposition among manufacturers and tradespeople to push ahead.

"As to the better prices, they are, of course, still to be realized. But as it looks now, our grain crop is going to command high prices this year as a result of the crop failures in other parts of the world. And higher prices for grain is just precisely what the West needs. With a large demand from abroad, and with prices high enough to yield to the farmer a good profit, there can be no doubt about better times in the West.

"I believe that we are now seeing the beginning of a period of business activity that will extend through many years. I think we have seen the end of our hard times. Conditions all favor improvement. I do not want to see this betterment come with any undue haste—I would certainly regret very much if we were to have anything like a boom. What we want is steady improvement—improvement that will come as a result of underlying conditions and which will not be the product simply of an unnatural inflation."

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Mr. Ellsworth a Bull.

President James W. Ellsworth of the Union National Bank said:

"I am a bull on the situation—an enthusiastic one. When one really appreciates the new confidence that has come to the business men of the country and the greatly improved conditions now influencing our affairs, he cannot help but believe in the approach of better times—in the coming of prosperity.

"My advices from all parts of the country convince me that almost everywhere there are prospects of speedy betterment. This is particularly true of the West. In Kansas representative business men tell me that things are most promising. A letter received quite recently from one of the most prominent men in the Northwest states that there never has been a time when the prospects for business were as favorable as they are at the present. The same is true everywhere. And the character of the men who send me such reports makes me believe that such predictions are well based and not simply wishes.

"This improved feeling is based principally on the better crop prospects. We are going to have a large yield of grain and good prices. And the advantages of that to the West at the present time can hardly be overestimated. Good crops and good prices mean more prosperity for the farmer than he has known for a long while. They will mean that he will become a consumer to a greater extent than for years. They will mean a starting up of the mills and factories. They will mean big business for the railroads. They will mean a general activity and expansion of business.

"The final passage of the Tariff bill will be a great step in the right direction. It does not matter so much whether duties are to be according to the Senate schedule or that of the House, just so as the matter is settled and the business man knows just how he stands. We could not hope for much of a revival in business as long as there was an uncertainty over the tariff. With that question out of the way, the situation will be comparatively clear.

"As to the currency, I think that will shortly be out of the way. I think that before very long we will receive some definite assurance from the Administration as to its plans in that matter, and I have every reason to believe that when Congress meets again the currency problem will be taken up immediately. But by that time business will have improved so much throughout the country that there will be but little attention paid to the currency, and its discussion will cause but little apprehension in business circles, as compared with the fears it would have aroused if taken up by Congress during the past few months. In fact, I think that the whole currency question will be practically lost sight of in the coming business activity. People will have something else to think of, and by next Fall this clamor for currency reform will have almost disappeared.

"In my opinion we are going to see great prosperity in this country for the next six or seven years. We are going to see a wonderful growth in business, and generally better times for employer and employe alike. Natural conditions have changed. We have gone through with our hard times—years in which nature did not do very much for us. There is really something in the seven years of famine and the seven years of plenty idea. We have had our famine; we are going to have our plenty."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¼@47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 341,025.83 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,079,747
Exports in the same period	25,082,966
Net exports	$23,003,219
Net exports, 1896	30,751,604
Net exports, 1895	13,732,176
Net exports, 1894	68,276,745
Net exports, 1893	57,687,787

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .28. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 200 Hale and Norcross at .90, 400 Isabella at .30, 800 Mount Rosa at .09, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.05, 1,000 Specimen at .03. On the Mining Exchange 120 shares of Annetta sold at .42¾@.46, buyer 30, 1,000 Miami at .33½@.33¼@.33¾, 200 Gold Cliff at .20, buyer 30; 600 Jefferson at .08@.08¼@.08.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed, and no quotations for American shares were received from that centre. In Paris rentes sold at 104f. 85c. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 35½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 185 and in Lisbon at 47.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 24, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$534,275,765	$435,881,401	+22.6
Boston	80,836,190	68,811,411	+17.5
Philadelphia	50,843,550	48,714,410	+4.4
Baltimore	13,769,162	10,817,112	+27.3
Chicago	64,071,697	68,094,415	−5.9
St. Louis	21,022,337	17,109,988	+22.9
New Orleans	4,756,935	5,899,747	−19.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$769,575,636	$655,328,484	+17.4
Other cities, 5 days	136,294,861	117,010,218	+16.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$905,870,497	$772,338,702	+17.3
All cities, 1 day	177,478,294	140,263,401	+26.5
Total, all cities, for week	$1,083,348,791	$912,602,103	+18.7

Complete returns for the week ended July 17 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 6.6 per cent., with the same week in 1895 a gain of 7.6 per cent., and with 1894 a gain of 33.2 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 4.2 per cent., with 1895 2.7 per cent., and with 1894 20.6 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, July 24.—Boston trading neglected its specialties to-day and devoted most of its attention to Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar. Boston's bullishness on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy grew apace, and soon after the opening 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares at 90 Monday. Already the grain movement is beginning to tell emphatically for the road. Both wheat and corn in Nebraska promise brilliant crops. The Copper shares were neglected. Flint and Pierre Marquette preferred gained 2 more, to 30; Gold Coin rallied ⅜, to 3½. The volume of business was good and the close found commission houses smiling and traders gleeful.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.
Railroad Companies.		
Boston & Albany	223	..
Boston & Lowell	213	214
Boston & Maine	159	160½
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	104	104½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	107½	108½
Fitchburg pf.	91¾	91⅞
Old Colony	180	..
West End	91½	91⅞
West End pf.	98½	99½
Wisconsin Central	2	2½
Mining Companies.		
Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	33⅜	..
Atlantic	20	..
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	10
Boston & Montana	131	132
Butte & Boston	22¾	22⅞
Calumet & Hecla	390	392½
Centennial	6⅝	6¾
Franklin	..	14
Gold Coin Mines	3⅜	3½
Kearsarge	17½	18
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	34½	35
Pioneer, (gold)	..	5
Quincy	112	113½
Santa Ysabel	..	14¾
Tamarack	126	129
Tamarack, Junior	17	18
Tecumseh	1⅛	..
Wolverine	11⅛	11½
Miscellaneous.		
American Bell Telephone	227	..
Dominion Coal	11	11½
Dominion Coal pf.	82¼	84
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	152	155
Mexican Telephone	.60	.75
New England Telephone	106	..
Philadelphia Company	19¼	19¾
United States Oil	140	141½
Westinghouse Electric	21	21¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50¼	..
Unlisted Securities.		
Merced Gold Mining	..	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	18	18¼

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports, exclusive of specie, for the week were valued at $7,517,700, of which $1,910,183 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $129,011, and the exports of specie $1,839,043.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
Equitable Gas Light and
New York and East River Gas Companies:

In view of the recent legislation providing for the reduction of the price of gas in the City of New York, it has seemed to many stockholders advisable to unite the properties and interests of the two companies. Such an association of interest will enable the management to introduce many economies, and to compete more effectively with the larger gas companies. It will also enable better service to be rendered to the public. It is, therefore, proposed to form a new corporation, and to exchange the shares of the present companies for new securities as may be hereafter determined. The undersigned will act as depositary of the stock of both companies, certificates for which must be indorsed in blank and deposited with it, and certificates of deposit will be issued.

If more than two-thirds of the shares of the respective companies are deposited with the undersigned before September 1, 1897, or other date limited by the undersigned, it has been agreed that a plan of reorganization shall be formulated and published within thirty days thereafter. If two-thirds of the shares of both companies are not so deposited, the share certificates are to be returned to depositors. It has further been agreed that any depositing shareholder dissatisfied with the allotment of new securities under such plan, when published, will be entitled, at his option, to be paid in cash as follows:

(1.) For each share (par $100) of The Equitable Gas Light Company.....$230 in cash
(2.) For each share (par $100) of the Preferred Stock of The New York and East River Gas Company.....$115 in cash
(3.) For each share (par $100) of the Common Stock of The New York and East River Gas Company.....$80 in cash

A syndicate has been formed to provide the funds necessary to pay for the stock of depositing shareholders who may not assent to plan.

If holders of certificates issued by undersigned do not, within four weeks after the first publication of notice of the plan, (such publication to be in the "New York Times" and "New York Tribune," or in any two papers of general circulation published in the City of New York,) notify the undersigned of their election to sell for cash, as above, they will then be deemed to have assented to all the terms and provisions of the plan and of the agreement of reorganization as fully as if signing the same, and the undersigned will then deposit said certificates under such plan and agreement.

New York, July 16, 1897.
Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary.

WRITE or CALL

For our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," conceded by Banks, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House. Gives range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all Railroad and Industrial Corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges; thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment, based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
bought and sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia National Bank References Furnished.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
and
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,132 BROADWAY.
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
Philadelphia, S.W. cor. 4th & Walnut Sts.
PRIVATE WIRES.

$75,000
Borough of Bethlehem, Pa.
5-30—4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Finance Committee of the Borough of Bethlehem, Penn., hereby invites bids for the purchase of the whole or any part of the $75,000, ordered by Ordinance No. 45, for the purpose of macadamizing streets. Bids will be received by the Treasurer or Finance Committee until 12 o'clock noon, AUG. 2, 1897, when all bids will be opened. Bids are invited for the purchase of any or the whole issue, or for the whole amount, the purchaser to take bonds to be issued as money is needed by said borough; whole amount to be sold previous to SEPT. 1, 1899. Coupon bonds will be issued SEPT. 1, 1897, in denominations of $500 and $1,000, payable in 5 to 30 years. Free of taxes. Interest payable by the Treasurer, semi annually, SEPT. 1 and MARCH 1. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

H. B. JONES, Chairman,
THOS. LAUBACH,
M. K. MUSSELMAN,
Finance Committee.
W. B. MERYS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Russell Sage, H. B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Henry C. Deming, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudulph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, John E. Searles, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Henry A. Hurlbut, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Oliver Ames.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.
Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Charles R. Flint, W. L. Trenholm, William B. Kendall, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor, Anson G. McCook.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY,
339 Broadway,
1,270 Broadway.
Deposits received. Check books furnished. Interest allowed.
LOANS
Made on listed Stocks and Bonds.
Dealers in
UNITED STATES BONDS.
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON,
Bought and sold for cash or 3 to 5 % margin.
Our facilities for dealing in all kinds of securities and speculative commodities cannot possibly be excelled. They include AMPLE CAPITAL, the LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED OFFICES in NEW YORK, and every possible facility that could contribute to the success of an investor or operator. CALL OR SEND FOR OUR DAILY LETTER.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. L. Strong, James J. Hill, Wm. F. Buckley, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, Edward N. Gibbs, M. C. D. Borden, John G. McCullough, Edward Uhl, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, H. Walter Webb, James A. Blair.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Interest on Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 6% Bonds.

BOSTON, JULY 24, 1897.
Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the amount of interest due July 1, 1897, on Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage six per cent. bonds, and interest thereon while payment has been in default, as shown below, will be paid on and after Monday, July 26, 1897, at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.
FOR EACH COUPON DUE JULY 1, 1897, THIRTY DOLLARS AND INTEREST THEREON, THIRTEEN CENTS, IN ALL THIRTY DOLLARS AND THIRTEEN CENTS, ON PRESENTATION AND SURRENDER OF SUCH COUPON.
ON EACH BOND, THE PRINCIPAL OF WHICH MATURED JANUARY 1, 1896, OR JANUARY 1, 1897, INTEREST IN FULL TO JULY 1, 1897, THIRTY DOLLARS AND INTEREST THEREON, THIRTEEN CENTS, IN ALL, THIRTY DOLLARS AND THIRTEEN CENTS, ON PRESENTATION OF SUCH BOND AND ENDORSEMENT OF SUCH INTEREST PAYMENT THEREON.
S. H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, JOHN W. DOANE, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Receivers.
By JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York.
Columbus Av. and 72d St.
New York, July 17th, 1897.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on and after August 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from July 20 to August 2.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., N. Y., July 17, 1897.
Coupons due August 1st, 1897, on the Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after August 2, 1897. C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW York, July 20, 1897.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1897.
The COUPONS due Aug. 1st, 1897, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. J. BOWRON, Treas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $10,053,017.27

OF

3½% Bonds and Stock

OF THE

City of New York.

Exempt from taxation by the City and County of New York.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1897,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

when they will be publicly opened, as provided by law, for the whole or part of the following-described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New Yor' bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, to wit:

$1,750,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "ADDITIONAL WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK." Principal payable Oct. 1, 1916.

9,209.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "SANITARY IMPROVEMENT SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.

150,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE PURCHASE OF NEW STOCK OR PLANT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.

1,018,029.47 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "SCHOOLHOUSE BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.

400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LAND REQUIRED FOR THE BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT THIRD AVENUE, AND THE APPROACHES THERETO. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

350,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR NEW BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

250,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR NEW BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

500,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR REPAVING STREETS AND AVENUES. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

400,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR LAYING WATER MAINS. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

20,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "POLICE DEPARTMENT BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

949,036.82 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, STREET AND PARK OPENING FUND STOCK. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

867,310.08 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF REVENUE BONDS ISSUED FOR THE PAYMENT OF AWARDS, ETC., IN THE FORT WASHINGTON PARK PROCEEDING. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

389,431.90 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF REVENUE BONDS ISSUED FOR THE PAYMENT OF JUDGMENTS FOR THE AWARDS, ETC., IN THE MATTER OF ACQUIRING THE SITE FOR A COURT HOUSE FOR THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1918.

3,000,000.00 CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, KNOWN AS "DOCK BONDS." Principal payable Nov. 1, 1927.

The resolutions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, exempting said Bonds and Stock from local taxation, were adopted pursuant to the authority of an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor October 2, 1880, and section 137 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND THE INTEREST ON THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED BONDS AND STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CONDITIONS

provided by Section 146 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882, as amended by Chapter 103 of the Laws of 1897:

No proposal for bonds or stock will be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Each bidder must deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by certified check drawn to the order of the said Comptroller upon a State or National Bank of the City of New York, TWO PER CENT. of the amount of the proposal, including premium. No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit. All such deposits will be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after decision as to the highest bidder or bidders has been made, except the deposit or deposits made by such highest bidder or bidders. If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after the service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the Chamberlain of the City of New York the amount of the stock or bonds awarded to him or them at their par value, together with the premium thereon, if any, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount of such deposit or deposits shall be forfeited to and be retained by the City of New York as liquidated damages for such refusal or neglect.

The Comptroller, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shall determine what, if any, part of said proposals shall be accepted, and upon payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

For full information, see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JULY 15, 1897.

FIRE DEPARTMENT,
157 East 67th Street,
NEW YORK, July 13, 1897.

NOTICE.—Proposals are advertised for in The City Record, to be received until 10:30 A. M. on the 28th inst., for furnishing anthracite coal to the Fire Department.

FINANCIAL.

ALASKA, KLONDYKE.

THE ACME DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF COLORADO,

Capital Stock $150,000, are organizing an expedition to locate claims in the rich gold fields of Alaska and offer for sale 10,000 shares of their full paid capital stock at **ONE DOLLAR** per share.

New York Office, 96 Broadway, Room 116.

JAMES RICE,

Ex-Secretary of State of Colorado, President.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS CAN BE HAD for 72 monthly deposits of $10 each in the MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK, 26 East 23d St. Write for circular "E."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his regular weekly financial review in London Truth (just received here) Mr. Henry Labouchère waxes enthusiastic over the outlook for American business and American security values. Mr. Labouchère says:

"It is significant that every reaction in the Yankee market is followed by a fresh recovery, which thus gives evidence of more backbone than for a long time past. Recent developments, moreover, seem to justify the improved tone. Not only has the Tariff bill passed the Senate, but good progress is being made in the Conference Committee, and it is expected that within a week or ten days it will become law. Again, President McKinley is about to take action with reference to currency reform. In fact, his message is about to be sent to Congress. To these favorable influences must be added satisfactory trade reports and improved railway earnings.

"The reports with regard to crops are simply splendid, the weather of late having been most favorable. According to one of the principal experts, the Winter wheat harvest is well under way in Southern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Southern Missouri, with local feeling improving as harvesters get into the fields. The yield of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas is estimated at 73,000,000 bushels, against 47,000,000 bushels last year. Crop conditions in the Southwest have been simply perfect; Ohio will probably have twice as large a crop as last year; Indiana is improving; while Illinois and Missouri will harvest less than last year. The total Winter wheat yield is likely to exceed 300,000,000 bushels. The weather in the Spring wheat district has been little short of perfect in every respect. Higher temperatures have forced rapid growth, and there has been an abundance of moisture throughout the entire Northwest. The crop now is in almost perfect condition in every district where grown. Maize has also made decided improvement of late, enjoying continued warm growing weather. As regards the trade outlook, mail advices are to the effect that the situation is constantly improving.

"The iron trade has been greatly stimulated, there has been heavy buying of wool, and locomotive works have received orders enough to keep them fully supplied until the end of the year.

"The low value of money must also be considered a supporting feature. It is bringing about the investment in the States of large sums by corporations, moneyed trusts, and insurance companies. Hitherto these representatives of capital have been content to accept the small return which banks would allow them for the use of their surplus funds, but latterly the American banks have not been anxious for, and have in many instances actually refused, large deposits on which the only compensation received is an expense to them for the trouble of acting as caretaker. The amount of money thus turned away must run up into the millions. Even as it is, the financial institutions are weighted down with an idle surplus, for which they have no earthly use. Naturally, therefore, the owners of this capital have been compelled to cast about for other channels of investments, and have selected substantial ordinary stocks.

"The chief advance which has taken place during the past month is marked in Milwaukee. Denver preferreds are also higher; but, strangely enough, nearly all the low-priced stocks have not gone ahead, but have moved down. This is a discrepancy which should certainly right itself. I should also think that Louisville will follow in the wake of Milwaukee, there being every prospect of a resumption of dividends early next year. The sharp rise in the better class of active stocks, particularly the grangers, leads to the belief that before long the low-priced shares of merit will be actively taken in hand, and placed on a basis more in keeping with future prospects. These will include Reading first preferred, Northern Pacific, Atchison preferred, Southern Railway preferred, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and other stocks selling between 20 and 40, and which possess promise of dividends when earnings again become large.

"It would be difficult to say which stocks in this group offer the strongest inducements. It is evident, however, that Reading first preferred is not without hope of dividends. Atchison preferred will be improved in position by the payment of interest on the adjustment bonds next Fall. Southern Railway preferred has already received a dividend, and the company is now doing well. Kansas and Texas preferred will show something earned on the stock this year.

"It is quite possible that the issues having an international market will show most strength, for London has a weakness for low-priced shares."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	190	191
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated	⅝	⅞
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	71	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	175
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	155	165
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	81	81½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63½	64¾
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	93	95
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	150	153
Indianapolis Gas 1...	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	260	290
Grand Rapids Gas stock	69	70
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	250	260
Madison (Wis.) stock, ex div	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	90	91½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div	115	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int	105¼	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	85
Standard Gas, New York, ex div	109	110
Standard Gas, New York pf., ex div.	120	122
Standard Gas, New York 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	19	25
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	77	78
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	101	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Ship Yard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	17	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf	44	50
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	310	311
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	46	48
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152	154
Worthington Pump pf	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43½	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21	22
Trow Directory pf	37	40

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics & Traders'	110
American Exchange	168	Merchants'	140
Broadway	225	National Union	200
Butchers & Drovers'	100	New Amsterdam	200
Central National	160	New York	230
Commerce	204	Pacific	179
East River	125	Park	256
First Nat. of S. I.	110	People's	205
Fourth National	165	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	290	Seaboard National	170
German American	110	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	310	State of New York	108
Importers & Traders'	525	Third National	23
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	100
Lincoln National	750	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	210	West Side	275
		Western National	114

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 24, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¼	15	410	American Cotton Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
65	65½	70	Am. Cotton Oil pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	....
115	117	50	American Express	116	116	116	116	....
13½	13⅝	2,629	American Spirits Mfg	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	13½	....
31⅝	32	347	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	31½	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅜
144	144⅛	20,310	American Sugar Refs	144⅜	145⅝	144	144	— ¼
112¾	113⅜	175	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	113	113	113	113	....
81½	81¾	26,881	American Tobacco	80⅜	82	80⅝	81⅝	+1⅛
13⅜	13½	1,360	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
26⅝	26½	8,258	At., T. & S. F. pf	26½	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ¼
10¼	10¾	225	Baltimore & Ohio	10	10	10	10	— ¾
3	4	100	B. & O. Southw. pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	....
13	13½	420	Bay State Gas	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	35	3,365	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	35⅜	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
116½	117½	850	Brooklyn Union Gas	117½	117½	117	117	— ½
50½	51	125	Canada Southern	51	51	51	51	....
69¼	69⅝	210	Canadian Pacific	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	10½	300	Central Pacific	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	+1¼
18½	18⅜	1,180	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
88¾	88⅞	21,210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	89¼	89⅜	88½	88¾	— ⅛
98½	98⅝	2,270	Chicago Gas	98¾	99⅛	98½	98½	— ¼
9⅝	9¾	3,705	Chicago Great Western	9⅞	10⅛	9½	9¾	....
88½	88⅝	16,[illegible]	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	88⅞	89	88½	88½	....
141	141½	10	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf	141	141	141	141	....
117½	118	2,765	Chicago & Northw	118⅛	118⅛	117¾	117¾	— ⅜
82⅛	82¼	13,673	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	82¼	83	82	82¼	+ ¼
27¾	28¼	525	C., C., C. & St. Louis	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
17½	19	150	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
40	40¾	300	Consolidated Ice	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
88½	90	100	Consolidated Ice pf	89	89	89	89	....
168¾	169½	1,715	Consolidated Gas Co	169	169¾	169	169½	+ ½
114½	115	1,897	Delaware & Hudson	113⅞	115	113¾	115	+1¼
157	157¾	600	Del., Lack. & West	158	158	157¾	157¾	+ ⅜
44¾	44⅞	450	Denver & R. G. pf	44¾	44⅞	44¾	44¾	+1
12½	13	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	13	13	13	13	+ ½
28	29½	200	Detroit Gas	29½	29½	29	29	....
120	125	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	119¾	120	119¾	120	....
15¼	15½	200	Erie	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	....
36⅝	36⅞	110	Erie 1st pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
33½	33¾	6,296	General Electric	35	35	33	33½	—1
35	40	65	Homestake	35	35	35	35	....
100	100½	430	Illinois Central	100⅜	101	100¼	100¼	— ¼
7¼	7⅝	145	Iowa Central	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
28½	29	320	Iowa Central pf	29	29	28½	28½	....
6¼	7	100	Kanawha & Michigan	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
30¼	30½	125	Laclede Gas	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	....
15	15½	27	Lake Erie & Western	15	15	14¾	14¾	....
66½	69	5	Lake Erie & West. pf	69	69	69	69	....
54	54¼	15,260	Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+ ½
92⅜	92⅞	1,885	Manhattan Con	92⅞	93¼	92½	92½	— ¼
112¼	112½	100	Metropolitan Traction	112	112¼	112	112¼	....
24¼	24½	725	Minn. & St. Louis	24	24	24	24	....
54½	54⅞	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	14⅜	450	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
35	35⅛	4,571	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	35⅜	35½	35	35	+ ⅛
24	24½	8,167	Missouri Pacific	23	24¾	23	24½	+1¾
21	22	300	Mobile & Ohio	20	20½	20	20½	+1
34¾	34⅞	2,215	National Lead Co	35¼	35¼	34¾	34⅞	— ½
103½	103½	111	National Lead Co. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ¼
88¾	89	1,460	New Jersey Central	89½	89½	88¾	89	+ ¼
102	102¼	1,675	New York Central	102¼	102½	102	102	— ⅛
33	34½	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	34	34	33½	33½	— ¾
14¾	15	690	N. Y., Sus. & West	15¼	15¼	15	15	....
34¼	34⅝	330	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	....
29¾	30¼	65	Norfolk & Western pf	29	29	29	29	....
4¾	4⅝	600	North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13¾	14¼	500	Northern Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14	14	— ⅝
42	42¼	2,980	Northern Pacific pf	42½	42½	42⅛	42¼	....
16⅛	16¼	2,522	Ontario & Western	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
57⅝	58½	158	Or. R. & Nav. pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
31	31¼	780	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31	31	— ¼
1⅝	1¾	350	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
171	172	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co	171	171	171	171	....
180	..	150	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	182½	182½	182½	....
119	..	15	Rome, W. & Ogdens	119	120	119	120	....
23½	23⅝	1,868	Reading	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
50	50⅛	3,216	Reading 1st pf	50¼	50¼	50	50¼	— ⅛
28½	28¾	370	Reading 2d pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ½
22	24	100	Rio Grande West	23	23	23	23	— ½
50	51	250	Rio Grande West. pf	49½	50	49½	50	+2
4¼	4¾	500	St. J. & G. I.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ½
39⅜	40	407	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅞
5⅝	5¾	12	St. L. & San Fran	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
48	48¼	401	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	48	48	48	48	— ½
17¼	17½	158	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	....
4¼	4⅝	202	St. Louis Southw	4½	4½	4½	4½	....
10⅞	11	1,295	St. Louis Southw. pf	10⅜	11⅜	10¼	11¼	+ ⅜
65¾	65⅞	1,905	St. Paul & Omaha	66½	66⅞	65⅝	65⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	5	Standard Gas	110	110	110	110	....
16¼	16¾	400	Southern Pacific	16	16½	16	16½	+ ½
9¼	9⅜	960	Southern Railway	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	....
30¼	30⅜	6,257	Southern Railway pf	30	30⅝	30	30½	+ ⅜
6⅜	6½	580	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
24¾	25	620	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25	24¾	24¾	....
12	12¼	8,115	Texas Pacific	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅜	325	Union Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	....
2½	2¾	50	U. P., Denver & Gulf	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
46	48	10	United States Express	48	48	48	48	....
7⅜	8	130	United States Leather	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	....
62¾	63	2,220	U. S. Leather pf	62½	63⅜	62½	63	+ ¾
50½	..	20	United States Rub. pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	....
6¼	6⅜	894	Wabash	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	....
15⅞	16	1,280	Wabash pf	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	....
8⅛	9	310	Western Union Beef	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
85¼	85½	1,065	Western Union Tel	85	85½	85	85⅝	— ⅜
Sales		217,767						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
5,000 ... 80
5,000 ... 79¾
19,000 ... 80
9,000 ... 80½
6,000 ... 81
1,000 ... 80
Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000 ... 74
5,000 ... 74¾
8,000 ... 75
500 ... 74
At, T & S F gen 4s
53,000 ... 86¼
5,000 ... 86⅜
61,000 ... 86½
Adjustment 4s
20,000 ... 52¼
46,000 ... 52¼
5,000 ... 52⅜
55,000 ... 52¼
15,000 ... 52¼
8,000 ... 52⅜
37,000 ... 52¼
10,000 ... 52⅜
5,000 ... 52¼
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ... 83
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 77¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ... 90¼
5,000 ... 90
2,000 ... 89⅞
3,000 ... 89⅝
6,000 ... 89½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
5,000 ... 113½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
9,000 ... 93
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
40,000 ... 38
5,000 ... 37¾
10,000 ... 37½
9,000 ... 37
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,000 ... 12¾
13,000 ... 12
8,000 ... 13
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ... 79¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
3,000 ... 94⅜
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 ... 102½
Chicago & Erie 1st
6,000 ... 109¾
Chi Term trust certfs
10,000 ... 42⅞
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
2,000 ... 109¼
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
1,000 ... 102½
23,000s4F ... 102½
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
20,000 ... 62½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 6
15,000 ... 5¾
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
7,000 ... 89¾
3,000 ... 90
5,000 ... 90¼

Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
2,000 ... 73
3,000 ... 73½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
6,000 ... 88
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
1,000 ... 108
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
5,000 ... 89½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000 ... 66¾
Erie 4s prior bonds
55,000 ... 89⅝
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
5,000 ... 100
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 74⅞
L Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000 ... 115¼
L S & M So 1st reg
1,000 ... 109¾
Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
5,000 ... 92½
Unified gold 4s
3,000 ... 83¼
10,000 ... 83½
L, N A & C G M, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ... 46
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A
3,000 ... 102½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 ... 86¾
1,000 ... 87
4,000 ... 86¾
22,000 ... 86½
Mo, K & T 2d
15,000 ... 64
10,000 ... 63¾
20,000 ... 63⅞
Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000 ... 80
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
1,000 ... 58
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
10,000 ... 70
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000 ... 106
Norf & W Ry con 4s
7,000s20F ... 73½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
15,000 ... 56⅞
5,000 ... 56¾
39,000 ... 56⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
21,000 ... 90
Nor Pac Term 1st
2,000 ... 104
Ohio & M con S F
2,000 ... 102⅛
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ... 98½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid
10,000 ... 22⅜
Oregon R & N 4s
10,000 ... 86
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000 ... 120½
Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 ... 77⅞
6,000 ... 78

Oregon S L 1st con 5s
26,000 ... 89½
Peo & Eastern 1st
3,000 ... 72¼
Reading Co gen 4s
7,000 ... 83⅝
50,000 ... 83¾
2,000 ... 83⅞
St L & Iron Mt 5s
7,000 ... 80½
St L & S F 4s
5,000 ... 68⅜
St L & S F trust 5s
1,000 ... 89
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 ... 113
St L S W 1st
10,000 ... 70
5,000 ... 69¾
St L S W 2d inc
2,000 ... 26¾
2,000 ... 27¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
48,000 ... 60⅝
21,000 ... 61
3,000 ... 60¾
30,000 ... 60⅞
Seaside & B B 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ... 62
10,000 ... 62¼
3,000 ... 62⅞
5,000 ... 63½
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ... 104½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ... 91
Standard R & T 6s
10,000 ... 67¾
2,000 ... 68
5,000 ... 68½
Tex & N O cons 5s
7,000 ... 94
5,000 ... 94¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000s20F ... 93½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
2,000 ... 28⅜
73,000 ... 28½
1,000 ... 28⅝
10,000 ... 28¾
25,000 ... 28⅞
18,000 ... 29
12,000 ... 28⅞
29,000 ... 29
48,000 ... 29⅛
10,000 ... 29¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 ... 76½
U P, D & G 1st
10,000 ... 39
10,000 ... 39¼
10,000 ... 39⅜
20,000 ... 39½
20,000 ... 39¾
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
5,000 ... 72¼
Wabash deb, Series B
4,000 ... 23
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ... 109¾
9,000 ... 109⅞
West Union col tr 5s
5,000 ... 108
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 32½

Total sales ... $1,604,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97½	..	Den. & R. G.	11½	11¾	New Cent. C.	4	7
4s, r., 1907	111½	111⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	90½	91½
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112¾	D., S. S. & A.	2¾	3½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	114½	115½
4s, r., 1925	124	124¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	N. Y. & N. H.	174	176
4s, c., 1925	125¼	125⅝	E. E. I. of B'klyn	108	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13⅞	14
5s, r., 1904	113⅝	114⅜	Erie 2d pf.	20	21	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
5s, c., 1904	114¾	115¼	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	Norfolk Southern	60	70
Currency 6s, 1898	101¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	25	40	Nor. & West.	10¼	12
Currency 6s, 1899	104¾	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	123	128	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	G. B. & West.	30	40	Ohio Southern	..	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	G. B. & W., Deb. A	40	50	Ore. R. & N.	22	23½
Adams Express	154	156	G. B. & W., Deb. B	4½	5	Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	17	17⅛
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Harlem	310	..	Penn. Coal	325	..
Alton & T. H.	59	60	Ill. Cent. l. l.	94	98	Pec. & Eastern	5	7
Am. Coal	120	130	Ill. Steel Co.	34	35	P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	16¾
Am. T. & C.	..	93	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	25	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	51	56
Ann Arbor	9	11	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Ann Arbor pf.	27½	28½	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver	1	2½
At. & Pac.	⅛	¼	K. & D. M. pf.	15	17	Quicksilver pf.	7	8
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	St. P. & Duluth	21	23
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1¼	Laclede Gas pf.	82	83	St. P. & D. pf.	75	85
Buff., R. & P.	..	20	Lake Shore	170	172	St. P., M. & M.	117	125
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60	Long Island	40	43	St. P. & O. pf.	145	148
Bur., C. R. & N.	63	73	L. E. & St. L. pf.	¼	..	Sixth Avenue	192	198
Capital Traction	54½	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	T. P. Land Tr.	6½	8
Chi. & Alton	148	..	Man. Beach	5	8	Third Avenue	150	151
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	..	Md. Coal pf.	50	60	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	45	Mexican Central	7½	8⅜	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	99	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1½	U. S. Rubber	10	10¾
Clev., L. & W. pf.	39	45	Michigan Central	99	102	Wells-F. Express	107	110
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	83½	85	Western Gas	77	80
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1	Minn. Iron	55	59	W. & L. E.	1⅜	1⅝
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	80	Morris & Essex	167	170	W. & L. E. pf.	5	7½
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4⅝	4¾	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16	Wis. Central	1½	2
Col., H. V. & T.	3	3¾	Nat. Starch	5	5½	Wis. Central pf.	2¼	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	20	Nat. St. 1st pf.	57	58			
Com. Cable	168	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25			
Consol. Coal	38	..						

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE BANK STATEMENTS IN DETAIL.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Pct. of resv. to deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,941,600	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. Ass.	$14,120,000	$2,010,000	$2,320,000	$14,770,000	29.3
2,050,000	2,152,500	Bank of the Man. Co.	14,115,000	2,728,000	6,652,000	20,435,000	45.9
2,000,000	1,654,200	Merchants' National	12,007,000	3,399,800	1,074,600	15,064,500	29.6
2,000,000	2,089,900	Mechanics' National	9,632,000	1,185,000	1,815,000	9,338,000	32.0
1,500,000	2,582,700	Bank of America	19,680,000	2,570,600	9,022,500	28,511,800	40.6
1,000,000	267,300	Phenix National	4,254,000	183,000	816,000	3,934,000	25.3
1,000,000	3,605,900	National City	40,734,600	8,612,600	5,837,500	50,483,700	28.6
750,000	100,400	Tradesmen's Nat	2,817,300	223,400	441,600	2,705,500	24.5
300,000	7,380,900	Chemical National	23,775,300	4,277,700	3,591,000	24,120,500	32.6
600,000	184,300	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,667,200	1,017,200	309,100	5,243,200	25.1
1,000,000	1,669,200	Gallatin National	6,750,000	914,900	1,214,100	6,009,700	35.4
300,000	185,900	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,149,100	164,300	136,000	1,093,900	27.4
400,000	228,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,985,000	255,000	390,000	2,210,000	29.1
200,000	164,600	Greenwich	977,200	105,800	367,400	1,111,300	42.5
600,000	488,600	Leather Mfrs'. Nat.	2,978,000	366,300	465,500	2,650,900	31.3
300,000	94,400	Seventh National	1,657,700	268,700	459,100	2,254,800	32.2
1,200,000	496,100	Bk. of State of N. Y.	3,155,900	167,500	581,800	2,482,500	30.1
5,000,000	2,448,200	Amer. Ex. Nat.	23,282,000	2,050,000	5,634,000	21,146,000	36.3
5,000,000	3,668,000	Nat. of Commerce	24,602,800	2,607,700	3,448,300	20,371,000	29.7
1,000,000	1,619,700	National Broadway	6,103,800	727,600	745,100	5,607,200	26.2
1,000,000	1,018,600	Mercantile National	8,455,900	727,600	1,956,800	9,112,600	29.4
422,700	491,900	Pacific	2,501,100	435,500	554,900	2,916,400	33.9
1,500,000	889,500	Nat. of the Republic	11,706,900	2,488,900	2,765,300	14,312,500	36.7
450,000	972,200	Chatham National	5,792,100	648,200	966,000	5,799,900	27.8
200,000	242,500	People's	1,820,400	185,500	732,900	2,713,300	33.8
700,000	591,800	Nat. of Nor. Amer.	6,847,100	1,116,500	777,000	7,313,200	25.9
1,000,000	2,100,800	Hanover National	19,782,900	5,480,600	6,409,200	29,084,400	40.8
500,000	355,400	Irving National	2,943,000	372,500	757,400	3,337,000	33.8
600,000	408,600	National Citizens'	2,522,000	520,000	448,000	2,962,000	32.6
500,000	270,400	Nassau	2,337,700	196,500	646,600	3,071,600	27.4
900,000	1,009,700	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,958,700	634,500	918,900	6,175,100	25.1
1,000,000	130,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	8,479,300	444,000	590,300	8,700,300	27.9
1,000,000	1,313,200	Corn Exchange	9,142,000	1,453,500	1,620,000	10,539,800	29.1
1,000,000	220,500	Continental National	5,623,800	676,000	1,123,800	6,694,900	26.8
300,000	406,600	Oriental	1,793,000	150,000	313,600	1,700,000	27.2
1,500,000	5,655,700	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,126,000	3,288,000	7,088,000	27,711,000	37.4
2,000,000	3,218,300	National Park	25,296,100	10,523,200	3,958,400	35,539,000	40.7
250,000	144,400	East River National	1,291,000	165,300	179,000	1,223,300	28.1
3,200,000	2,106,300	Fourth National	24,243,800	3,334,300	2,904,300	25,479,700	24.4
1,000,000	520,600	Central National	8,872,000	1,668,000	2,438,000	12,121,000	33.8
300,000	681,600	Second National	5,004,000	874,000	1,235,000	6,259,000	33.6
750,000	289,300	Ninth National	3,299,000	470,200	517,100	3,654,000	27.0
500,000	7,037,900	First National	23,092,500	3,605,400	2,965,800	22,917,400	28.6
300,000	56,300	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	1,339,100	160,300	216,000	1,274,000	29.5
250,000	620,300	Bowery	2,744,000	425,000	551,000	3,074,000	31.7
200,000	428,900	N. Y. County Nat.	2,725,300	600,900	295,400	3,309,800	27.0
750,000	290,300	German-American	2,814,500	288,500	389,800	2,718,400	24.9
500,000	1,502,600	Chase National	16,360,600	4,492,700	5,645,800	24,477,700	41.4
100,000	1,119,000	Fifth Avenue	7,351,000	1,203,100	1,065,700	8,419,800	26.9
200,000	546,100	German Exchange	2,222,600	234,700	507,000	2,961,900	25.0
200,000	693,800	Germania	3,055,300	470,600	282,500	3,713,700	20.2
500,000	630,700	U. S. National	6,520,900	1,106,200	657,200	7,135,400	24.7
300,000	621,200	Lincoln National	6,799,600	981,800	1,235,800	7,903,400	28.0
200,000	751,100	Garfield National	4,840,300	875,500	533,900	5,527,300	25.4
200,000	314,000	Fifth National	1,660,700	244,700	395,100	2,021,500	31.6
300,000	808,800	Bank of Metropolis	4,576,700	882,300	1,691,000	6,633,500	38.7
200,000	334,700	West Side	2,284,000	245,000	419,000	2,447,000	27.1
500,000	299,800	Seaboard National	7,411,000	791,000	1,629,000	9,121,000	26.5
200,000	843,400	Sixth National	1,770,000	198,000	210,000	1,519,000	26.8
2,100,000	501,500	Western National	16,661,200	867,400	3,977,100	18,266,900	26.5
300,000	949,800	First Nat., B'klyn	4,771,000	911,000	979,500	5,381,000	35.1
1,200,000	685,900	National Union	12,002,800	1,910,700	2,522,000	13,982,700	31.6
500,000	263,000	Liberty National	2,601,000	303,400	442,500	2,732,600	27.2
1,000,000	320,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,070,800	573,200	472,900	3,766,200	27.7
250,000	253,300	B'k New Amsterdam	2,117,404	324,600	310,000	2,258,000	28.1
$48,000,000	$61,488,100	..Total National banks.					
11,022,700	13,342,800	..Total State banks.					

SPECIE IMPORTED INTO THE DISTRICT OF NEW YORK JULY 17 TO 23, INCLUSIVE.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.		
Cherokee	Pt. Plata	$185
Philadelphia	Curacao	3,558
Philadelphia	Pt. Cabello	1,200
Philadelphia	La Guayra	4,200
Pretoria	St. Martin's	200
D. Maria	Fayal	460
Caracas	Pt. Cabello	270
Caracas	Curacao	755
Venezuela	Curacao	842
AMERICAN SILVER COIN.		
Pretoria	St. Martin's	1
Pretoria	St. Thomas	400
Allianca	Panama	5,000
Finance	Colon	200
Caracas	Curacao	295
FOREIGN GOLD COIN.		
Philadelphia	La Guayra	10,250
Pretoria	St. Martin's	35
Pretoria	St. Martin's	277
Caracas	Pt. Cabello	4,731
FOREIGN SILVER COIN.		
Altai	Greytown	1,329
Saginaw	Jeremie	587
Saginaw	Inagua	15
Pretoria	St. Martin's	163
Pretoria	St. Thomas	1,500
Finance	Panama	6,084
Prins Willem I.	Pt. au Prince	1,834
D. Maria	Fayal	248
GOLD BULLION.		
Orizaba	Tampico	779
Altai	Colon	1,100
Vigilancia	Tampico	289
Saratoga	Tampico	895
Finance	Colon	6,863
Finance	Amapala	12,291
Finance	Panama	1,100
Altai	Greytown	1,634
SILVER BULLION.		
Orizaba	Tampico	11,946
Vigilancia	Tampico	3,254
Saratoga	Tampico	8,178
Allianca	Colon	450
Finance	Colon	2,936
Finance	Amapala	32,403
SILVER ORE.		
Sutherland	Iquique	424
Total		$129,011

SPECIE EXPORTS, PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 19 TO JULY 24, INCLUSIVE.

Date. Jy.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
19	Trave	London	Silver bars	$218,500
20	New York	London	Silver bars	278,500
21	F. Bismarck	London	Silver bars	89,700
23	Aurania	London	Silver bars	402,900
23	Aurania	London	S. C., (Mex.)	35,500
23	La Gascogne	Havre	G. C., (U.S.)	800,000
21	Thuringia	Haiti	G. C., (U. S.)	500
	Total			$1,825,600
TOO LATE FOR LAST WEEK'S STATEMENT.				
8	Douglas	C. Gracias	S. C., (Peru.)	$442
16	Irrawaddy	Trinidad	S. C., (Mex.)	1,061
17	Campania	London	Silver bars	11,940
	Total			$1,839,043

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $1,324,675. The banks now hold $47,361,575 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	July 17.	July 24.	Differences.
Loans	$534,154,400	$540,074,600	Inc. $5,920,200
Specie	91,231,200	91,377,900	Inc. 146,700
Legal t'd's.	108,122,500	111,615,100	Inc. 3,492,600
Net d'p's.	613,267,200	622,525,700	Inc. 9,258,500
Circulat'n.	13,641,200	13,534,600	Dec. 106,600

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus at the corresponding dates in the years 1896 and 1895:

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Jan. 2	$33,286,950	$19,779,675	$35,862,050
Jan. 9	43,991,450	27,183,100	41,792,200
Jan. 16	52,172,525	32,345,550	45,465,075
Jan. 23	57,067,800	37,678,500	45,880,450
Jan. 30	59,148,250	39,623,400	36,751,500
Feb. 6	54,540,050	40,182,425	33,766,225
Feb. 13	51,638,225	36,878,875	33,513,425
Feb. 20	55,665,950	28,627,050	29,822,725
Feb. 27	57,520,975	24,422,150	28,054,500
March 6	55,556,925	23,234,500	22,788,625
March 13	52,863,550	21,448,825	17,598,775
March 20	48,168,975	19,042,672	14,146,500
March 27	48,895,750	18,147,425	13,413,450
April 3	47,666,575	17,005,975	13,929,925
April 10	46,170,050	17,931,250	14,922,775
April 17	46,966,900	18,139,350	19,664,975
April 24	49,257,900	20,678,675	25,270,675
May 1	48,917,625	22,944,275	27,233,575
May 8	44,095,975	20,243,125	31,070,100
May 15	44,490,500	18,517,975	37,587,900
May 22	45,998,050	21,701,500	39,975,150
May 29	46,616,100	22,230,675	41,221,250
June 5	45,320,825	18,486,300	39,667,900
June 12	47,601,475	20,677,050	37,958,900
June 19	48,390,950	19,918,250	36,544,250
June 26	49,239,150	21,917,325	34,225,925
July 3	41,384,875	20,328,250	32,173,700
July 10	41,361,875	22,237,275	33,405,300
July 17	46,036,900	21,773,025	38,491,125
July 24	47,361,575	18,502,050	49,199,175

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$47,361,475	1892	$23,063,800
1896	18,502,050	1891	19,710,325
1895	41,999,175	1890	6,053,125
1894	71,903,725	1889	7,089,075
1893	*1,256,550	1888	27,116,175

*Deficit.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
550	Am. Spirits	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12¾
5,970	A. Sug. Ref.	145	145⅝	144	144
1,130	Am. Tobacco	80¾	82	80⅜	82
130	A., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13¼	13½
380	A., T. & S. F. pf.	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
620	Chicago Gas	98⅝	99⅛	98⅜	98⅝
1,900	C., R. I. & P.	82⅜	83	82⅛	82¼
4,330	C., B. & Q.	89¼	89⅜	88⅝	88¾
6,490	C., M. & St. P.	89⅞	89⅞	88½	88¼
260	Central of N. J.	89⅜	89⅜	89	89⅛
130	C. & Northwest.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
100	Del. & Hudson	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼
100	K. Co. Trac.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
1,080	Louis. & Nash.	53¾	54⅝	53¾	54⅛
100	Manhattan	93⅝	93⅝	92⅝	92½
510	Mo. Pacific	23	24	22½	24
30	N. Y. Central	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
10	Nat. Lead	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
20	N.Y., L. E.& W.	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
50	N. Pacific pf.	42⅝	42½	42⅝	42½
1,760	Phil. & Reading	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½
40	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅜	31	31
140	Southern Ry.	30	30⅝	30	30¼
280	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25	24⅞	25
20	Union Pacific	7½	7½	7½	7½
90	U. S. Leath. pf.	63¼	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
30	Western Union	85½	85½	85¼	85½
25,300					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	52	52½	52	52½
3,000	A., T. & S.F.gen.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
10,000	Nassau El. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
12,000	T. Pacific 2d.	28¼	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
20,000	U.P., D. & G.1st.	39	39½	39	39½
$54,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week July	$19,994	$21,918	$20,875
From Jan. 1	667,178	632,101	580,283
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	285
2d week July	$10,807	$8,439	$14,414
From Jan. 1	281,189	283,999	288,078
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTH.—			
Mileage	1,136	1,136	1,136
2d week July	$65,077	$69,012	64,805
From Jan. 1	1,983,682	2,254,090	1,872,538
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	588	588	588
2d week July	$38,579	$47,857	$45,773
From Jan. 1	763,523	1,115,340	984,653
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
1st week July	$1,680	$2,602	$2,093
From Jan. 1	39,729	56,331	52,703
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
1st week July	$46,814	$39,930	$38,942
2d week July	38,570	31,163	31,755
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week July	$18,480	$13,966	....
From Jan. 1	525,612	461,594	....
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week July	$23,816	$19,840	$18,046
From Jan. 1	771,391	736,670	610,214
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
2d week July	$38,618	$37,985	$42,585
From Jan. 1	970,448	1,048,119	1,058,549
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
2d week July	$379,299	$373,038	$356,653
From Jan. 1	9,108,584	9,015,305	8,822,893
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week July	$53,162	$52,719	$47,501
From July 1	142,581	152,579	134,127
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	497	497
3d week July	$34,421	$26,858	$25,445
From July 1	92,839	84,522	83,478
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
Mileage	194	194	194
2d week July	$2,759	$1,260	....
From Jan. 1	110,600	48,785	....
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	523	339	236
3d week July	$42,393	$14,662	$9,142
From Jan. 1	1,004,907	354,606	270,221
KANSAS CITY & SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week July	$10,333	$7,219	$8,981
From Jan. 1	239,705	176,848	140,025
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & St. L.—			
Mileage	372	372	372
2d week July	$23,494	$27,373	$23,396
From Jan. 1	720,939	788,419	704,193
LOUIS., HEND. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
1st week July	$8,267	$9,563	......
2d week July	9,602	9,190	......
From Jan. 1	230,656	238,468	......
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. M.—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
2d week July	$81,288	$66,914	$47,848
From Jan. 1	1,728,662	1,806,024	1,199,386
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,151	6,168	6,148
3d week July	$588,850	$566,590	$501,621
From July 1	1,810,334	1,785,350	1,517,599
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	176	176	176
1st week July	$5,007	$3,927	......
From Jan. 1	109,362	113,747	......
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week July	$16,418	$17,320	$19,997
From Jan. 1	453,939	575,846	498,115
UNION PACIFIC, DEN. & GULF—			
Mileage	974	974	974
1st week July	$76,988	$61,512	......
From Jan. 1	1,657,763	1,523,794	......
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for June—			
Gross earnings	48,866	39,732	38,385
Oper. ex. and tax.	26,953	22,227	18,268
Net earnings	21,912	17,505	18,117
From July 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	579,797	487,843	353,832
Oper. ex. and tax.	284,622	270,097	213,477
Net earnings	295,174	217,746	140,355
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for June—			
Gross earnings	861,527	820,145	778,512
Exp. and taxes	601,390	548,875	508,351
Net earnings	260,136	271,269	275,161
Year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	10,708,182	10,221,131	9,596,032
Exp. and taxes	7,286,769	6,963,152	6,464,529
Net earnings	3,421,413	3,257,978	3,131,503
KEOKUK & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	30,104	31,962	......
Operating ex.	26,993	21,004	......
Net earnings	3,111	10,958	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	151,102	170,298	......
Operating ex.	112,300	100,907	......
Net earnings	38,802	69,391	......
NEW YORK, SUS. & WEST. for June—			
Gross earnings	182,536	182,009	180,307
Operating ex.	99,584	104,390	115,239
Net earnings	82,952	77,619	65,068
From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—			
Gross earnings	2,248,823	2,200,372	2,148,856
Operating ex.	1,236,315	1,248,951	1,426,534
Net earnings	1,012,508	951,421	722,324
PITTS., YOUNGS. & ASHTABULA for June—			
Gross earnings	195,012	173,142	181,354
Operating ex.	96,250	115,693	110,287
Net earnings	98,752	57,449	71,077
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	605,194	693,108	697,799
Operating ex.	384,846	475,644	441,640
Net earnings	220,348	217,524	256,159
SAN FRAN. & NORTH. PAC. for June—			
Gross earnings	71,093	70,852	81,778
Net earnings	31,057	29,571	37,502
Surplus	11,953	10,358	18,185
From July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897—			
Gross earnings	737,095	790,961	826,701
Net earnings	240,118	232,581	284,928
Surplus	10,869	2,034	53,788

The income account of the Mexican International for the year ended Dec. 31, 1896, shows: Total net, $546,463; decrease, $3,565; charges, $618,024; increase $46,920; deficit, $71,561; increase, $50,485.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 79 roads for the first week of July, 1897, at $6,489,895, an increase of $7,416, or 0.11 per cent.; 68 roads for the second week of July, 1897, report $6,283,568, an increase of $79,827, or 1.29 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Aside from Metropolitan securities there was little business done on the Exchange. The regular stock opened at 5 and ran to 5¾ without a break. This is the highest figure attained for a long while. The close was at 5¾. The Metropolitan 5s also were several points higher, closing at 46. Clearing House settlements were as follows:

American Strawboard	28
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	64⅛
Chi. Brew. & Malt	7¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	30½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	30½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	49½
Chi. City Railway	244½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	144
Lake Street Elevated	14⅜
Int. Packing Co.	17
Int. Packing Co. pf	41
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	8
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	32
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	49⅜
N. Chi. Street R. R.	233½
Street's W. S. C. Line	14½
W. Chi. Street R. R.	104⅝
Lake Street El. t. cfts	12⅛
South Side El. R. R.	40

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The chief feature of the local market to-day was the demand for Electric Storage Battery stocks. They displayed strength and an advancing tendency yesterday, after the meeting of the Board of Directors. To-day the demand was still more active, and came from the houses which operate for insiders. The result was an advance in the common from 21½ to 23¼, and in the preferred to 25¼. The movement was based wholly upon the big business the company is doing. In June, gross earnings were above $120,000, against $17,000 in June of last year.

In the three weeks in July no less than ninety-eight orders were booked, and their value brings gross receipts for the first two months of the fiscal year up to $250,000. With the exception of these shares, the industrial group was dull and firm. The tractions were also quiet, at slightly improved prices. The railroad shares, including the arbitrage stocks, were featureless and inactive, but steady as to price. Bonds were neglected. Market closed steady, at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	31⅝	31¼
Pennsylvania	53¾	53⅞
Reading	11¾	11⅞
Reading 1st pf	24 15-16	25 1-16
Reading 2d pf	14 5-16	14½
Lehigh Navigation	42¼	42½
Philadelphia Traction	73	73⅜
Metropolitan Traction	112	112¼
Baltimore Traction	18⅛	18⅜
United Gas	74	74¼
Storage Battery	22⅝	23
Storage Battery pf	25	26
Pennsylvania Heat	14½	14¾
Pennsylvania Heat pf	33⅜	33⅞
Union Traction	11⅛	11⅛
Welsbach Light	45¼	45¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$236,690,504
Gold reserve	143,580,936
Net silver	32,557,329
U. S. notes in the Treasury	26,981,718
Treasury notes of 1890	31,759,359
Total receipts this day	2,131,707
Total receipts this month	30,615,425
Total receipts this year	30,615,425
Total expenditures this day	1,143,000
Total expenditures this month	43,211,000
Total expenditures this year	43,211,000
Deposits in National banks	19,539,944

National bank notes received for redemption, $597,477; Government receipts from internal revenue, $1,388,568; customs, $588,171; miscellaneous, $154,966.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.03¼	.03¼
Anaconda	.45	.46
Argentum	.40½	.40½
Blue Bell	.02¾	.02¾
Consolidate	.09½	.09½
Elkton	1.04	1.04½
Gibson	.48	.51
Golden Fleece	.22	.22
Grouse	.04¼	.04¾
Isabella	.35	.35
Jefferson	.08	.08
Pharmacist	.09½	.09¼
Portland	.75	.76
Rosa	.07¾	.07¾
Union	.14¾	.14½
Work	.04¾	.04¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Pacific Bank of New York announces a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., payable Aug. 2. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

The Twenty-third Ward Bank of New York announces a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer books will reopen Aug. 2.

It is announced that the receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will pay on and after to-morrow the amount of interest due July 1, 1897, on Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and interest thereon while payment has been in default, at the office of the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, or at the office of James J. Harris, Treasurer for the receivers, 92 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ETIENNE BAYER.—Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed David B. Kahn receiver in supplementary proceedings for Etienne Bayer, private detective, of 234 Broadway, in a suit brought by Samuel Wertheim, a creditor, for $47.33.

THE HARLEM AND WESTCHESTER CLOTHING STORES.—Alexander B. Simon, mortgagee, in possession of the Harlem and Westchester Clothing Stores, corner Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has sold the entire stock to Brill Brothers.

THE JACOB AHLES BREWING COMPANY.—Deficiency judgment for $19,281 was entered yesterday against the Jacob Ahles Brewing Company of 145 East Fifty-fourth Street, in favor of the Washington Life Insurance Company, on the sale of the brewery property under foreclosure.

HARRY SOLOMON.—The Sheriff yesterday closed up the store of Harry Solomon, shoe dealer at 2,096 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on an execution for $1,924, in favor of Lilly Solomon, to whom he confessed judgment for borrowed money. He was in business on Park Row for six years, and moved to Harlem on May 1, putting in a fresh stock of goods. Frank & Levi, his attorneys, said that his trouble was due to poor business. The liabilities are about $3,500.

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS.—Deputy Sheriff Butler received an attachment yesterday against the Liberty Machine Works, exporters of printing presses, supplies, &c., at 52 Frankfort Street, under the Brooklyn Bridge, for $5,584, in favor of Parke Godwin, on a note made in June, 1891. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. The Sheriff put a keeper in charge. Herman Meyer, their attorney, said that they are trying to arrange the matter amicably, and he thought that it would be settled on Monday. The business was established many years ago, and was purchased by Bryant Godwin in 1881. His stock in the concern was sold in 1891, it is said, to Charles H. Martini and Frederick Van Wyck, who incorporated the present company and have since continued the business.

Out of Town.

NATIONAL BANK OF MAMMOTH SPRINGS.—The National Bank of Mammoth Springs, Ark., has closed its doors and named C. G. Bufort as assignee. Assets, $100,000; liabilities, $71,000, of which about $25,000 is individual deposits.

DANIEL ELMER.—An assignment was yesterday filed by Councilman Daniel Elmer of Bridgeton, N. J., for the benefit of his creditors. He is President of the Bridgeton Gaslight Company, owns a large number of houses, lots, and also a number of farms. He was rated as being one of the wealthiest men in the county at one time.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Walter S.—Stephen A. Douglass	$113
BALDWIN, Stephen C.—C. A. Stair and another	266
BARTLETT, Charles F., and William J. Liell—J. McKesson, Jr., and others	287
BERGMANN, Richard—Joseph Perlmutter	396
BURRIS, John E.—J. Thedford	35
CALVO, Manuel, and Luciano Tatali—J. Ladesma	257
CAMPBELL, Roderick—W. R. Smith	179
CHACE, Charles G.—Katharine Hock	49
COLLINS, Robert McC.—S. A. Skead	274
CONNORS, John, Quayle W. Hawkes, and John H. Knoop—J. Heiderman	332
DARMSTATTER, Louis P.—A. P. Wagener	88
DAVIS, Willard A.—A. Crebbin	85
DICKINSON, Platt K., and Joseph W. Hancox, Jr.—S. S. Shaffer	1,097
DYETT, Ernst N. and Albert H.—J. O'Rourke	276
GOLDSTONE, Hyman—J. Seeman and others	153
GREILING, William, and Alfred W. Sexsmith—D. B. Conover and another	204
GRAND COURT OF THE STATE OF New York of the Foresters of America—J. Meenan	20
HARASTEIN, Benjamin—G. Lubenheimer and others	62
HARRIS, Jacob—Rushton Peabody	80
HAYMAN, David—E. Knowles and others	371
HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY of New York—Domenico Rovegno	3,000
HEDDEN, Edward H.—J. C. Mills	86
H. P. BALL MANUFACTURING COMPany—The John W. Ealy Company	80
KELLER, Emma J.—The Waddell Coal Company	233
KLEM, LINDER & BAUER COMPANY—A. E. Dubey	132
LEBERMAN, Jacob and Charles—R. Peabody	86
LUDWIG, Alonys—M. Meyer	297
MAICHEL, Charles—G. Platz	26
MORGAN, Charles J.—G. A. Jenny	297
MOTLEY, James M.—R. Wood and others	977
MULLEN, Frank—Long Island Brewery	167
PICKHARDT, Adrian C. and Florence—A. Fox	338
REGAN, Edward M.—S. Wetzler	196
SMITH, Hyde—H. and H. Sonn	149
SMITH, John—Long Island Brewery	212
SOLOMON, Harry—Lilly Solomon	1,924
SPOFFORD, Paul N. and Joseph L., executors, &c.—William M. Evarts and others	57,152
STEWART, John A.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	57
THE JACOB AHLES BREWING COMpany—The Washington Life Insurance Company, deficiency	19,281
THE MAYOR, &c.—G. Del Carlo	36
THE MAYOR, &c.—Aetna Insurance Company	30,650
TURNER, Lucy E.—Jacob Ringler & Son	1,052
WILLIAMS, Thomas—Alexander Chamberlain Electric Company	180

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Not Peace, But Strife.

I.

Sweetheart, I used to question, ere you came,
What thing this was that bore the name of love.
And, fash'ning from dream-fancies, from the fame
Of mighty loves now dead, and from above
Seeking a light immortal, I at length
Built for myself a dainty wild-wood nest,
A harmony of beauty and of strength,
A fairy spot with fragrant flowers dressed,
Where bird-songs echoed in the golden air
And Summer sunshine gleamed athwart the trees!
There, hand in hand with One, knowing not care,
I wandered, happy as the morning breeze.

II.

But now that you are here,
My love, the truth I see!
How God lives in our love, bidding us fight
Wrong, sorrow, and to rear,
By our own joy, the free
And holy glory of His loving Right.
And gladly, with no sigh
I leave the dream, nor crave
Aught but, with you, to try
The power of great love to help and save.

III.

Dearest, when we have done what was our best,
When the strength of our day is past, and night
Comes quietly, and we know that we must rest,
Leaving the task undone, shall not the fight—
Though all unfinished, faltering, and weak,
Yet since we loved each other, and held high
Above our failing what God bade us seek—
Shall not the fight bring peace? And we but die
To find the dream is real? Not, as then, made
Of careless-happy fancies, but reared strong
On sorrow's love made holy through God's aid,
On selfhood's sacrifice, and conquered wrong!
—HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE in Harper's Magazine for August.

The President of the Transvaal.

Poultney Bigelow in Harper's Magazine for August.

All there is of Boer history for the last eighty years is a struggle for personal liberty. The Boer is the embodiment of republicanism without a republic. The Boer ideal is to live upon a farm so big as to conceal from view his next neighbor, and to be exempt from all government interference, particularly that of the tax collector. His constitution is framed on the theory that every Boer capable of bearing arms has a right to be heard in the national assembly, and if his view does not prevail, it is in his tradition to secede and establish a government for himself, even in defiance of a popular majority.

The history of the Boers is one-third war against England, one-third war with negroes, and one-third civil war. So natural is it that the Boer should take up arms against his own Government that in past years the penalty for technical treason has been about the same as that for stealing a horse, or being drunk and disorderly over night. The Boer by no means surrenders any of his own personal rights when he elects his representative in the Volksraad, or his President. The Parliament is regarded merely as a people's committee, and the President as its moderator or spokesman. The people expect their President to visit them with the regularity of a family physician or minister of the Gospel, and they exercise the right to catechise him as to what he has done, and to ventilate, each in turn, whatever grievances he may entertain. Even in the United States the President has never, least of all in the earliest days of the Republic, represented so intimately the people of every corner of the country. To be sure George Washington presided over a population of three millions against President Krueger's little burgher band of perhaps one hundred thousand souls.

Past Pleasure.

From Temple Bar.

The Londoner in the long past might retire to Bagnigge Wells (near the present King's Cross) or Florida Gardens, Brompton, (Brompton was noted a hundred years ago for its "salubrious air,") or the Marylebone Gardens and Bowling Green, (mentioned by Pepys as "a pretty place" so long ago as 1668,) or the Bayswater Tea Gardens, (which flourished till after the middle of the present century,) there to sit in a Summer house overgrown with honeysuckle and sweetbriar, drinking tea—then held in much esteem as a fashionable beverage—and eating cheese-cakes, "heart-cakes," Chelsea buns, syllabubs, jellies, creams, hot loaves, rolls and butter, while a band performed a concerto by Corelli or the last new composition by Mr. Handel, "The Master of Musick," or a singer gave the last new song by Dr. Arne. Afterward visitors might enjoy the privilege of drinking new milk from the cow and picking flowers and fruit, "fresh every hour in the day," a great attraction doubtless for Londoners at a period when fruit and flowers were neither so cheap nor so abundant in the metropolis as they are at present. Nor were more artificial amusements lacking. In addition to illuminations, fireworks, and masquerades, attended by the world of fashion from Princes downward, there were miscellaneous entertainments of every sort.

A high scaffolding was erected in Marylebone Gardens in 1736 for a predecessor of Blondin called "The Flying Man," who was advertised to fly down on a rope pushing a wheelbarrow before him. In May, 1785, Lunardi, the first aeronaut who went up in a balloon in England, and was quaintly called "the first aerial traveler in the English atmosphere" by contemporary prints, descended unexpectedly one afternoon in the Adam and Eve Tea Gardens in the neighborhood of Tottenham Court Road, (then a resort of fashion,) and was uproariously welcomed by the populace in acknowledgment of his flight. Later on aeronautic flights became a special feature of all these pleasure gardens. Ponds containing goldfish—a novelty in the middle of the eighteenth century—were reckoned as another of their special attractions, and were advertised as "gold and silver fish, which afford pleasing ideas to every spectator."

An Early Mention of Daguerre.

From The Aldine Magazine, 1839.

M. Daguerre's invention enables him to combine with the camera obscura an engraving power—that is, by an apparatus, at once to receive a reflection of the scene without, and to fix its forms and tints indelibly on metal in chiaroscuro—the rays of the sun standing in the stead of burin, or, rather, of acid—for the copies thus produced nearly resemble aquatina engravings exquisitely toned. As to the precise details, M. Daguerre objects to impart them to any one till he has received some definite answer from the Government, with whom he is in treaty for the sale of his secret; the value fixed upon it is said to be 300,000f. It is necessary, observes M. Arago, to see the works produced by the machine, which is to be called the Daguerotype, fully to appreciate the curiosity of the invention. M. Daguerre's last works have the force of Rembrandt's etchings. He has taken them in all weathers—at all hours—a sketch of Notre Dame was made in a pouring rain, (the time occupied by the process being lengthened under such unfavorable circumstances,) and a sketch was produced by the moon's light, which required twenty minutes for its completion.

As might be expected, the invention fails where moving objects are concerned. The foliage of trees, from its always being more or less agitated by the air, is often but imperfectly represented. In one of the views a horse is faithfully given, save the head, which he never ceased moving—in another a décrotteur, all but the arms, which were never still. The invention will be chiefly applicable to still life—that is, to architectural subjects, &c. M. Daguerre describes the process as very simple, and completely attainable by any person of common judgment, and with reasonable care. The machine, too, is so little cumbrous, that he says he has stood upon the bridges to use it, and been hardly noticed by the passers by.

Spain, the Invalid.

From The National Review.

A Minister or high official who has an appointment at his disposal usually looks more to his own advancement than to the interests of his party, or the merits of the applicants, in its bestowal. Personal excellence stands for little in Spain. All that is worth having is more easily attained by intrigue, bribery, or a quid pro quo in some sense than the sterling qualities of the solicitant. Hence an office seeker would have little chance of success if he urged his suit in a straightforward manner on the worth of his individual capacity, or his rights as a citizen; he would beat up his acquaintances in search of "recommendations" and "influences" to secure the preferment. Individual egotism and envy stand in the way of national progress. Appointments are more frequently made for the advantage of "self" than for the benefit of the commonweal.

I remember, for instance, a most remarkable case of a man, who had been a furniture maker and joiner, being appointed to the post of Chief Administrator of a department in Manila at a salary of $4,000 a year. He left a pretty wife in Spain, and his influential "protector" had a keen eye for feminine beauty. The joiner arrived in Manila and was introduced to the native permanent staff, who politely showed him his table. The new chief examined the top, the bottom, and the legs of the piece of furniture, and pronounced it very good work. The head clerk again reminded him that it was his "mesa"—his official bureau where the documents of the department requiring his signature would be placed before him. At length the duties of his new post dawned upon him, and he signed all that came under his pen. It would have taken him half an hour to read through one document of the hundred, so he authorized anything and everything without investigation or comment. He signed so much that he got himself into serious trouble; then he begged an audience of the Governor General and asked to be allowed to resign. "You are appointed from Madrid," said the General, "but I have little doubt about your resignation being confirmed, so I provisionally accept it; but what do you propose to do?" "May it please your Excellency, I am a joiner and furniture maker," was the reply, "and would solicit your support, as I am going to start in business in my own line." The General gave him an order to furnish the Government House throughout, and he opened his shops in the Calle San Jacinto, where he worked for many years.

God Bless You, Dear, To-day!

If there be graveyards in the heart
From which no roses spring,
A place of wrecks and old gray tombs
From which no birds take wing,
Where linger buried hopes and dreams
Like ghosts among the graves,
Why, buried dreams are dismal things,
And lonely ghosts are knaves!

If there come dreary Winter days,
When Summer roses fall
And lie, forgot, in withered drifts
Along the garden wall;
If all the wreaths a lover weaves
Turn thorns upon the brow—
Then out upon the silly fool
Who makes not merry now!

For if we cannot keep the past,
Why care for what's to come?
The instant's prick is all that stings,
And then the place is numb.
If Life's a lie and Love's a cheat,
As I have heard men say,
Then here's a health to fond deceit—
God bless you, dear, to-day!
—JOHN BENNETT in the Chap Book.

A Modern Warship's Auxiliary Machinery.

From Cassier's Magazine.

In a warship like the Massachusetts of the United States Navy, there are altogether eighty-six steam engines, big and little, in the equipment, and many of these engines have double steam cylinders; in fact, there are no less than 158 steam cylinders, all told.

With so many engines to be supplied with steam, it is very apparent that the matter of economy should be carefully studied. This subject has been looked into more or less, but it has been found that to compound the engines of many of the auxiliaries would add still more to the complication, to say nothing about additional weight and space. Then, again, many of the auxiliaries are only occasionally brought into use. However, there is no doubt that as great a stride will be made in the near future in steam economy for the auxiliary engines as has been done with the main engines.

Although the power of all the auxiliaries on the trial trip of the Massachusetts averaged only about 2¾ per cent. of the indicated horse-power of the main engine, the actual amount of steam used by these auxiliaries was, no doubt, anywhere from 10 to 15 per cent. of all the steam generated. On the trial trip referred to, the main engines and the auxiliaries in use developed the following powers: Main engines, 10,128 I. H. P.; air pumps, 12½ I. H. P., or about one-eighth of 1 per cent. of the power of the main engines; circulating pumps, 36¼ I. H. P., or about one-third of 1 per cent.; feed pumps, 64 I. H. P., or about two-thirds of 1 per cent.; forced draught blowers, 107 I. H. P., or about 1 per cent.; other auxiliaries, 45 I. H. P., or about one-half of 1 per cent. The total of all the auxiliaries was 275 I. H. P., or, as above stated, about 2¾ per cent. of the I. H. P. of the main engines. This certainly shows that there is an opportunity for the designers of the different auxiliaries to try and see if some of this steam cannot be saved.

The Antiquity of the Glove.

From Notes and Queries.

The antiquity of gloves has long been in dispute. The question turns upon the rendering of a passage in the fourth chapter of the Book of Ruth, verses 7, 8:

"Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning changing, for to confirm all things; a man plucked off his shoe, and gave it to his neighbor, and this was a testimony in Israel. Therefore the kinsman said unto Boaz, Buy it for thee. So he drew off his shoe."

For shoe, in these verses, it is said, we ought to read glove. On this matter M. Josephs, a Hebrew of great literary attainments and author of several learned works, advances the following theory: The Hebrew nangal signifies to shut close, or inclose. When followed by regel, the foot, it might mean a shoe or sandal, but when it stands by itself, as in the original of the passage quoted, it must be rendered "glove." It is further stated that the ancient and modern rabbins agree in rendering the word from the original as "glove," and that Joel Levy, a celebrated German translator, gave, instead of shoe, his picturesque native term of hand-schuh, hand-shoe, by which gloves are known in Germany to this day. ("Gloves," by William Beck, 1883.)

"Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of."

Now all the cloudy shapes that float and lie
Within this magic globe we call the brain
Fold quite away, condense, withdraw, refrain
And show it tenantless—an empty sky.
Return, O parting visions, pass not by;
Nor leave me vacant still, with strivings vain,
Longing to grasp at your dim garment's train,
And be drawn on to sleep's immunity.
I lie and pray for fancies hovering near;
Oblivion's kindly troop, illusions blest;
Dim, trailing phantoms in a world too clear;
Soft, downy, shadowy forms, my spirit's nest;
The warp and woof of sleep; till, freed from fear,
I drift in sweet enchantment back to rest.
—THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON in the July Century.

Moral Tales.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

One cannot help wondering whether there has not been an undue reaction against the moral tale, and whether in consequence the vast opportunity for ethical training which is presented by the child's first contact with the world of letters is not now in a measure lost. When all simple narrative is thrilling to his unjaded taste, we need not fear that he will be bored by even an obtrusive moral. It is indeed the sophisticated taste alone which dislikes a moral. Not children only, but the simple-minded among adults, are apt to prefer such things in literature as show a clear right to existence in what they "teach," as witness the immense, if transient, popularity of E. P. Roe's novels and Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy."

A child will not infrequently draw a crude lesson of his own from a perfectly idle tale, as if, without one, he found it perplexing or incomplete. It is not impossibly mistaken kindness which would give nonsense verses to the exclusion of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" and "Harry and the Guide-Post," (though my later judgment somewhat recoils from Harry;) or nature studies and Greek myths, to the utter banishment of Truthful George and Heedless Mary. What deep delight, what genuine potency, lie in these humble tales, I for one can testify.

The Glorious Redwood.

John Muir in the August Atlantic.

The redwood is the glory of the coast range. It extends along the western slope, in a nearly continuous belt ten miles wide, from beyond the Oregon boundary to the south of Santa Cruz, a distance of nearly 400 miles, and in massive, sustained grandeur and closeness of growth surpasses all the other timber woods of the world. Trees from ten to fifteen feet in diameter and 300 feet high are not uncommon, and a few attain the height of 350 feet or even 400 feet, with a diameter at the base of fifteen to twenty feet or more, while the ground beneath them is a garden of fresh, exuberant ferns, lilies, gaultheria, and rhododendron.

As timber the redwood is too good to live. The largest sawmills ever built are busy along its seaward border, "with all the modern improvements," but so immense is the yield per acre it will be long ere the supply is exhausted. The big tree is also to some extent being made into lumber. Though far less abundant, it is, fortunately, less accessible, extending along the western flank of the Sierra in a partially interrupted belt about 250 miles long, at a height of from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea. The enormous logs, too heavy to handle, are blasted in manageable dimensions with gunpowder. A large portion of the best timber is thus shattered and destroyed, and, with the huge knotty tops, is left in ruins for tremendous fires that kill every tree within their range, great and small.

The Cost of a Racing Stable.

From Leslie's Weekly.

It is perfectly safe to say that the owner who maintains a completely appointed stock farm, another where the yearlings are handled from June until October, and which becomes the Winter quarters as soon as the racing season is closed, and a stable of horses in training besides, must win each season $75,000 to $100,000 before he has made a profit. Of course he has his fun and the enjoyment of seeing his home-bred horses beat those of other breeders, but most men like a substantial profit as well, as some compensation for the risk they have assumed. If no crack jockey is retained, but chances are taken on securing the services of the free-lance jockeys, of course a material saving is effected. Most owners take these chances because of the uncertainty of the true racing form of their two-year-olds, for nothing is so galling as to see your jockey getting his $10,000 or $12,000 a year, standing on the ground, with no horses you can give him a mount on.

The Appreciative Englishman.

From Short Stories.

Years and years ago, when the Press Club of Washington, of more or less blessed memory, was in existence, a British newspaper man was at the club one evening. He had been in Washington for some time, and was leaving next day. During the evening Mr. Carl Decker, who was also present, addressing him, made the following speech:

"Mr. So-and-So," he said, "you have spent some time with us, and you have made many friends. We have become attached to you. You are going away to-morrow, and we may never see you again; but in order that you may always have something by which to remember us, on behalf of the Press Club I present you this ring."

And then he struck the call-bell on the reading table near him. The Englishman looked just a trifle bewildered for a bit; then he reached out his hand, thanked the club, and pocketed the bell. And, bless his simple English heart, next morning he told another newspaper man how kind the Press Club had been to him, and what a lovely presentation speech Mr. Decker had made.

"Mr. Decker must have been awfully nervous, you know," said he, "though he didn't show it, for he said, 'I present you this ring,' and, don't y'know, it wasn't a ring at all, it was a bell."

What Eyes Cost.

From The New Illustrated Magazine.

If our civilization has not entirely spoiled the taste of the noble savage, how he would gloat over a necklace of artificial eyes, which, as trophies, would far surpass in interest the now out-of-date scalps. All his relatives and wives would scarce be too big a price to offer for such a treasure, such a perfect museum of expression, combining educational and utilitarian benefits at one and the same time. It would bestow pleasure on the savage and profit on the seller, who, in this newly developed taste of the former, would find an admirable way of disposing of surplus stock.

To return to our subject: a peculiarity about the eyes of aged persons is that they fade at the edges of the iris, or, rather, that the extreme edges seem to fall away, leaving a circle of white between the iris and its edge; this is known as an arcus eye; it is most curious looking. I saw an artificial "arcus" that had just been made to order for a very old lady.

The price of what is termed a "hospital eye"—that is, one supplied to patients at hospitals—is 10s. 6d.; and the best eye made costs only two guineas, a small amount, taking into consideration the skill and time expended upon it.

This firm supplies the Royal Ophthalmic and several other London hospitals with artificial eyes.

"Thirty year ago," I was told, "the cheapest eye obtainable cost not less than two guineas, and for the best as much as five guineas was demanded."

No Confidence in the Guru.

From The Outlook.

It is not safe to trust utterly the guidance of the Hindu fancy, or to put great reliance upon intellects which are so little troubled by contradictions and absurdities. Of course there are notable exceptions in such careful scholars as Dr. Bhandarkar of Poona. I may tell right here a brief story which throws light on some of these things. The late Ramkrishna Paramahamsa was called by one of his disciples, in talking with me in Calcutta, "the greatest man of the nineteenth century." He is believed by some to have greatly influenced Keshub Chunder Sen. He was the religious teacher, the guru, of Vivekananda.

Max Müller dubs him "a true Mahatma." The learned Oxford professor told me that he asked Vivekananda if Ramkrishna knew Sanskrit. The answer at first was evasive, but finally he said, "When Ramkrishna was in the jungle as an ascetic, a beautiful woman came down from heaven and taught him the language." Max Müller's very natural reply was, "Nonsense! The only way to learn Sanskrit is to get a grammar and a dictionary and go to work."

The Russian Prince.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

At one of the Duke of Hamilton's dinners there was a Russian Prince, whose name I forget, and who sat on the right hand of the Duchess. At the cicse of the first course a servant brought round a plate on which were a dozen little square pieces of toast, with a delicate morsel, apparently of meat, upon each, which he elicited from the Duchess to consist of the inside of a woodcock, and considered a great delicacy. Unconscious that the plate was to go round, he took it from the hands of the servant, placed it before him, and deliberately ate up the whole of it, saying that he found it excellent; but he ascertained that the delicate meat upon the toast was not termed in polite circles the "stomach," but was called the "trail."

Whether that particular dish or any other disagreed with his digestion, I know not, but it happened that the same night, a little before midnight, the Duke heard the footsteps of his guest walking up and down in the passage adjoining the rooms in which they both slept. The Duke lit a candle, opened his door, and went up to his guest, and inquired whether he was suffering any pain, and the latter replied, "Yes, I have got a very bad pain in my 'trail.'"

The Plumber and the Saint Bernard.

Louise Imogen Guiney in The Chap-Book.

A plumber comes to plumb in a St. Bernarded house. He has been told, on all sides, that the beast is not only gentle, but hospitable as a monk, and deplorably empty of the proper ideas of exclusion and discrimination, in his nominal office of warden. However, the too canny soul prefers not to enter the walk by the gate, but clambers over a shed, hoping thus, by aid of the trellis, to get into the back yard undetected by the resident giant. No sooner is his form on the roof than, attracted by the extraordinary spectacle, and roused to vigilance at last, said giant appears on the gallop, uplifting a challenging glance, and uttering, as he comes to a standstill, a sound which is like unto nothing save the rote of the sea. Plumber, after the orchestral strain, has no curiosity for developments, and will not wait to have the curtain rise: he shifts about, incontinently loses his balance, falls into the next area, and breaks some heroic bones. The whole matter goes before the court.

The Judge hears testimony of neighbors, testimony of carters, schoolboys, postmen, even beggars. Plainly, the dog is a blameless dog, on his own estate or off; he has at no time before moved a hair to oppose the suspicious, the unusual; burglars have but to know him to love him dear. Nevertheless, as a matter of course obese damages are awarded to the acrobatic plaintiff. A dramatic imagination has filled his pocket, and a fit of the shivers, founded on defective premises, becomes more to him than much lead and many pipes. So stands our legal code: expedient, and iniquitous, and comic. Plead but timidity of dogs, or hatred of them, and the shameful blemish takes on, in many eyes, the look of public spirit and lofty self-respect.

Spring-Water.

When men from all the region brought
Great gifts to the Great King,
One poorest wight could offer naught
But water from the spring.

The Great King smiled, well pleased; and Thou,
Lord, wilt not Thou receive
My simple trust in Thee, which now
Is all my dearth can give?
—W. V. TAYLOR in Good Words.

Margaret Fuller.

From The Literary World.

Many of our contemporaries can write more symmetrical essays than Margaret Fuller ever wrote. All her work is fragmentary. But what about the illuminating citicism, the suggestive, original thought in her letters, her diaries, and her books? She was the first to say certain things, the first to introduce certain great subjects and great men to the American people. Many opinions which now pass unchallenged were first expressed by Margaret Fuller. She takes a front rank among American critics. Her critical estimates were ahead of her time, in some cases prophetic. She takes this rank among our foremost critics because of the quality rather than the quantity of her work. Thus an occasional sentence has more in it than whole books of some of our present-day critics!

Did any one ever write anything better of the kind than her famous description of Carlyle, or anything more suggestive and luminous with meaning than her essays on Goethe and on modern English poets? The "lyric glimpses" which Emerson found so helpful are helpful still. It is in her generosity in giving us what she herself calls "clues and impulses" that her chief power as a critic lies. She is stimulating; she often opens out a wide vista of thought by means of one suggestive word.

Bacteria as Vermin Exterminators.

From Longmans' Magazine.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable uses to which bacteria have been put is that of vermin exterminators or poisoning agents. It was in the year 1889 that Prof. Loeffler, while experimenting with mice in his laboratory at Greifswald, discovered a micro-organism which was extremely fatal to all kinds of mice. The happy idea occurred to the professor that this lethal little microbe, which he christened Bacillus typhi murium, might be turned to excellent account in combating plagues of field mice in grain fields where the devastation committed by these voracious rodents had become in parts of Greece and Russia a serious source of loss to agriculturists. Experiments were accordingly made on a small scale to test the efficiency of this bacterial poisoner in destroying field mice, and so successful were the results that Loeffler confidently announced the possibility of keeping down these pests by distributing food material infected with these bacteria over fields which were invaded by them. The Greek Government took up the question, and Loeffler's method was applied with brilliant results; the disease was disseminated with extraordinary rapidity and severity, and the mice were readily destroyed.

The idea was not original, for Pasteur had already, in 1888, suggested to the Intercolonial Rabbit Commission in Australia that chicken-cholera microbes should be employed for destroying the rabbits, which then, as now, are such a source of difficulty and pecuniary loss to the country. No active measures appear to have been taken, however, to carry out this suggestion, one of the principal objections raised being the undesirability of introducing a disease which was at that time believed to be a stranger to the colony. Quite recently, within the past year, the idea has been revived by Mr. Pound, the Government bacteriologist at Brisbane, in consequence of his discovery that chicken cholera, far from not existing in Australia, has infested poultry yards more or less extensively for several years past, although it has only recently been accurately diagnosed as such. This chicken-cholera microbe is particularly well suited for the work in question, inasmuch as, while extremely fatal to rabbits, it is without any effect whatever on farm stock of various kinds, and is perfectly harmless to man, so that its handling by the uninitiated is not attended with any personal danger whatever.

The Wind in the Grass.

The song of the wind in the grass!
Come lie on the ground and listen
When the white clouds drift and pass
And the dewdrops cease to glisten.
It comes with the perfume of flowers,
It chases the cares that harass,
And fraught with magical powers
Is the song of the wind in the grass.

Come lie with your heart to the clover
Out under the orchard trees,
And listen the sweet tune over
A-chime with the lay of the bees.
The tired brain a-throb and a-quiver
Waxes quiet and clear as a glass,
Till cool thoughts flow like a river
To the song of the wind in the grass.

A rest that is sweeter than mirth
Through the soul is soothingly stealing,
For the touch of the dear brown earth
Hath a balm of heavenly healing;
And under the warm blue sky,
As soft as a whispered mass
Or a dreamland lullaby,
Is the song of the wind in the grass.
—SAMUEL MINTURN PECK in The Youth's Companion.

The Young English Curate.

From The Westminster Review.

The day comes for the youngster to go down from the university. He has, let us suppose, taken his degree. Henceforth he is supposed to have finished his education and qualified to instruct men. On the ordination morning he slides into new clothes, and, from that day, becomes a stereotyped being. Parochial life runs in very narrow channels, and these tend to become narrower every day. It requires considerable strength of mind not to succumb to depression of environment. Small wonder that some fail and become pedants of a particularly painful type. The people with whom the young curate is brought in contact are mostly of one kind. He sees little of the men—they are away at business during the day, or, if at home, they are too much engaged to entertain a social visitor. He is left, therefore, largely to the mercies of certain elderly spinsters who seem drawn by some strange fascination to meddle in Church work. Having no families of their own to look after, they endeavor to help other people to mind theirs. These consider the clergy fair game. They form "queue" outside the vestry door to waylay the unfortunate curate, especially if he is single and of a marriageable age. The pester the man with their attentions, they follow him up and down. In fine, their determination increases in the proportion of their age. Now, all this is very painful.

It is bad for any man to be subject to too much female attention. If it does not make him actually conceited it will gradually imbue him with the idea that he is a more important person than he really is. Constant intercourse with what Archbishop Magee aptly called "these gaunt and angular females" is not calculated to promote manliness or to inspire self-respect.

Perfumes and Discoveries.

From H. Hakes's "John and Sebastian Cabot."

What motives impelled those early navigators and explorers to make such sacrifice of time and money, to embark upon such uncertain expeditions upon unknown waters and desert wastes; to imperil their lives and fortunes upon such rash ventures; to undergo years of toil, such terrible anxiety, and suffering? With them, as with men in all ages, gold and glory took front rank among the motives. But, strange as it may now seem, it was not the eye or ear's delight only, nor geographic curiosity, that was consulted. The sense of smell commanded a greater attention and was a greater factor in prompting the astounding enterprise. We are speaking of an age when sanitary science cut no figure in the affairs of life—an age before the ingenious Yankee had made and patented a thousand varieties of toilet soap—an age before a gospel of personal and general cleanliness was preached or practiced. Perfumery, to take the place of soap and water, was in great demand. Rare, expensive, and loud perfumes, to antagonize and stifle the offensiveness of unwashed nature, commanded a premium, and its extravagant use then indicated wealth, and the uppercrust of fashionable society.

In keeping with the ideas of the times, it was the sign and seal of aristocracy, as creditable then as discreditable and unnecessary now, however rank the perfume. Spices and perfumes were not indigenous in Europe. Such merchandise came from the extreme and unknown East by caravan to Alexandria, in Egypt. The transportation, added to the cost of production, made such goods enormously expensive. Portugal first, followed by Spain, and lastly by England, all desired a monopoly of that trade. This it was that brought into prominence the great navigators.

Source of Heat in the Body.

From The Sanitarian.

An important source of heat in the body is due to the friction of the blood as it circulates in its vessels. All of this resistance, which is overcome by the heart, is transformed directly into heat. We may calculate the amount approximately. If we suppose that 180 ccs. of blood are expelled from the left ventricle at each stroke, under a pressure of one-third of an atmosphere, this would correspond to .6192 kilogrammemeters at each stroke, and at 72 strokes a minute, this would give 44.3124 kilogrammemeters per minute. If we suppose that the right heart does one-quarter the work of the left, or about 10 kilogramme-meters per minute, we have for the total work per minute 54.312 kilogramme-meters, which corresponds to 128 calories per minute.

This is perhaps a rather high estimate for ordinary conditions, but where the heart is forced to pump a much larger quantity of blood in order to maintain the normal temperature, this estimate is probably much exceeded at times. Since this friction takes place largely in the most constricted portions of the circulation, it would be natural to expect that the blood which had been driven through the capillary system of a gland would issue much warmer than it entered, and such we find to be the case. Thus the blood of the hepatic vein has been observed to be 40.73, while that in the right heart was 37.7. In the muscles no contraction can take place without an increased flow of blood through them with a simultaneous constriction of the capillaries, which would naturally give rise to a considerable production of heat—a fact constantly observed.

Between Rich and Poor in India.

Mrs. Steel in The Humanitarian.

Our standard of civilization is personal comfort—luxury, a thing absolutely unknown in native India. There is scarcely any difference in the mode of living between the rich and the poor. If you go into the house of a Rajah, there is the same bare floor, and only a simple patter to eat from, such as is seen in the home of the poorest. To put it crudely, there will probably not be even the luxury of a wash basin and towel, for the rich man, like his poor brother, washes in the open and dries himself in the sun. Such is the extreme simplicity of life that wealth is still buried in India; a man may spend it on jewels for his wife, but not on pleasure or personal comfort. This simple life, which fostered no distinctions of class, had been preserved for 3,000 years by Indian civilization, but ours will destroy it in fifty years.

Russian Pickpockets.

From Harper's Round Table.

One day, while dining together the French Ambassador and a Grand Duke of Russia were discussing the cleverness of the pickpockets of their respective countries. The Grand Duke claimed that the Russian pickpocket was the more skillful. Seeing the Ambassador incredulous, he told him he would, without knowing it, be relieved of his watch before leaving the table. He then telephoned to the head of the police to send at once the cleverest pickpocket he could lay his hands on. The man came and was put into livery, and was told to wait at table with the other servants. He was to give the Grand Duke a sign directly he had done the trick. But this was not given very soon, for the Ambassador was very wary, and always kept on the alert, and held his hand on his fob, even when conversing with the most distinguished guests.

At last the Grand Duke received the preconcerted signal. He at once requested the Ambassador to tell him the time. The latter triumphantly put his hand to his pocket and pulled out a potato instead of his watch. To conceal his feelings he would take a pinch of snuff—his snuffbox was gone. Then he missed his ring from his finger, and his gold toothpick, which he had been holding in his hand in its little case. Amid the hilarity of the guests the sham lackey was requested to restore the articles, but the Grand Duke's merriment was changed into alarm and surprise when the thief produced two watches, two rings, two snuffboxes, &c.

His Imperial Highness then made the discovery that he himself had been robbed at the same time that the French Ambassador had been despoiled so craftily.

A Dream of Harvest.

I have not seen for many a year
Or growing corn or farm or grange,
I know not why there should appear
To me a dream so sweet, yet strange.

High in a garret, where St. Paul's
Gives me stone-greeting every morn,
Last night I dreamed of linnets' calls,
And long fair upland fields of corn.

I know not what so far away
From pounds and pence my fancy led;
I looked as usual yesterday
Only on lines of black and red!

But yet across the dull dead years
I saw, last seen so long ago,
Again the rustling golden spears
Thick serried waving to and fro.

I heard the farmers' homely yarns,
Their fears of laid unripened grain,
Their hopes of overflowing barns,
Their prophecies of sun and rain.

I saw browned girls with cornflowers braid—
My dream you see had skipped some leaves—
Their curls, faint reapers in rare shade
Asleep, babes cradled on warm sheaves.

I heard the tinkling laden wain
Slow creeping under cloudless skies,
The sickle's well-known sound, the strain
Of harvest filled with tears my eyes.

I saw the tired ears falling caught
By women's arms, in heat of noon:
Then came a change, and there was naught
But shocks and stubble 'neath the moon.

* * * * * * * *

I'm almost in despair with it,
This wide, wide waste of white and brown;
But wife and child die, if I quit
My worn stool in this stifling town.
—JAMES MEW in Chambers's Journal.

An International Language.

From Harper's Weekly.

A circular has been widely distributed which sets forth the need of an international language, especially adapted for use in the publication of works of scientific value or of especial interest to scholars. It is thought, reasonably enough, that if an agreement could be reached as to what language, whether one now in use or a new one, is fittest to serve as a means of communication between the nations, it would save an immense deal of time and trouble and be a universal convenience.

As a congress of all persons interested in such an agreement is impracticable, it is proposed to discuss the subject by letter, and every person who has views about it—whether he prefers adopting an existing language for international use or inventing a new one—is requested to write them out and send them to Mr. L. Samenhof, Grodno, Russia. The plan is to print all the essays received in a book, a copy of which is to be sent to each contributor, who shall then vote, also by letter, for the plan he prefers. The scheme is not necessarily impossible of execution, provided that due funds can be procured to carry it out, but only exceptionally hopeful persons will expect important results from it.

Poison! Prohibition!

From The American Wine Press.

Brandy, whisky, gin, and rum made in Germany for consumption in the British colonies are offered for 83 cents a dozen quart bottles, delivered on board at Hamburg. Liquors of the same manufacture are offered at $2.25 a dozen quarts.

The Mexican Shepherd Boys.

From The Catholic World.

When going up the valley of the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, my attention was drawn to the flocks of sheep and goats, and their pastores, or shepherd boys. These little shepherds wore neither hats nor shoes. Their only garment was a tunic, reaching a little below the knee and confined by a girdle, from which depended a small pouch or scrip. A quiver, with bow and arrows, hung athwart the shoulders, and the righ hand held a sling. Presently a stone fron the scrip was hurled forward toward th right or left, to make the flock swerve t the left or right. It was impossible no to recognize little "David, the son o Jesse," and one might have almost expected to behold Goliath, the Philistine, comin to defy the children of Israel.

The portraiture of the scene described i the Book of Samuel was too exact to b ascribed to accident, and, for the first time it occurred to me that David bore a sling not for the purpose of slaying bears o lions—or even Philistines—but to guide and control the flock, and that these little shepherds of a kindred race, dwelling in a country not unlike the pastoral regions o Judea, very naturally continued to re-enac the scenes described in sacred history.

A Golfer's Paradise.

Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye,
The Links House-by-the-Sea!
A Jersey man with a novel plan
Would like a talk with thee.
I've hotels nine, all superfine,
Stretched all along the foaming brine.
Five miles apart they're seen—
One house for every green—
With bunkers in between,
And hazards high for you to try
If you're a Golfer keen.
This is the plan for maid or man:
A hole each day the guest may play,
And pass the night upon the green,
And then away the following day
To house the second, whence again
On day the third, with might and main,
Your ball you play,
Until in fine you've done the nine.
When, if you still are keen,
By coming back to first you play eighteen.
To that one guest who does it best
The Summer through, hear ye, hear you,
Will go his board and lodging free
Down at the Links House-by-the-Sea.
For every maid without a beau,
The caddies by the sea will be a go,
For they've been chosen with great care
From 'mongst the handsome, debonair;
And who, though poor, are most demure,
With lordly manners of the millionaire.
Hear ye, hear ye, for terms with me!
J. STIGGINS, Links House-by-the-Sea.
—Harper's Bazar.

A President and Prosperity.

From the July Forum.

It is almost pathetic to see a great, lusty country like ours still hugging the political delusion that a campaign for an executive officer settles the policy of the legislative branch of our Government. No matter what the views of a President, he cannot carry them out until they have become enacted into the law of the land. A President can do scarcely anything in the enactment of the legislative platform of his party—except in so far as he can influence legislation by the distribution of executive patronage—unless Congress first enacts laws, which he is then sworn to execute, whether they suit his own views or not. So far as bad industrial conditions depend upon remedial legislation, very little responsibility rests upon the President, but very much upon his party; little rests upon the Executive, but very much upon members of the House and Senate. * * *

Instead of this what was the country given? A tariff of exaggerations, a tariff of scandals, a tariff of barbarisms, a tariff which antagonized both Republicans and Democrats, and whose extreme provisions have been so thoroughly advertised throughout the length and breadth of the land that counter-agitation for a reform of customs duties is seen to be quite inevitably a part of the future, even before the bill is enacted. Instead of an act likely to be acquiesced in, and under which the industries affected could count upon some reasonable certainty for a few years ahead, the exasperation at the methods of our National legislators is so intense, so contemptuous, that permanency of tariff legislation is "an iridescent dream." It is believed that this legislation is being framed neither in accordance with protective principles per se, nor for purposes of revenue, but by a process of bargaining for selfish gain which will not bear the light. The system by which the special interests are themselves not merely permitted, but invited, to fix the customs duties levied on their products may be compared to disputants sitting in court and passing judgment upon their own cases. Such a system contains in itself the elements of its own destruction.

Popularity of the Prince of Wales.

From the July Ladies' Home Journal.

"As the Queen's son he has, of course, his own share of that loyalty which burns in all British hearts, but he has a great deal more than that. It is felt that he has done much, in very difficult circumstances, to earn the good will, and even affection, of the people whom he will some day address as 'my people.' He mingles with them, and is of them. Little things count for much. The crowds that gather about the gates of Marlborough House in Pall Mall in patient expectation of the exit or entrance of the Prince and Princess, are supposed to like a spectacle, and no doubt they do. They delight to behold them drive in or out in a gilded coach with an escort of the splendid Life Guards. But they like almost better to see the Prince drive away in a hansom cab.

"The Englishman loves sport and games, and to the great body of the people the Prince seems a more engaging personage because he frankly gives the rein to his tastes for outdoor and indoor diversions. They gather in crowds to see him start for Epsom on Derby Day. They cheer him on the Downs and on Newmarket Heath. They back his horse, not a few of them because it is his. They like to see his name high among the winners of the year, as it now is, after a long course of ill luck on the turf. They like to think of him as the country gentleman at Sandringham, busy with the management of his estate, receiving guests, taking the lead in shooting, and other amusements. They like to see him on horseback in Hyde Park, where he rides often. They like to see him at theatres, where they always recognize and often cheer him. In short, they like to think of him as one of themselves."

The Many Bibles.

From The Church at Home and Abroad for July.

It is estimated that at the beginning of the present century not more than five or six million copies of the Scriptures were in existence in the whole world. I have seen no estimate as to the number of copies probably in existence at the present time; but in one year, 1888, alone, the statistics for which happen to be at hand, the number of copies issued considerably exceeded the six millions which were possibly in existence in the whole world in 1800. In the decade preceding this year, 1878-1888, the number published in various languages is given as having been about 34,000,000—some six times the whole number in existence when the century began.

It is certain that the number of copies now existing must be numbered by the hundred millions. From the rooms of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London alone are sent forth daily from 5,000 to 7,000 copies, to which must be added the copies issued from all their subordinate depots in various lands, and the issues of the American Bible Society, and of several other lesser bodies; so that the recent statement is quite credible which puts the whole number of copies of the Scriptures issued since the century began as over 404,000,000.

MERCHANTS' GREAT WORK

Ten Thousand Out-of-Town Buyers Expected in New York This Fall.

DATES FIXED FOR EXCURSIONS

Plans for Issue of Reduced Rate Tickets Completed—Other Cities Jealous of Invasion of Their Territory—Nearly Five Hundred Resident Members.

Almost 10,000 names are now on the nonresident membership roll of the Merchants' Association, and the active resident list includes nearly 500 additional names and firms. This is the largest combination of merchants yet formed in this country for the express purpose of stimulating and facilitating trade. The financial backing of the new association is sufficiently strong to enable it to do its work on a broad, liberal, and effective scale. A pleasing feature of the enrollment of the out-of-town members is the distribution of a handsome certificate of membership containing a colored lithographic view of Greater New York. The certificate was designed and printed especially for the Merchants' Association.

Arrangements were completed yesterday whereby the dates for the proposed excursions over the roads in the Joint Traffic Association were definitely fixed. The dates are for all points within the joint traffic territory, and they are from the 7th to the 10th of August inclusive, and from the 27th to the 31st of August inclusive. The tickets are to be placed on sale within those dates, and each ticket will be good for thirty days from the date of sale. Members of the association on coming to New York will pay full fare one way. When they get ready to go home they will be furnished with a certificate, countersigned by the Merchants' Association, which upon presentation at the office of the railroad company representing the line on which they came to New York will be good for a reduction on the homeward fare, so that the round trip will cost one and one-third fares instead of the full double fare.

In the territory under the jurisdiction of the Trunk Line Association the dates between which tickets will be sold are as follows: Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive, and Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive. These tickets will be similar to the tickets issued by the Joint Traffic Association, that is to say, they will be good for thirty days from the date of sale, and will be sold only between the dates named and to merchants, the members of their immediate families, and their buyers.

So far as concerns the Southeastern Association, which includes the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River, the Merchants' Association will not accept the proposition to run open excursions to New York without any limitation as to the reduced rate fare being good to members of the association only. The Merchants' Association in its proposition to the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations guaranteed every ticket of which unlawful use should be made, or which should be found in the hands of scalpers in this territory. This guarantee holds, but under the proposition made by the Southeastern Association to run open excursions, it could not be made.

Extent of Territory Reached.

The extent of the territory embraced in these excursions is very great. It includes all that section of the United States reaching from the New England States west to Chicago and St. Louis, bounded on the north by the great lakes and on the south by the Ohio River. In this territory are the largest railway systems in this country, with a mileage aggregating nearly 55,000 miles. Of this, twenty-one thousand and odd miles of track are in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. In Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, there are over 33,000 miles of track, the total making 54,992 miles. The total mileage of track in the United States is about 181,000, so that the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations together have control of or jurisdiction over 30 per cent. of the total mileage.

In this territory are the largest cities in the United States, and in proportion to its size it is by far the most thickly populated. The total population of these States is 30,000,000, which is about 41 per cent. of the entire population of the country. It is from all parts of this territory that the excursions arranged for by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations will come.

Turning to the country under the jurisdiction or control of the Southeastern Association, which embraces the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River, the track mileage is 34,410, which is 19 per cent. of the total track mileage of the United States. The population is 17,000,000. The combined track mileage of the Joint Traffic, Trunk Line, and Southeastern Associations is 89,402 miles, which is equal to 49 per cent. of the entire track mileage of the United States. The total population of the territory embraced in these associations is 47,648,000, which is equal to 64 per cent. of the total population of the country.

The section of country traversed by the Trunk Line Association roads includes the territory west of New England and east of and including Toronto, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Salamanca, Erie, Pittsburg, Bellaire, Wheeling, Parkersburg, and Charlestown, West Va. The Joint Traffic Association has jurisdiction over competitive traffic which passes to, from, or through the Western termini of the trunk lines.

With regard to the proposition of the Southern lines to run open excursions to New York, the President of the Merchants' Association says: "The aim of this association is to build up the trade of small cities and towns along the line of the railroad by making it advantageous for the local merchants to come to New York, where they can buy the cheapest, and it is not their aim to bring people indiscriminately to the city, for whom they cannot be responsible or whose movements they cannot trace, for such persons are not and could not be members of the Merchants' Association unless they were merchants of good standing in their respective communities. The Merchants' Association will stand by the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations in this matter, believing that the action of these two associations is the proper one to have taken."

Lack of Courtesy in the West.

When the Western Traffic Association was first asked by the Merchants' Association to make reduced rates to New York this Fall it declined to do so. As the Merchants' Association grew in numbers, the desire of Western and Southern merchants to come to New York was expressed in hundreds of letters, and President King made a courteous appeal to the Western railroads to reconsider their action. The only reply which his appeal elicited was the following curt dispatch from Chairman Caldwell of the Western Traffic Association: "Your message received. No further action has been taken by the association."

Many members of the Merchants' Association are naturally indignant at this manifestation of narrowness and incivility on the part of the Western railroad people. President King, however, is not disposed to have any quarrel with any one. He said yesterday: "Some of our sister cities have been very severe in their criticisms of the aggressive policy of the Merchants' Association in their invasion of territory, &c. It is the first time this question of invading trade territory has ever been brought up. The United States is bounded on the north by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, and British Columbia; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the question of the methods of an interchange of commerce between the sister cities (all being on equal footing) the several States might raise the objection of a bushel of wheat being shipped to an Eastern city from Dakota, or a pound of lead from Colorado, or a pound of wool from Texas, or a barrel of pork from Illinois, or a side of dressed beef from Missouri.

"The same idea would apply. The Merchants' Association of New York is willing to let the merchants of the United States be the judges of their position. The New York merchants have always been broad in their ideas—liberal in every way, shape, and manner. In the question of the development of this great country, New York merchants have been foremost, not only with encouragement, but with capital. Where sections were weak they helped make them strong; where new improvements were needed money was always forthcoming. They are indifferent to criticism, and have always gone on the even tenor of their way.

"The New York merchant believes in an aggressive policy. The sending out of thousands of circulars during the past few months has probably had as much to do toward restoring confidence and making our people more hopeful in looking forward to a change for the better as anything else. The Merchants' Association has had the unanimous support of the press. When you realize that inside of two months this association's out-of-town membership now numbers almost 10,000 firms, and that the local membership is increasing from twenty-five to forty a day, it shows what an interest has been aroused. The pamphlet, which will be mailed the coming week to every merchant of the United States, irrespective of trade, speaks volumes. No further comment is necessary on the work.

"The circulars calling the attention of every merchant in every town and village in the United States to the desirability of their building up their home market by going to larger markets and getting new ideas have told their own story in the increase of our out-of-town membership. The policy of the Southeastern roads in asking the Merchants' Association to accept three dates going from their territory, and fifteen days returning, open excursion, is out of the question."

New Resident Members.

The active membership of the association is increasing with great rapidity. Nearly fifty new names were enrolled yesterday, as follows: Jewelry—Averbeck & Averbeck; manufacturers and importers of optical goods—Spencer Optical Company; paints and asbestos materials—H. W. Johns Company; carpets and Smyrna rugs—T. B. Shoaff & Co.; furniture—Ferguson Brothers; importers and commission merchants—Frederick, Vietor & Achelis; dry goods commission—Lawrence, Taylor & Co.; wholesale rubber boots and shoes—Enterprise Rubber Company; manufacturers of hard and soft rubber goods—The India Rubber Company; misses' and children's cloaks and suits—Thomas J. Johnston & Co. and S. F. & A. Rothschild; cloaks and suits—A. Beller & Co.; leather and findings—Mulford, Cary & Conklin; silks and ribbons—Strange & Brother; drugs and manufacturing chemists—Fairchild, Brothers & Foster; flowers and feathers—F. Bianchi & Co.; neckwear maker—Louis Auerbach; clothing manufacturers—Sykes, Brothers & Co.; woolens—W. P. Willis & Co.; importers—N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co.; notions and fancy goods—Samstag & Hilder Brothers; suspenders, braces, and garters—Harris Suspender Company; bias velveteen skirt binding—The Stewart, Howe & May Company; printers and stationers—John C. Rankin Company; manufacturers and importers of laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs—Doob, Klauber & Co. and Loeb & Schoenfeld; harness and saddlery—Frank M. Peters; linen importers—William Ewart & Son, Limited, Douglas & Berry, and Freund, Foise & Co.; corset manufacturers—Birdsey, Somers & Co.; dyeing and finishing—Henry D. Palmer; fancy goods, brushes, and optical goods—Glaenzer Frères & Rheinboldt; importers of fancy groceries—Godillot & Co.; teas—Russell & Co.; syrups, sugar, &c.—Henry Adams, Jr., and Henry D. Hobart & Co.; guns, sporting goods, and bicycles—Schoverling, Daly & Gales; grain—McIntyre & Wardwell and International Elevator Company; banks and banking—Manhattan Company and the People's Bank of the City of New York; lawyers—Douglas & Minton; storage and wharfage—Campbell Stores, Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and Terminal Warehouse Company.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

This month twenty years ago was a memorable one in the history of the National Guard all over the country, for in many States it was called under arms to prevent riot and bloodshed and destruction of property incident to the great labor strike of July, 1877. The National Guard then received a crucial test, and, with very few exceptions, it was found wanting. This was mainly due to the lack of proper organization, discipline, and supplies. The notable exceptions to that portion of the National Guard found to be generally useless when called into active service were the troops from New York and New Jersey, but even in New York there were sorry examples of worthlessness. The most notorious example of uselessness was the Pennsylvania National Guard, which was then organized into twenty-one divisions, with numerous topheavy staffs, and which then could hardly be mobilized in two weeks' time; almost the entire State force proved useless against the mobs of lawbreakers, and it was only when troops of the regular army came on the scene that order could be restored. This was not accomplished, however, before millions and millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed and many lives lost, although the regulars restored law and order without firing a shot.

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While the labor disturbances in New York were of the most serious nature, they did not result in the fearful scenes enacted in Pennsylvania. This, however, was due more to good luck and the discipline displayed by some of the troops on duty than to the preparedness of the militia for the emergency. The men had no overcoats or tentage, and were without any field equipment or medical supplies whatsoever. At Hornellsville the Fifty-fourth Regiment and One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, with Battery A from Elmira, were first on duty, but their ability to preserve order can be judged from the fact that the first attempt to run a train guarded by men from their commands resulted in the tracks being soaped. A mob, boarding the cars and cowing the National Guardsmen, armed with rifles and ball ammunition, compelled the train to return to Hornellsville, where the engine was destroyed, with the guardsmen looking on and without firing a shot. The Twenty-third and the Seventy-fourth Regiments were then ordered to the scene. The Twenty-third was only provided with one day's rations, and before arriving at its destination its train came to a standstill, the engine which drew it was boarded by rioters, the fireman was taken off and beaten, and all this while the regiment was on the train. The officers of the regiment, however, finally awoke to their duty, and, the engineer bravely sticking to his post, the lawbreakers were eventually routed.

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At Buffalo the demoralization of some of the State troops on duty was of the worst description; quite a number had their guns taken away from them by rioters, and one Colonel was clubbed severely in the presence of his men and knocked down repeatedly, and finally had to take refuge in a paint shop. Then the Eighth Regiment of New York City was ordered to the scene, and order was restored. Of the regiments sent out of New York City, the Ninth, which was then in command of Col. Hitchcock, made a fine record. It not only had the hardest and most trying work of any to perform, but proved itself to be thoroughly disciplined, and was handled in a masterly manner. The regiment reported for duty on short notice, with 650 officers and men, and was ordered to Albany to put down the disturbances there. Before Spuyten Duyvil was reached each member of the regiment was served with twenty rounds of ball cartridge, guards were placed ready for emergency at the entrances of each car, while other guards were posted ready to prevent assaults or interference with the engineer or fireman. Before the regiment reached Albany it was learned that a mob which had possession of a bridge intended trouble, and it was feared might tamper with the bridge, and perhaps cause the destruction of the train. Company F, under Capt. Walton, was disembarked and sent ahead of the regiment to the bridge, which it successfully cleared, and the regiment reached Albany without further impediment; here, by the cool judgment of the regiment's commander and the discipline displayed throughout the command soon had complete control, and order was thoroughly preserved. The commands on duty in New York City for emergency included the Seventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments, the men of which were supplied with forty rounds of ammunition per man. Their services, however, were not needed. The deplorable condition of affairs, so far as supplies to the troops were concerned, at that time, can best be judged by the earnest appeal of Major Gen. Shaler, then in command, who, on July 24, 1877, reported to Gen. Wylie, the Chief of Ordnance, that not a single organization was supplied with necessary equipment for field service, and all were without even hospital supplies, and he made an earnest requisition for them. No reply was ever received to Gen. Shaler's communication, and, of course, the troops got nothing.

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Later, the Chief of Ordnance stated verbally that he "had no means for supplying the necessary equipment for the troops." After the trouble had subsided the services of the troops were recognized by a complimentary order from the Governor, while the Department of Public Works magnanimously tendered the guardsmen of New York City the exclusive use of the free baths for one day. These were old times, however, and happily since then the National Guard has improved each year, until at the present time its discipline and efficiency can hardly be improved upon. This applies not only to New York, but to the National Guard generally. New York is especially well supplied, its troops now having field equipments and other necessities, which were secured through the efforts of the late Adjutant General, Josiah Porter. What the State force needs now to prevent any possible deterioration, is a reorganization, by the appointment of a permanent Major General and staff, and the relegation of the position of Adjutant General to a clerical one, as it should be, with the rank of office reduced from Major General to Brigadier General.

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It is expected the Seventh Regiment will encamp next year on the grounds of the New Jersey National Guard, at Sea Girt. Col. Appleton has already had an informal talk with Brig. Gen. Wanser of New Jersey and other State officers on the matter, and the New Jersey officials have stated that there is no legal obstacle in the way, and that they would be more than delighted to have the famous Seventh with them.

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Like the Twenty-second Regiment, the Forty-seventh desires to adopt a red coat for its distinctive uniform, but the Twenty-second Regiment being the first in the field with the adoption of the red coat, the Forty-seventh of necessity must procure a different one. A coat of bottle-green cloth is favored by the majority of officers, and, it is thought, may be finally adopted.

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The new Examining Board for non-commissioned officers in the Forty-seventh Regiment consists of Major William H. Eddy, Lieut. A. H. Bridges, and Lieut. J. A. Doremus.

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It is hoped that by another season the State authorities will do something toward procuring a new outfit of tinware and other camp utensils for the National Guard, as the present supply is in the most dilapidated condition. Many of the tents and tent floors in use at the camp are also in very bad condition.

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Referring to the need of new supplies and improvements at the State Camp, Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment is of the opinion that it would be a good plan to omit the camp of instruction next year, and devote the money it would cost to the improvement of the camp accommodations. The troops to go on duty at that time, in the opinion of the Colonel, could have a tour of duty in the forts around New York Harbor, in the much-needed instruction of handling heavy artillery. The Government would be only too glad to have them there.

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Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forest of the Twenty-third Regiment on Oct. 19 will have served twenty-five years, in which time he has only missed two roll calls.

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The First and Second Naval Battalions started on their annual cruise yesterday. The First Battalion will receive instruction on the United States men-of-war Texas and Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Fisher's Island, and has been detailed to these vessels as follows: Massachusetts—Commander, navigator, paymaster, signal officer, master at arms, chief gunner's mate, electrician, paymaster's yeoman, apothecary, signalmen, hospital corps, and the Second and Third Divisions. On the Texas there will be the lieutenant commander, engineer, surgeon, assistant paymaster, chief boatswain's mate, chief quartermaster, chief machinist, ship yeoman, two signalmen, drum corps, and the First and Fourth Divisions. The mail address of the battalion up to and including Wednesday next will be Fisher's Island, N. Y. The Second Battalion will cruise in small boats and camp in the vicinity of Oyster Bay, which will be its mail and telegraphic address until Thursday morning next. The battalion will camp at Gravesend Bay, near Fort Hamilton, Thursday and Friday nights next, and on Friday will form a defensive force at that place against the First Battalion. These manoeuvres promise to be exceptionally interesting. The First Battalion will form a landing party in small boats from the men-of-war and endeavor to drive the Second Battalion from its position.

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It is unlikely that Squadron A will visit Newport, R. I., this season as quite a number of people at that place had hoped.

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The present week at the State Camp, where the Seventy-fourth Regiment and the First and Second Batteries are on duty, will finish the camp season, and about noon on Saturday next the troops will form on the parade formally to observe the close of the camp. The artillery detachment will fire the National salute of twenty-one guns, and with the last gun the flag will be lowered and the troops depart for their own stations.

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The members of Company E, Eighth Regiment, who have been riding on bicycles through Long Island, are due at the State Camp at Peekskill this evening. They have been heavily handicapped by the weather and heavy and wet roads, yet they have been in good health and condition and have borne themselves well.

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Company C, Ninth Regiment, whose three officers recently resigned in a body, has tendered the nomination of Captain to Lieut. F. N. Quinby of Company G, and an election will shortly be ordered.

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Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, has organized a bicycle corps with Capt. Frank Keck as President and Treasurer, and Private E. A. Birner as Secretary. The Executive Committee is made up of Sergts. Tunstall and Staudemann, Privates Leopold, Boynton, Mulikan, and Hogan, and First Sergt. Freeman. This committee will have the general management of the corps and will arrange a number of runs, including quite an extended one on Labor Day. The services of Lieuts. E. T. Donnely of the Eighth Regiment and J. Lynch of the Thirteenth Regiment, who were on duty with Company K at camp, are very much appreciated by the members of that command.

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Company I, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Healy, held a very enjoyable outing on Staten Island last Sunday. A football match between a team Captained by First Sergt. Cullen and a team Captained by Private O'Shaughnessy, after a very spirited contest, was won by the former by a score of two goals to one. Sergt. Brady was referee. A baseball match between a team from Company I and the Dovers furnished any quantity of amusement, and after a hard struggle resulted in a victory for the Dovers, by a score of six to three. Mr. Lynch umpired the game. The company will hold another day's outing in September, and it has decided to make its football and baseball teams permanent.

Mansfield Post No. 35, G. A. R.

Mansfield Post will give its annual encampment campfire games at Monteverde's Grand Street Park on July 27, 28, and 29. Camp life will be demonstrated as it was in war times. Army rations will be served, and the Zouave Guard will be on picket day and night for three days, under command of Capt. James H. Casey. There will be an exhibition drill by the Columbian Guard, composed of seventy-five young ladies, under command of Capt. J. B. Liddle, each evening at 8:30 o'clock. A baseball game will be played every afternoon at 4 o'clock between the police and letter carriers. Bean soup and hardtack will be served from 1 to 7 P. M. Trolley parties have been arranged by the Cortelyou Club, John S. McKeon's Employes, Edwin S. Piper's Grand Bazaar, and other organizations for each evening.

ALLEGED CLERICAL SWINDLER.

Pretended Novitiate, Arrested on Suspicion, Believed to be a Fraud.

A young, smooth-faced, smiling man in semi-clerical garb visited a number of Bowery stores Friday night, and incidentally aroused the suspicion of Detective Sergeant McManus of the Central Office, who arrested him at a cheap lodging house. A search of the prisoner revealed evidence that he was a novitiate of the Catholic Order of St. Francis, and a candidate for orders from the Franciscan Monastery in St. Louis.

He said that he was Paul Winter, twenty-three years old, but a letter found on his person, written in German, from the monastery aforesaid, by Michael Richardt, the Brother Provincial, indicated that his present name was William Schoening, and would shortly be changed for the spiritual title of Brother Bernard. The writer urged Schoening to live a blameless life that he might be rewarded by admission to the brotherhood.

After the arrest it was learned that he was wanted in Brooklyn for swindling a number of clergymen. His method was to appeal for money, with the declaration that he had become stranded in this city, and wanted to get back to St. Louis and do penance for certain sins. A list of churches and pastors supposed to be used in this scheme was found on the prisoner.

He had also a number of letters signed by the following persons, and by various New York and Brooklyn clergymen: The Rev. Hubert Dahne of Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. John Lutz of Boston, Mass.; the Rev. F. H. Schneider of New Britain, Conn.; Ferdinand J. Ariens of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. Joseph Scharle of New Haven, Conn.; the Rev. P. Knappe of Boston, Mass., and the Revs. A. Von Oppen and Ignatius Kost of Meriden, Conn.

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

NAVAL MILITIA'S CRUISE

Brooklyn, New York, and New Jersey Battalions Off for a Week of Aquatic Instruction.

SAILOR FARE AND BOATS

Divisions of New York State Later on Will Unite for a Joint Land and Water Review and Parade at Fort Hamilton.

With a cloudy sky and a stiff wind the Second Battalion of Naval Militia, the Brooklyn organization, left the pier at East River, foot of Twenty-eighth Street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning to cruise for nearly a week along the Jersey shore. The Brooklyn tars numbered 160, all told, and were under the command of Capt. W. A. Stayton. After spending the early morning hours in extensive preparations the militia in white duck suits and watch caps clambered in their boats for the start.

The battalion was divided into two columns of boats in tow of two steam launches which were to take them safely through Hell Gate. The battalion was taken down the river in this order:

First launch, in command of Capt. Stayton, towing Cutter No. 2, Lieut. Ford; Cutter No. 6, Boatswain's Mate Crossing; Cutter No. 10, Ensign Braine; Cutter No. 10, Lieut. Reid, and Cutter No. 13, the provision boat.

The second launch, in charge of Paymaster Mollenhauser, towed the double bank whaleboat in charge of Boatswain's Mate Hamilton; the Minnesota whaleboat, Ensign Langthorne; the Raleigh's boat, Gunner's Mate Harbold; the Minnesota's gig, Boatswain's Mate Stewart, and the paper boat.

The battalion proceeded to Sands Point, where it camped last night. Every night the Brooklyn sailor boys will turn in on shore, and every morning at the break of day they will respond to reveille and then start as soon as breakfast has been demolished for another day on the water. Capt. Stayton's command will be given good practice, and if the weather does not spoil the programme it will combine a jolly nautical time with the work in hand.

First Battalion Gets Under Way.

The Brooklyn sailor lads had hardly disappeared up the river when the boys of the First Naval Battalion began to assemble aboard the United State steamship New Hampshire, their headquarters. Commander Duncan had 250 men to get away on the regular Summer tour of duty on the United States men-of-war. The battalion assembled at 1 o'clock, and the following detail was made:

United States Steamship Massachusetts—Commander, Navigator, Paymaster, Signal Officer, Master at Arms, Chief Gunner's Mate, Electrician, Paymaster's Yeoman, apothecary, two signalmen of the first class, hospital corps, and Second and Third Divisions.

United States Steamship Texas—Lieutenant Commander, Engineer, Surgeon, Assistant Paymaster, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Machinist, Ship Yeoman, two signalmen of the first class, drum corps, and First and Fourth Divisions.

The programme for the cruise of the battalion is briefly stated here:

Sunday, July 25—The ships will anchor off Fisher's Island during the morning. 9:30 A. M., quarters and inspection as per navy regulations; 10:30 A. M., church service. Shore liberty will be granted by the commanding officer during the afternoon.

Monday, July 26—Instruction in the different parts of the ship; great guns and ordnance. Special details will be instructed in the use of torpedoes on board the United States torpedo boat Ericsson, which will be assigned to the use of this battalion while the ships are lying off Fisher's Island.

Tuesday, July 27.—Target practice. If the weather is favorable the vessel will proceed to sea for target practice; but if the weather is unfavorable instruction will be given in sub-calibre practice at anchor; exercise on board the torpedo boat Ericsson.

Wednesday, July 28.—During the forenoon general exercise in boats, under sails and oars; exercise on board the torpedo boat Ericsson. During the afternoon landing parties and divisional drills in extended order on shore, followed by a battalion drill and dress parade.

Thursday, July 29.—Exercise in abandoning ship; arming and away all boats; clearing ship for action; exercise on board torpedo boat Ericsson. During the forenoon the ships will get under way and proceed to sea; while the vessels are at sea the signal corps will be exercised in signaling both night and day.

Friday, July 30.—Ships will anchor in Gravesend Bay and the battalion will be inspected on board ship by the Honorable the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Adjutant General of New York. During the afternoon the battalion will be landed at Fort Hamilton and be reviewed by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Adjutant General of New York as a brigade of infantry.

Saturday, July 31.—Immediately after breakfast the command will disembark and be transported to the United States steamship New Hampshire.

The battalion was taken to the warship at Tompkinsville in two tugs.

The review at Fort Hamilton on Friday afternoon will also be participated in by the Brooklyn command.

New Jersey Sailors Afloat.

The Naval Reserves of the Department of the East of New Jersey yesterday afternoon sailed away on the old Portsmouth for a trip that will last until Aug. 7.

It was shortly after 2:30 o'clock when a tug, with the Portsmouth in tow, steamed down the river, around the Battery, and up the East River to Hell Gate. The tug towed the Portsmouth until she reached Hempstead Harbor, and then the old vessel continued under her own sails in the direction of Fisher's Island. It is expected that she will arrive there on Monday morning, when drilling will begin.

The sailor boys looked very natty in their clean white duck uniforms, and all anticipated a pleasant trip.

Body of Insurance Agent Prinz Found.

The body of William Prinz, an insurance agent who had been living in the boarding house of Mrs. A. Kerstein, 229A Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, was found yesterday in the bay at the foot of Amity Street and taken to the Morgue, where it was identified later by Mrs. Kerstein. Prinz was attached to the Germania Fire Insurance Company. He was about thirty-five years of age, and had lived with Mrs. Kerstein for the past three years. He disappeared three days before his body was found. He was said to be regular in his habits and fairly successful in business. His friends say they know no reason why he should have committed suicide, and believe he met with an accident or foul play.

Brooklyn Politicians Quiet.

Affairs political were quiet in Brooklyn yesterday. When Jacob Worth comes home, a few days hence, there will be a rounding up of leaders, and the Willis claims of being able to control the County Convention will be thoroughly discussed. Walter Atterbury came out openly yesterday morning to make it plain that the Twenty-third Ward cannot be coerced into supporting any one else but Seth Low.

Death of Thomas Garner.

Thomas Garner, one of the well-known leather merchants in the "Swamp," died of cancer at his residence, 117 Sands Street, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon.

He was sixty-seven years old, and had been in business forty years at 181 William Street. Mr. Garner was unmarried and was a philanthropist, with a fortune that enabled him to exercise his generous tendencies to almost any extent.

Nugent's Body Recovered.

EDGEMERE, L. I., July 24.—The body of Harry Nugent, the assistant manager of the Edgemere Hotel, who was drowned in the sight of many Summer visitors while bathing on Thursday, was washed ashore near the Seaside Station, Rockaway Beach, to-day.

GLEASON'S EARS OFFENDED.

Daily Serenades of "Wearing of the Green" Finally Angered Him—He Threatened an Arrest.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City had a relative of Chris Graver appointed on the police force.

Graver is a saloon keeper opposite the City Hall and a warm supporter of the Mayor. Almost daily of late his Honor, while seated in his office meditating on his campaign plans, has been annoyed by inharmonious blasts of "Wearing of the Green," which floated into the open windows of the Mayor's office.

The Mayor is fond of the old-time Irish melody, and the first and second day it pleased him, but when the torture was continued he concluded his political enemies had found a new method to make him do something desperate in the sweltering dog days. He sent Secretary Coffey to ascertain the origin and author of the horrible sounds.

Secretary Coffey found a middle-aged German seated on a beer keg in front of Chris Graver's saloon blowing sounds intended for the "Wearing of the Green" from a battered cornet. The German musician said he had been engaged by Chris Graver to come around daily for one week and serenade Mayor Gleason with the "Wearing of the Green," and in payment he was to receive three glasses of beer on the occasion of each visit. He said he expected to fulfill his contract.

Saloon Keeper Graver told Secretary Coffey he did not engage the cornet player to annoy the Mayor, but to show his appreciation for what the Mayor had done for him. He knew the "Wearing of the Green" was a favorite song of the Mayor's, and that was why he told the German to play it.

When Secretary Coffey reported to the Mayor, the latter said that if the cornet blower appeared in the neighborhood another day he would be arrested and sent to jail.

The saloon keeper is afraid he has lost his influence with the Mayor.

BURNS ENDANGERED LIVES.

Placed Rail on the Track and Removed It in Hopes of Life Saver's Reward.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 24.—Robert Burns, an employe of the Long Island Railroad, confessed to-day that it was he who placed an eighteen-foot rail on the track near the station on Thursday night.

Burns said he had no intention to wreck a train on the road, and only placed the rail on the track with the idea of being the first to discover it, and thereby receive a reward, which he thought the company would offer, for his vigilance. His parents are respectable, and reside here.

SHE KILLED HER PLAYMATE.

Little Rosie Blum Accidentally Throws Her Two-Year-Old Comrade Under a Cart Wheel.

Rosie Blum is five years old, and she lives with her father, Wolf Blum, at 300 East Sixty-third Street. She is a sweet little child, with big black eyes, and brown tresses that fall gracefully about her pretty face, gentle, and a general favorite.

Her little pet, George Cramer, is dead. Dead because she wished to amuse him, and unwittingly threw him under the heavy wheel of a passing cart.

Georgie Cramer was two years old, lived at 305 East Sixty-third Street, two doors from Rosie's home. He owned a miniature express wagon, and Rosie found great delight in playing "horse" for this tiny vehicle. The little fellow, barely able to talk, would urge her on with infantile chuckles and shrieks, which Rosie always maintained meant "Gee-up." She was dashing along the street, a tireless, mettlesome steed, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Georgie, in his wagon, her hair flying in the wind. A heavy dirt cart came jolting down the street, and Rosie determined to have a "hitch," and go flying down the street faster than her feet could ever carry her.

She dashed out into the street ahead of the wagon, and as the wagon came abreast of her swerved to one side to be ready to catch hold of the rear axle and enjoy all the exhilaration of a ride behind real horses. As she did so she stumbled, but did not fall. The little express wagon was capsized, and Georgie was thrown directly in the path of the heavy wheel. His playmate rushed forward to drag him out of harm's reach, stubbed her foot against a projecting cobble stone, slipped, and fell, her little right arm outstretched to save the boy. The wheel passed over the puny limb, crushing it. One shriek, "Oh, Georgie!" and the child was unconscious. Her big, black eyes were closed to the fearful spectacle of her little comrade pinned beneath the revolving wooden monster.

Two boys, brothers of the children, saw the accident. Their shouts and cries filled the street with a howling mob, led by the parents of the children, who sought to lynch the driver, Patrick O'Connell, aged forty-eight, of 545 East Nineteenth Street. Policeman Bonner of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrived on the run and rescued him. An ambulance was summoned, and the little boy was started for Flower Hospital, but died on his way there, and his body was taken home. Rosie's father and mother acted like two maniacs. Two policemen were compelled to hold the man down while the surgeon dressed the little child's arm. Then the parents absolutely refused to permit the child to be taken to the hospital. She was finally allowed to remain at home.

The driver was arrested.

HE WILL SAIL LIKE A BIRD.

Aeronaut Campbell Will Soar in This Manner Over New York.

Prof. Peter C. Campbell, aeronaut and inventor, who is now staying at 262 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, has strong hopes that his new airship will prove a success. The professor announced yesterday that he expects to sail over Greater New York early in September.

"With the improvements under way," said he, "I expect to sail over the tallest buildings like a bird. My ship is to be floated by a balloon. It is to be fitted with improved wings, which are to be operated by electricity. I am confident that I will be able to move in any direction, and what is better, will have no trouble in traveling great distances."

Prof. Campbell volunteered the information that two or three Brooklyn men are interested in getting up a company to promote aerial navigation, but he declines to disclose their names. His new ship, he says, is to be equipped with a parachute in the form of a butterfly's wings.

English Colors Mutilated.

H. Pearson-Brocklesby, an Englishman, lives at 155 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Brocklesby is a Londoner and the manager of the Williamsburg Cork Works. Friday afternoon the members of the Fortnightly Library Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward met at the Brocklesby residence and gave a lawn fete for the benefit of the book fund, and Mr. Brocklesby hung out the British flag, together with the American colors. The flags were left out over night to dry. Yesterday morning Mr. Brocklesby discovered that some one had cut off about one-quarter of the Union Jack and otherwise mutilated it. An early meeting was held at the residence of Charles M. Fairbanks, and a committee was appointed to visit Chief of Police McKelvey and ask that the guilty person or persons be hunted out. Mr. McKelvey directed Capt. Baldwin to make an investigation.

Policeman Charged with Drunkenness.

Policeman George W. Lee of the Madison Street Station pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of intoxication, preferred by Police Surgeon McGovern. Lee was on his vacation on July 9, and was arrested on that day for attempting to shoot James Cullanin, a bartender, employed at 2,061 Second Avenue. He was afterward discharged, as Cullanin did not appear against him on the day appointed for the hearing. Lee said that he had been out rowing on the Harlem River, and had been affected by the heat. The boatman gave him some whisky and ginger to revive him, and that was the cause of the trouble.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

BOYS' CLOTHING!

Our Boys' Department the centre attraction in Brooklyn. Qualities, prices, and assortments cannot be equaled elsewhere. Our cash purchases for large quantities enable us to give best values at all times! We sell better grades of Clothing only and believe in Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Here Are Facts!

Washable Sailor Suits are sold cheap, but are they durable? See ours on sale now, perhaps 20c., or 30c. more expensive, but made to wear and to fit, prices **69c.** and **79c.**

Washable Linen Eton and Middy Suits, with separate vests, in three pieces, blue and brown combination collars, 3 to 7 years, at **$1.50.**

For larger Boys, 8 to 16 years, Double breasted Wash Crash Suits, the Coolest Summer Suit made, at **$1.48.**

Double-breasted All-Wool Suits, pretty shades and fine qualties, 4 to 15 years, away down in price, **$1.95** and **$2.50.**

We have about 50 Blue Serge and Tan Covert Cloth Fauntleroy Suits, from 3 to 6 years, they have sold at $2.98, and are reduced to **$1.50.**

About 30 Blue Serge and Tricot Sailor Suits, very fine material and stylishly trimmed, to go at **$1.98.**

Pants for Boys are always needed, but they must be good in quality and well made; 100 dozen on sale at **49c.** a pair.

We will also sell Boys' Washable Crash and Duck Pants, regular 25c. quality, at **15c.** a pair.

A special lot of LONG PANTS, from 14 to 18 years; these Pants are manufactured to sell at $3.00, we give you your choice at **$1.50** a pair.

Long Pants Suits, 14 to 19 years, have all been sold at medium prices, our $8.00, $9.00, and $10.00 suits sold not so well, in order to make room we offer these fine suits now at **$5.95**; no charge for alterations.

Little Boys' Linen Blouses, 2 to 8 years, at **25c.**

Boys' Percale Shirt Waists, full pleated, 4 to 13 years, at **15c.**

Mother's Friend French Domet Waists, 4 to 13 years, at **39c.**

White Embroidered and Colored Lawn Blouses, 2 to 8 years, at **49c.**

Men's and Boys' Alpaca Coats and Bathing Suits in great variety!

SPECIALS IN

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.

Crash Golfs, Striped Wash Golfs, Blue Duck Tams, Crash Tams, Wash Striped Tams, and a LOT of Boys' Mixed Straw Hats, for Monday at **15c.** each.

SHIRT WAIST DEPT.

Come here first. You've no idea how much money can be saved here in Shirt Waists until you see our stock and note our low prices.

Ladies' Lawn Shirt Waists, yoke back, white linen collars, all sizes, have sold 75c., reduced to **37c.**

Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, light and dark colors, some laundered and others with soft collars, all reduced to **59c.**

Ladies' Fancy Lawn, Percale, Linen and Dimity Shirt Waists, selection of all colors, worth $1.50 to $2.00; all reduced to **98c.**

Misses' Percale Shirt Waists, fancy stripes and figures, special at **49c.**

LADIES' SUITS

FOR SUMMER WEAR!

This Suit Department of ours has made such a reputation for honest goods, and for selling so many of them that many a big lot of Suits come our way and at our own prices, for INSTANCE:

Black Serge Suits, Silk Lined Jacket, full width skirt, velvet bound, value $8.50; reduced to **$5.98.**

Ladies' Linen Suits, in a most beautiful selection of plain and braided designs, at **$2.98** and **$3.98.**

Ladies' Suits, made of Serges and Brilliantine, odd sizes, special at **$2.98.**

SKIRT SALE.

Our Ladies' Separate Skirts for Summer wear smash all our previous records in selling qualities, and have brought our Summer trade to a volume of buiness that we have never known before. Our Separate Skirts in Linen, Crash, Duck, Pique, Serge, and Brocade Silks and Satins, at phenomenal low prices.

Black Figured Brilliantine Skirts, full width, lined throughout and velvet bound, at **$1.29.**

Plain Black Brilliantine Skirts, extra good value, at **$1.98.**

Ladies' Crash Skirts, full width, regular $1.50 quality, reduced to **98c.**

Ladies' White Duck Skirts, extra full, regular $1.50 quality, reduced to **98c.**

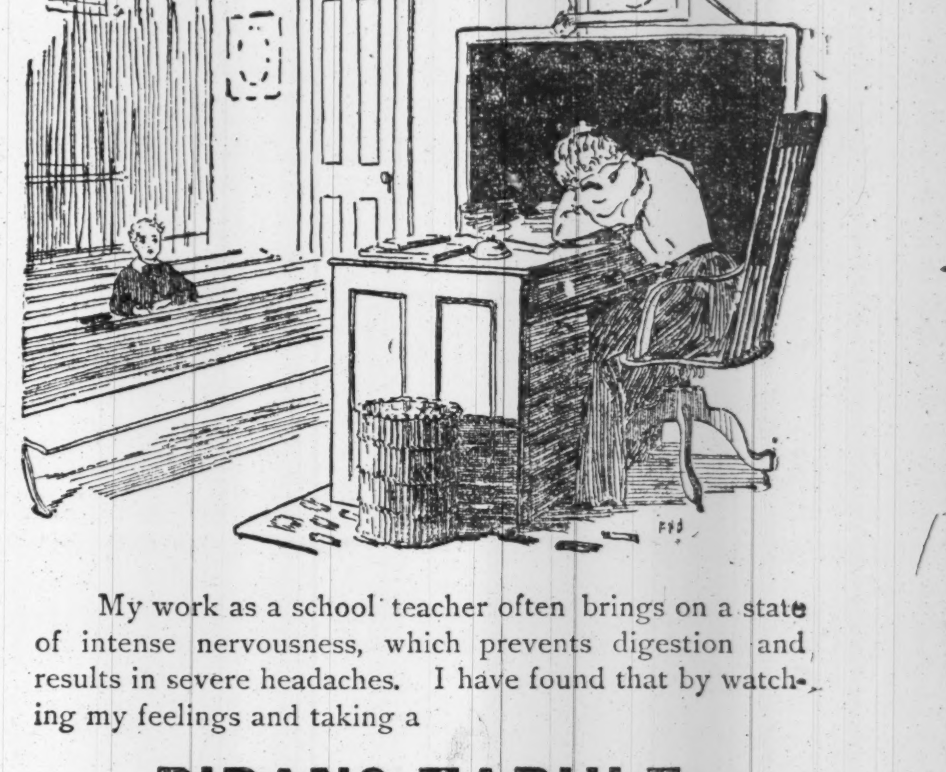
Large assortment of Ladies' Linen and Pique Skirts, at **$1.49**, **$1.98**, and **$2.49.**

MILLINERY SPECIALS.

Sailor Hats, white or colored, **49c.**

Short Back Sailor Hats, all colors, **39c.**

Trimmed Hats, Half Price.



My work as a school teacher often brings on a state of intense nervousness, which prevents digestion and results in severe headaches. I have found that by watching my feelings and taking a

RIPANS TABULE

when I feel myself becoming tired and nervous—I get relief at the time and prevent further trouble.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

HIS WIFE IN MALE ATTIRE.

James De Witt Pierce and His Consort in Jail at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 24.—James De Witt Pierce, nineteen years old, and his wife, one year younger, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., are in the county jail because the woman was found by a Columbia constable dressed in male attire. The story they give is that the woman is the daughter of Joseph F. Jarvis, a dealer in tobacco at Clinton and Water Streets, Brooklyn, who objected to the girl marrying Pierce, but whose objections were ignored.

Pierce met misfortune after misfortune, and finally determined to beat his way to Florida, where he thought he could get a job. His wife decided to accompany him, and to better facilitate her movements concluded to dress in male attire, passing herself off as a boy.

Matron Censured in a Suicide Case.

JAMAICA, L. I., July 24.—A Coroner's jury, besides finding that Charles Polk, who hanged himself to an apple tree because he feared blood poisoning from a lacerated finger, committed suicide, last night censured the Matron of the Jamaica Emergency Hospital for refusing to receive the man as a patient before he killed himself.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIEL BROS., EAST NEW YORK BREWERY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER.

Made of *Finest Hops and Barley-Malt Exclusively* and

Free from Chemicals Whatever,

consequently

PURE, WHOLESOME, DELICIOUS.

The Best Beverage for Healthy and Sick.

Light, $1.25. Dark, $1.50. 24 Bottles Delivered.

Connected with Brewery:

Hotel—Unique, Comfortable Barroom —Two Delightful Beer Halls—Restaurant.

Warm and Cold Dishes at Moderate Prices.

A Respectable, Unrivaled Place of RECREATION AND FAMILY RESORT

After the Original German Model.

BROOKLYN, Liberty & Sheffield Avs.

Union L.—Alabama Av. Sta. Kings Co. L.—Atlantic Av. Sta. Rapid Trans.—Howard House Sta. And Trolley Cars.

HIT BY A FALLING DERRICK.

Four Workmen on an Adjoining Lot Were Struck by the Boom.

By the falling of a large derrick yesterday at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fourth Street, four men were injured. They are Harold Cropton, eighteen years old, of 79 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn; Peter Heckert, forty-eight years old, of 161 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Morris Ferriester, thirty-one years old, of 1,863 Park Avenue, and James Ross, twenty-nine years old, of 219 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. They were all injured about the shoulders and arms. Cropton had to be taken to the Manhattan Hospital. The others were taken to their homes.

The men, all of whom are laborers, are employed by the Mapes-Reeve Construction Company, contractors and builders, of 150 Nassau Street. On the lot next to that where they worked, Contractor Slattery had been working on a building, but nothing had been done for about six weeks. He sent to Foreman James Doherty to have the derrick taken down, and Doherty called on the laborers he usually employed to undertake the job. The derrick, which was about twenty feet high with a big boom at the top, was on the side of the lot near the Mapes-Reeve workmen.

The men who got hurt were directly under the big boom, but no warning was given to them when the Slattery workmen began to lower the machine. If the derrick had been let down as it was intended, no harm would have come to the men, but the workmen, who were using a rope for lowering the derrick, could not hold it when it got started, and the boom struck the four men on the other lot right across the shoulders. They were pinned under the boom, and were unable to move. Several policemen and citizens ran to aid them, and they were soon released.

Foreman Doherty was placed under arrest and taken to the Harlem Court. He told of the accident, as did the policeman who arrested him. Magistrate Kudlich discharged him, saying it was not his fault. Heckert, one of the injured men, said that he intended bringing an action against Slattery, the contractor, for damages.

Painter Hurt on Fahey Building.

While working in the elevator shaft of the Fahey Building, 54 Maiden Lane, yesterday, Henry Ohler, a boss painter, of 524 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, had his foot so badly crushed that it will have to be amputated. He was working in the middle shaft, and put his left foot on the cross beam of the opposite shaft, where the weights supporting the other car jammed it. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

LONDON STREET CRUSHES

Their Cause and the Remedy, According to Drysdale's View of It.

NEED MODERN RAPID TRANSIT

Congested Streets Caused by Lumbering 'Buses, Slow Tramcars and Hansoms—Some Timely Hints to New York's Rapid Transit Commission, and as to Duplicate Street Names.

LONDON, July 10.—It is more instructive than amusing to stand in various busy London streets, one after another, and watch what we call here "the traffic," which means the endless streams of vehicles passing. That is what I have been doing for some time, expecting every moment to be moved on by a constable or to be taken in charge for a lunatic if I explained that I was "studying the traffic."

But there were some things about this London traffic that I desired to investigate. Several Americans whom I have met here insist that no streets in London are more overcrowded than our New York streets, but I cannot agree with them on that point. That no street here is as hard to cross as some of our own busy streets must be admitted, but that is because the traffic is much better regulated here than it is in New York. If it were not for the police, it would be almost impossible to cross some of these busy London streets, but the unarmed and always civil "bobby" regulates everything by raising a finger. No driver thinks of trying to pass when the bobby's finger warns him to stop.

Driving down Fleet Street a few days ago my hansom was held up by a policeman, like a dozen other hansoms and four-wheelers, and perhaps twenty omnibuses. It was at a point where some other very busy street crossed Fleet Street at right angles, and both streets were packed full of vehicles. Without police regulation that crossing would be in a hopeless blockade all day long. But the constable, standing erect in the middle, raised a finger, and instantly every vehicle in Fleet Street stopped like magic. That made an opening for the vehicles in the cross street to pass through. In about one minute, perhaps a little less, a wave of the constable's hand reversed the process; Fleet Street was opened, and the cross street was blocked. And at many busy crossings that goes on all day long, and he is no dunce of a policeman who can manage it properly.

A Runaway Handcart.

Of course, there are many amusing things connected with the traffic. I figured in one myself many weeks ago, but, as it was in my early days here, I cannot locate the scene more exactly than to say that it was somewhere in "the City." It was in some street, at any rate, packed so full of vehicles that neither my London friend nor I cared to encounter it without police assistance. We stood on the curb a moment till a constable came up to us and asked whether we wished to cross, and on our answering in the affirmative he held up a finger, and in two seconds everything was stopped and there was an open lane for us to pass through. But the best-laid schemes sometimes miscarry. Safe from the crush of larger vehicles, we were almost run down by a handcart. There was a steep incline there, and a boy with a pushcart was quite unable to hold it back, and it would have run us down if we had not dodged. Bobby was inclined to be angry at first, but the boy's good intentions were plain, for he held back like a good fellow, and after our royal highnesses had passed traffic was resumed.

The only funny thing I have seen in a London newspaper in five months here (intentionally funny, I mean,) was a picture in one of the pink afternoon papers. An old lady was standing on the edge of the roadway talking to a constable, with her back turned toward the 'bus that was tearing down the street.

"Wheer do I get the Hampstead 'bus, constable?" she asked.

"You'll get it in the back, Mum," said he, "if you stand there about half a minute longer."

A stranger does not have to struggle with this London traffic long before he begins to ask himself, "What is it that makes the crush in the streets?" And after looking over the ground he is able to answer the question, at least to his own satisfaction. There are none of the immense drays here that we have in New York—or trucks, perhaps, we call them—those long, flat, four-wheeled vehicles loaded with goods and drawn by elephantine horses; plenty of big horses here, but no big trucks. Then what is it that we dodge in crossing a crowded street when no constable is in sight? Look out for that hansom. Wait a minute for this four-wheeler. Careful, here is a 'bus. And here comes another 'bus. No, don't try it yet. Wait for the five 'buses to pass, three up and two down—there is a small open space behind the three. Now make a run for it.

Causes of the Street Crushes.

That is what crowds the streets—'buses, hansoms, and four-wheelers; in other words, the utter lack of proper means of transit. Omnibuses, of course, are used only because nothing offers that is better and equally cheap; and the sixteen thousand hansoms and four-wheelers that are constantly flying about are necessary, because there is no other way of quick and comfortable local travel. It is not trucks that crowd the London streets, not express wagons, (for there are practically none,) not the brewers' big wagons of beer, certainly not ice wagons, which are entirely unknown; it is nothing more nor less than the omnibuses and hansoms. Take them away, and there is no more overcrowding in the streets, not in the busiest streets, than there is in a lively country town.

Tampering with figures is likely to make dry work; but rains are too frequent here for anything to be entirely dry. There are 2,130 omnibuses plying in the streets of this town, and, with its two horses, each 'bus occupies at least twenty feet of space. So the room taken up by 'buses in the streets is 2,130 multiplied by 20, which equals 42,600 feet, or a little more than 8 miles. Then there are, in round numbers, 16,000 hansoms and four-wheelers, occupying fully 12 linear feet each. Sixteen thousand multiplied by 12 gives a total of 192,000 feet, or more than 36 miles. Eight miles of omnibuses and 36 miles of cabs make a total of 44 miles. Besides these, there are 58 lines of street cars, on which 1,100 cars are constantly running, occupying, let us say, 25 feet each, or 27,500 feet in all, or something over 5 miles. That brings the occupied space up to 49 miles; and the railway omnibuses, plying between station and station, are plenty enough to bring the grand total up to an even 50 miles—50 miles of public conveyances constantly moving in the streets, the 'buses and tram cars at an average speed of 5½ miles an hour.

"And what is that, spread over our thousands of miles of streets?" more than one Londoner has asked me. Nothing, surely, if it was really spread over them; but it is not. How many hansoms are plying in Bermondsey, or Hackney, or the East End, or in any of the poorer quarters? Practically none. And if 'buses run to those sections they all come into the heart of the City to take up space. It is in the crowded parts of the town that these vehicles principally run, (excepting the tram cars,) and those parts are crowded because these vehicles are there.

Immense Passenger Traffic.

The fact is that a dozen lines of quick-moving street cars, like our cable cars, would relieve the London streets of all their overcrowding. It is not that there is so much business in the streets, but that the omnibuses are such lumbering old things and move so slowly. I do not even mention elevated railways, because it would not do to give the British too great a shock. They revile their own underground roads, and avoid them whenever they can; but Britain is not ripe enough yet to grasp the elevated idea. "We cannot do it here as you do in New York," they tell me; "our streets are too narrow and too crowded for any form of fast-moving trains; and as to a company buying through the blocks! Impossible! It would take the wealth of the Incas!"

I wonder how many of the Incas had half the wealth that is taken every year by these antiquated, snailish conveyances in the streets of London. Those terms of endearment I apply, of course, to the omnibuses, for the hansoms are both good and fast; but the millions of toilers cannot afford to go to and from their work in hansoms. The combined omnibuses travel 50,000,000 miles a year and carry over 325,000,000 passengers. The trams run 23,000,000 miles and carry 225,000,000 passengers. How many people the underground roads carry annually I am unable to say, but 100,000,000 is certainly a moderate estimate. That gives a total of 650,000,000. Then how many people do the hansoms carry? That can easily be estimated. Every hansom driver must pay the owner of his turnout 18 shillings a day, in good weather or bad, and must have at least 6 shillings over for his own work; total, 24 shillings a day; and as the fares average "one and six," each hansom must carry at least sixteen passengers a day. Sixteen thousand hansoms, (counting the four-wheelers the same,) at sixteen passengers a day, give a total of over 93,000,000 fares a year. And adding these all together, we have 743,000,000 passengers carried in London conveyances every year.

Slow and Ungainly Conveyances.

That is what is; what might be, but probably will not be in your time or mine, is a good system of fast and comfortable cars, radiating in a dozen directions, surface or elevated, running by steam, electricity, or anything you like, running over land bought right through the middle of the best blocks in town, if you please, without fear of palace, ducal park, or any lordly domain whatever. The Londoners would appreciate them after they got over their surprise, and the cars would carry those seven hundred and forty-three millions of people every year, taking, at "tuppence 'a'penny" a head, over $37,000,000 a year. Could not such a company afford to buy through the middle of the blocks? And would not the 2,130 mediæval omnibuses then make a grand bonfire, a greater spectacle than the Jubilee night?

This display of mathematics has lured me away from my subject. I desired simply to show that the crush in London streets is due solely to the slow and ungainly public conveyances, and not to any greater proportionate amount of business than we have in our own little frontier town on the Hudson. And there is a snap to our New York streets that is wholly wanting here—a clear ring, I am tempted to say when I think of the cable cars. A Londoner who has braved the terrors of Trafalgar Square or Cheapside every day of his life would turn gray dodging cable cars in Broadway. But since I have been bold enough to make a kindly suggestion to London, let me venture upon one to New York—or to those deliberate gentlemen called the Rapid Transit Commissioners, if any of them are still living. Give us omnibuses if you will, with leather aprons to wrap around us in wet weather, and pull us down to the London level; but if you value your own peace of mind or the comfort of your fellow-citizens, let all kinds of underground roads alone. You will revile yourselves if you tamper with them in any form—but not half as much as other people will revile you.

Rapid Transit Not Thought Of.

The "congestion of the traffic," as they call it here, is a constant source of worry to the Londoners, and hardly a day passes without some suggestion in the newspapers for relieving it. But every suggestion, curiously enough, is in the line of widening the streets or cutting new ones; never a word about doing away with the slow 'buses that make the obstruction. One newspaper suggested last Sunday that the 'buses running through the Strand be compelled to go around by the Thames Embankment. "The Thames Embankment is deserted," says this paper, "while the Strand is blocked." And the editor goes on to make some remarks about the London streets. "Londoners are a long-suffering people," he says. "They have been content for years past to see the capital left behind by the great provincial centres in everything that goes to the improvement of the citizens' property and the comfort of the citizens themselves. Londoners grumble and write letters to their favorite newspapers, but they are incapable of combination, either for defense or attack. Had any other city in England suffered as London is suffering now from the totally inadequate arrangements made to relieve its congested traffic, a way would long ago have been found out of the difficulty. But in London we have begun to look upon the 'block' as a necessity, and the filthy condition of the roadways as inevitable, and as it is nobody's business to start a crusade or insist upon a reform we content ourselves with a shrug of the shoulders, and devote ourselves eagerly to our business or our pleasures. The truth is that the traffic of London ought to be completely reorganized. It has increased to such an extent that it is beyond control, and is perpetually in a state of confusion." That is strictly a London opinion, taken from a paper called The Referee, one of the best of the Sunday papers.

Just two or three lines more from the same paper on the same subject: "Something must be done to free us from the plague of 'buses. The 'bus is gradually monopolizing the principal thoroughfares of London, and making all other forms of locomotion impossible. And the 'bus does what no other vehicle does; it stops continually and causes everything behind it to stop, too." But having gone so far, the paper does not venture to suggest that the cure for "the plague of 'buses" is the providing of some better and quicker means of transportation.

Duplicate Street Names.

All these things that stir up London are of importance to New York, for we have or soon shall have the same questions to answer. The Greater New York will come in second only to London in population, I believe; and if they would take all the organ grinders and street singers and other mendicants out of London the two cities would have about the same number of inhabitants. The boundaries of "the greater London" do not quite include the Scotch Highlands, but they take in parts of five or six counties.

While I am at work at this municipal business I may as well straighten out the question of duplicate street names, as that is a question that will soon come up in New York. To have three or four streets of the same name in the same city looks at first as if it must be very confusing; but in reality it is not. Here they have often ten or fifteen streets similarly named, because the town is made up of a number of smaller towns that have grown together, just as the Greater New York will be. With proper management the duplication of street names causes no confusion at all. Did I say ten or fifteen duplicates of a street name? Then I was too moderate; for there are twenty-one High Streets in London.

Let us take High Street for an example. Suppose that I live at 25 High Street, and that you are coming to see me. You get out of the Liverpool train at Euston station, and tell Cabby, "Twenty-five High Street."

"Yes, Sir," says Cabby. "High Street, Camden Town, Sir, or High Street, Clapham; or High Street, Deptford; or High Street, Fulham; or High Street, Hampstead; or High Street, Homerton; or High Street, Highgate; or High Street, Islington; or High Street, Lambeth; or High Street, Kingstand; or High Street, Marylebone; or High Street, Poplar; or High Street, Putney; or High Street, Peckham; or High Street, Portland Town; or High Street, St. Giles; or High Street, Stepney; or High Street, N.; or High Street, Shadwell, or High Street, Whitechapel; or High Street, Wapping, Sir?"

Of course you are in what the English call "a blue funk" by this time, if you are a stranger, and don't know High Street from Low Street.

"I don't know," you tell him; "take your choice. I only know that it's not far from Manchester Square."

"Ah!" says Cabby; "wery good, Sir; that's High Street, Marylebone, Sir." And off you go, for Cabby knows now exactly where it is.

How Trouble Is Avoided in London.

Thereafter you know the proper address, for it is as necessary to know the district as the house number. It is all London, of course, but a particular district of London. And those districts are not to be confused with the postal districts, which are designated by letters, as W. C., E. C., W., N., and so on, meaning West Centre, East Centre, West, North. So the address of a London letter takes this form:

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WHALES,
25 KING STREET,
MARYLEBONE,
W.

There is no "London" in it, you will observe. I think I have explained before that a Londoner never puts the name of his town on a letter. That will do well enough if the letter is to go to Paris or New York, or some other provincial town; but everything is supposed to belong in London unless the contrary is plainly specified. The "Marylebone" shows the district the letter is to go to, and the "W." the postal district. And does this make any confusion in postal matters? One does not think so when he mails a note in North London at 9 o'clock in the morning and gets an answer to it from South London by 3 in the afternoon, as often happens.

"Ah, but suppose I don't know the district?" I think I hear you saying. Very well; suppose you don't know the house number. Then you don't go. It is your business to know the district, as well as the street and number. There are ninety-nine such districts in London proper, nearly every one of them the name of a former village, such as Barnes, Bermondsey, Hackney, Paddington, Fulham, Hampstead, and so on.

Under this system it is not necessary invariably to know the district if you know some familiar place or street near by. When I first came here a gentleman gave me his business card, "Hanway St., Oxford St."

"Are you in both streets?" I asked.

"No, in Hanway Street," he replied.

"Then what has Oxford Street to do with it?"

"That shows the location," he explained. "There may be a dozen other Hanway Streets, but there is no other running out of Oxford Street."

A Hint for New Yorkers.

This seems a little confusing when you are not familiar with the names of the districts; but apply it to the Greater New York and see how easy it soon becomes, and how little change it necessitates in the address of a letter. Here are two or three examples:

"William J. Bryan, 27 Salt Creek Road, Williamsburg, New York City."

"Henry Smith, Esq., 142 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City."

"Thomas Jones, Esq., 86 Beach Street, New Brighton, S. I., New York City."

As these London suburban villages were gradually swallowed by the growing city their old street names remained, for it would have made endless confusion to change them, and that is what will doubtless happen when New York and Brooklyn and some other towns are married. What is Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, now will be Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, then; and if we need any distinctive title for the streets of the old city the addition of a postal district letter will do it.

In the middle of July all these urban questions are tiresome, and one does not care particularly whether cabby drives to 'igh Street, 'ampstead, or 'igh Street, 'ighgate, as long as he keeps on the shady side of the road. If we can tike ourselves awiy to shady nooks and green lines, let the 'buses continue to crawl and rattle, and the streets tike what nimes they will. But that is Cockney talk; I hear enough of that from the landlady, who will soon bring in the try and set the tible.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

WANTED TO DROWN HERSELF.

Louisa Hamilton, Penniless, Friendless, and Out of Work, Arrested on the Brink of Suicide.

Louisa Hamilton, without friends, money, or work, went to the Harlem Mere yesterday to throw herself into the lake. A Park policeman, who noticed her strange actions, arrested her, and in the Harlem Court she was held for examination.

Mrs. Hamilton is a widow, thirty-five years old, according to the record as she gave it to the policeman. She said that she lives on Eighth Avenue, but she refused to tell at what number.

When the policeman, observing her hesitating on the brink of the mere and furtively watching persons walking near, approached and caught her arm, he asked what she was doing there. She replied:

"I must die. I cannot live longer."

Then she made a sudden run toward the lake, so that he was near losing his hold on her arm. But he caught a tighter hold and took her to the station house. On the way the woman begged to be allowed to die, saying she had no friends, no money, and no employment. She had been trying to find work, but had not succeeded, and thought it best for her not to live any longer.

In the station house she berated the policeman for interfering, saying she would never forgive him, and that he had added sorrow to her already bitter life. At the Harlem Court she told Magistrate Kudlich the same story she had told the policeman. He decided to hold her for examination to-day.

LOST FROM YORKVILLE COURT.

Prisoner Discharged Because Papers Could Not be Found.

Because affidavits made by Detectives Delmage and Perkins of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charging Pearl Jones, a negress, with maintaining a disorderly resort on Eighth Avenue, had been lost or mislaid in the Yorkville Police Court, the woman was discharged when arraigned in Special Sessions Wednesday.

The detectives were surprised when they heard that the papers were missing, and desired to make a verbal complaint in court, but counsel for the accused objected, and Justice Holbrook dismissed the case.

Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Precinct is investigating the cause of the disappearance of the papers, and at the request of the Justices of Special Session will make formal complaint to Police Headquarters. He said yesterday: "It is particularly unfortunate that the papers were lost. We had a very strong case. The woman is a notorious character, and I thought I would be able to drive her out of the precinct, but now I'll have to begin all over again."

BIG SALES OF BEER STAMPS.

Brewers Reap No Benefit, as Government Will Assess Them.

The rush of the brewers to buy beer stamps in anticipation of the passage of the new Tariff bill repealing the present discount has become general and extends over the entire country. The amounts involved are enormous. The sales at one of the internal revenue offices in this city alone have amounted to $240,000 in the past few days, and would have been much larger had the supply held out. The entire sales for the past year were only $3,500,000.

An order has been sent to Washington for additional stamps to the value of $1,000,000. The present discount is 7½ per cent., and the brewers are under the impression that after the new tariff goes into effect they will still be able to use the stamps without additional expense.

Deputy Collector Sparks, in speaking of the movement, said that the brewers would reap no benefit by buying the stamps now, as the Government would assess them the amount of the increased tax.

Collector of Internal Revenue Frank A. Moore of Brooklyn apportioned out $400,000 in beer stamps yesterday to the brewers of the First District upon application for $500,000. About $750,000 worth have been sold in that city since the rush began.

Thomas Nast, Jr., Out of Danger.

The condition of Thomas Nast, Jr., son of the cartoonist, who is in Mount Sinai Hospital suffering from a bullet wound, was reported yesterday as favorable. The surgeons say his recovery is assured.

TRIBULATIONS OF CHICAGO

Police Justice Courts Said to be Used for Purposes of Oppression and Extortion.

CONTROLLER WILL INTERFERE

Charges Against City Officials Made During a Trial in Milwaukee—Ordinances Against Department Stores—New Bicycle Tax—Logan Statue Parade.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Mayor Harrison has signed an ordinance creating a wheel tax, and after Aug. 1 every bicycle owner will have to pay $1 a year, and all vehicles not hitherto licensed will be taxed according to the number of horses attached to them. The bicycle tax is popular with wheelmen, as the resulting income is to be devoted to keeping the streets in good condition, provided it is found that a special fund for that purpose is constitutional. If the money must go into the general fund it is not likely to benefit the wheelmen much, and they will not be as joyous as in the case of a decision favorable to the creation of a special fund. Being an enthusiastic wheelman, his Honor was the first to pay the tax, and will receive the first three license tags issued.

It is estimated the license will bring in the first year $150,000 from bicycles and enough from other sources to make $500,000. As much as $1,000,000 is expected after the first year, and if this can be devoted to the streets in addition to the regular income, Chicago will be the cyclers' paradise. The new ordinance also requires all vehicles to show lights after dark, a precaution generally neglected hitherto, to the great disadvantage of the public.

Chicagoans look with envy upon the superior success of New York in keeping its bicycle riders well in hand. Of the former numbers have been killed this season and many injured as the result of reckless riding. The police seem to have little control over scorchers and other wild performers on the wheel; consequently the streets of Chicago are dangerous to both pedestrians and riders. Many years of lax administration have completely demoralized the force, and its membership, being largely composed of men who secured their positions through political influence, the performance of duty is always looked upon as secondary to assiduous cultivation of a healthy political "pull." The new Chief of Police submits with an ill grace to the workings of the merit system, and has, whenever possible, thwarted the Civil Service Commissioners in their efforts to make the law effective. This attitude does not tend to improve the standard of the police force, which is very far from being even respectable. It is an exceedingly common sight to see policemen in full uniform drinking at public bars, and drunkenness on duty is far from uncommon.

An amusing commentary on the Chief's contention that there are no gambling resorts in the city was the robbery this week at revolver's point of a notorious den. The place was "held up" by two men, in the presence of some fifty visitors and all the employes of the house, the robbers carrying away all the cash displayed at the various tables where games were going on. Typical of a considerable fraction of the force is the officer who wound up the information requested of him by a lady by asking her if she would not go with him to take a glass of beer. This actually occurred on one of the down-town streets, and requests for information by both men and women are not infrequently met by displays of insolence and ruffianism on the part of these supposed servants of the people. It is notorious that not a few policemen have found their way back on the force after being discharged more than once under most disgraceful circumstances, and the number of those whose affiliations with the criminal classes are exceedingly intimate is by no means small.

Justices Exceeding Their Power.

Closely allied to the police force are the Police Justices, whom Controller Waller is after with a long stick. The latter insists that the Justices shall cease their illegal custom of remitting or suspending the fines they impose in their courts. Without a shadow of right to do so, these petty judicial officers deprive the city of the money justly its due. They have no more the right to remit a fine than they have the right to pardon a prisoner out of the State Penitentiary, yet in response to the everlasting "pull" it is the rule rather than the exception not to collect the money penalty after it has been inflicted. The Controller proposes to hold the Justices responsible for these unpaid fines, and make them understand that the money is not theirs to give away. The loss to the city by this impudent generosity with other people's cash, is not far from $125,000 annually, to say nothing of the contempt brought on the law by such a lax proceeding.

Almost any tough or ward bummer has enough "inflooence" to get his grogshop keeper, who is usually his Alderman also, to beg him off, and there is not much the Justice dare refuse the neighboring saloon keeper or Alderman of the ward, in either the single or the combined capacity. The iniquity of these "Justice shops" is beyond description. Illegal fees are extorted, and all forms of oppression are resorted to. Unfortunate men and more unfortunate women are hounded to desperation until they are glad to yield to any extortion.

Poor and ignorant people are oppressed and persecuted in the most shameful ways through the instrumentality of the Constables attached to these courts, and a regular system of robbery is being carried on under the cloak of the law. Every once in a while some particularly disgraceful exposure is made, and every year or two there is much talk of abolishing the Justice shops, but so thoroughly are they intrenched by means of their political power that all attempts to reform them fail, like the one made at the late session of the Legislature. The fee system is at the bottom of the entire shameful business.

The virtuous Mangler weakened when it came to the sticking point, just as the report of his conduct in these columns last week indicated he would. For the first two days he was loud in his protestations of what he knew and what he intended to tell. Then the Alderman began to hedge and smooth matters over, gave all sorts of indications that a most powerful pressure was being brought to make him hold his tongue. Instead of rushing to the State's Attorney's office to unbosom himself, as he had proclaimed was his intention, he had to be diligently sought, and when found refused to divulge the name of his attempted briber. He was perceptibly frightened when informed that the name and details were known to the State, and that he would have to appear before the Grand Jury to tell the entire story.

Under the circumstances it might have been thought that the authorities would keep an eye on such an uncertain witness and make sure of his presence when it was needed, but nothing of the kind was done, and when Alderman Mangler was in demand early this week by the Grand Jury he was nowhere to be found. The State's Attorney vows he will have him before the September Grand Jury and make him tell his tale and show the incriminating documents which he claimed to hold, or send him to jail for contempt of court and keep him there until he consents to unbosom himself. But the knowing ones say the eminent citizen who tried to bribe Alderman Mangler to vote in the interests of the General Electric Railway is safe from all danger of prosecution so far as the Alderman is concerned; just as there is little probability of any of those whose names were mentioned in connection with corruption being brought to trial, much less convicted of their alleged crimes.

Why Mangler Was Indorsed.

Some surprise was expressed at the time that the Citizens' League should have indorsed Mangler's candidacy for the City Council. President Cole of the League states that Mangler came to him and said he wanted to be an Alderman that he might emulate John Harlan in exposing boodlers and purifying the Council generally, and he was taken at his word. There seems to be little doubt that Mangler intended to be a reformer, but when his opportunity came he lacked both the brain and backbone to successfully play such an onerous part.

It seems almost criminal that no advantage should be taken of this opportunity to get at the rascals who infest every avenue of municipal life in Chicago. With what Alderman Mangler knows as an entering wedge, a big opening might be made to let in light on dark places. But where it is to nobody's specific interest to expose fraud, and where it is almost a matter of life and death importance, with hundreds to cover up the rottenness, it is easy to guess which way the cat will jump. As far as its being the duty of public functionaries to attend to such things, that fact has been lost sight of in these latter and most degenerate days.

In illustration of the certainty of finding rottenness wherever the probe may happen to be inserted into the business of the body politic a trial in Milwaukee this week serves most excellently. A former employe is suing a pump manufacturing concern in Milwaukee, and in the course of his testimony he incidentally exposed a large mass of corruption in connection with the dealings of his firm with the City of Chicago. The witness talked with the most refreshing candor of bribery and attempted bribery, and if he could prove half of what he swore to, it would suffice to send a dozen prominent individuals to jail, including himself. As usual, the name of Mr. John Powers figures prominently in the tale of boodle, and, besides his, the names of Aldermen Noble, Cooke, and the distinguished Madden are mentioned.

The Filer & Stowell Company of Milwaukee wanted to sell to the city some pumping works to the value of several hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Atkins, its agent, who is now suing the firm, through one Mr. H. A. Wampold of Chicago, undertook to "grease" the sale through the City Council. The beginning of the transaction was as far back as the time of the Hopkins Administration, and the consummation of the job took place under Mayor Swift. Filer & Stowell did not get the contract, though $1,500 was spent among the city fathers for wine, lunches, &c., especially the latter. Joseph Schwab, a member of the Legislature, received $50, according to the witness, to use in influencing Johnnie Powers, and a check for $15,000 was given to Mr. Wampold to divide among the Aldermen after the job was done; as it never was done, the check was on hand to show to the jury.

Another firm, according to the witness, offered $47,000, and Filer & Stowell were left out in the cold. As a third firm finally got the contract, under Mayor Swift's Administration, it is left to the imagination to dwell on what took place between sellers and buyers. In the testimony of the witness there is much more than enough to justify the State's Attorney in taking some action. But that officer need not go back several months for such material; he has plenty on hand that is perfectly fresh, and though its stench reaches to the high heavens it is not from age.

The Accused Man Protests.

Yadden, whose name is so unpleasantly mentioned by witness Aiken, was Chairman of the council's Finance Committee at the time of the alleged boodle transaction. He has always been portrayed by the local press as a sort of Mephisto, and during his campaign this Spring for the United States Senatorship was credited with being the most dangerous man in local political circles. He is now traveling in Europe. John Cooke, ex-Alderman and present Clerk of the Circuit Court, is very close to Gov. Tanner, and never failed, it is said, to vote for a friendly ordinance during his term of office in the council. E. G. Noble is now Chief Grain Inspector by Gov. Tanner's appointment. His record in the City Council is good, and he at once left for Milwaukee when informed of Aiken's charges, to make that individual swallow them, as far as they reflected on his own character, so he said before starting. Wambold, the alleged lobbyist, was formerly a lawyer in Milwaukee. No one need be told who Johnnie Powers is.

During the last meeting of the Council three ordinances were passed without attracting much attention, but which have since caused considerable talk. All three are aimed at the so-called department stores, and as these institutions are far from popular with the average voter, and as the Mayor was elected on an anti-department store platform, there is no doubt that he will sign them all. The proprietors of the stores, knowing the Mayor's attitude on the subject, made no effort to influence him against the bills. The first one, known as the Walker ordinance, is as follows in its main provisions:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation doing business in this city where dry goods, clothing, jewelry and drugs are sold, to have exposed for sale or sell to any person, firm or corporation, any meats, fish, butter, cheese, lard, vegetables or any other provisions. Violation of the ordinance is punishable by fine."

The main feature of the Duddleston ordinance is:

"No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale any fresh, salted, dried or smoked meats, excepting venison, poultry, fish or wild game, nor sell, offer or expose for sale sausage of any kind, in any quantity, in the City of Chicago, without first having obtained a license."

A third ordinance passed by the council, on the motion of Alderman Portman, is:

"It shall be and is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to have exposed for sale or sell any intoxicating liquors, malted or fermented liquors, in any place of business in Chicago, where any dry goods, clothing, jewelry or hardware are kept or exposed for sale."

That the big stores will have no trouble in circumventing the ordinances no one doubts, except those who believe in legislation as a specific for all the ills under the sun. It also remains for the ordinances to go through the judicial mill, it being more than likely that the Supreme Court will pronounce one or more, or all three, unconstitutional.

Comprehensive New Directory.

Chicago's new City Directory is out. It contains 2,692 pages, and is very complete, having even the names of day laborers and foreign workmen from every quarter of the city. The most moderate estimation of the city's population prepared from it is 1,828,000, which is 78,000 more than last year. Another estimate, more in consonance with local pride, is derived by multiplying the number of pages by 330, the number of names on a page, which gives 888,360 names. Assuming the population to be three times that, it is evident Chicago has a total population of 2,665,080, which figures all true Chicagoans are ready to swear to, though they may not be so ready to bet on their absolute correctness.

Mayor Harrison has served notice on all applicants for office that hereafter his shop will be the wrong place to look for such goods. With the appointment of 350 Democrats to various positions this week, the Mayor has come to the end of his tether, and has no more soft berths—or hard ones, either—to give away. All seekers for municipal jobs will have to enter the city's employment hereafter by the way of the civil Service Board, which is a more difficult path to travel than via the route of political preferment. The public is watching with much interest to see whether the police force will be brought under the merit system. It is a fight between Superintendent of Police Kipley and the Civil Service Commission, and it remains to be seen whether law, order, and decency will triumph in the victory of the Commissioners.

The Federal Government limits the depth of the Chicago River to sixteen feet, because the tunnels in it prevent its being dredged any deeper; and, because there are only sixteen feet of water in the river, the Secretary of War declines to order the tunnels to be lowered. So Chicago is in the position of heads you win and tails I loose. As vessels drawing sixteen feet of water can get over the tunnels, the latter do not under the law constitute an obstruction. The Secretary of War has informed the River Improvement Association that it must go to Congress to have the river made deeper than sixteen feet; then it will be possible for the Secretary to order the tunnels to be lowered, but not before. It is absolutely essential to the commerce of Chicago that the river should have an unobstructed channel of twenty-two feet, and Major Marshall, local Government engineer, has at last been converted to that view of the case, and has so reported to the Secretary of War. The absurd talk of making the Calumet River, fourteen miles away, the harbor for the commerce of Chicago, has been dropped, and Congress will be asked to pass laws and appropriate money commensurate to the needs of one of the most important waterways on the globe. There has been too much dawdling over this important matter, and at the next session of Congress it is determined that it shall be pushed to a final and favorable issue.

Gov. Tanner seems to be intent on making himself hated by his Chicago constituents as no Governor of Illinois has been hated before. Of his many unpopular appointments none has caused greater indignation than the making of one B. F. Shafner Captain in command of the State Marine forces. This man was at one time Captain of the Chicago Marine Battalion, and Gov. Altgeld had to disband the organization to get rid of him. Being in command of the entire marine force, consisting of the Chicago and one battalion out of town, Shafner would have been commanding officer last Thursday at the parade on the unveiling of Logan's statue, but such is his unpopularity that the rank and file gave it to be understood that the attendance of marines would be very slim. The officers of the Chicago battalion thereon petitioned the Adjutant General that it be excused, alleging a lack of proper equipment as a reason. The petition was promptly granted, as the Governor knew if it were not the display at the parade would be a discredit to the State—not for lack of uniforms, but on account of absenteeism. This is another instance where the Governor has paid political debts by the appointment of obnoxious men. But in this case the unfitness is flagrant and the impropriety most glaring.

If John Logan could have viewed the ceremonies in his honor last Thursday when his statue in bronze was unveiled he must have acknowledged that republics are not ungrateful. It was a gala day for Chicago and the weather was in keeping. The Grand Army veterans present must have been reminded of war times by the military display, which was most striking. The artistic merits of St. Gaudens's work are accepted in Chicago as a matter of course. Maybe it is a great work—time will tell.

J. W.

Waring Protects Injured Men.

Commission Waring has issued a statement to his District Superintendents in which he says that he made application to the Legislatures of 1896 and 1897 for authority to continue the pay of men who had been so injured in the performance of their duties as to be unable to work for a longer or shorter time, but neither Legislature paid any attention to the request. As absent men cannot be paid, he says, if extra men are employed in their places, he instructs the Superintendents, wherever such action would be just, not to appoint extra men, where the regular workmen have been injured in the performance of duty.

Candidates for Civil Justice.

Francis J. Worcester has been announced by the Republican organization of the Twenty-third Assembly District as its candidate for nomination as Civil Justice in the Thirteenth Judicial District. A committee headed by E. F. Ellert, and consisting of Alderman Woodward, H. B. Wilson, and F. W. Seagrist, Jr., has been appointed to conduct the campaign. James P. Davenport, the present Justice, is also a candidate. He has the support of the district leader—Moses McKee.

VANDERBILT GIVES $5,000

He Qualifies as a Founder of the New York Zoological Society.

FUND ACCUMULATING SLOWLY

To Establish the Garden in Bronx Park $225,000 Is Necessary—City May Not Contribute Until the Society Has Raised $100,000.

William K. Vanderbilt has qualified as a founder of the New York Zoological Society by paying the prescribed fee of $5,000. There are but two other founders at present—Levi P. Morton and Oswald Ottendorfer—but the recent revival of interest in this project has been accompanied by encouraging intimations from at least half a dozen rich New Yorkers. The number of patrons has increased to ten, each patron paying $1,000, and there are 65 life members, who have contributed $200 each. Within the past three weeks nearly 175 annual members have joined the society, making the total in that class of membership 327. There are in addition about 20 applications for membership on file. President Morton and Prof. Henry F. Osborn, Chairman of the Executive Committee, express themselves as greatly encouraged at the outlook.

As soon as the society obtains $100,000 the work of establishing a zoological garden in South Bronx Park will begin. The first thing to be done is the construction of accommodations for the North American animals. Already a number of tenders have been received from owners of native wild animals, and valuable herds of buffalo and deer will be placed in the custody of the society as soon as proper arrangements can be made for their care. When the first $100,000 is raised by the society, advantage can be taken of the law authorizing the City of New York to issue bonds to the amount of $125,000 to meet the cost of necessary ground improvements in Bronx Park. The officers of the society are undertaking to raise the needed $100,000 within the next few weeks. It was originally decided to raise it before Aug. 1.

Friends of the Zoological Society are asked to aid it by increasing the membership, by raising money for the society fund, and by contributing zoological books to the society's library. Plans for the buildings and other permanent improvements will soon be submitted to a carefully selected body of experts, and upon their approval will be laid before the Park Commissioners for final approval. Three classes of experts are to be consulted—first, landscape gardeners to advise regarding the location of the roads and paths and in the treatment of the landscape features; second, field naturalists to advise as to the natural locations for the different types of animals to be sheltered, and, third, zoological garden experts to advise regarding the locations, general design, heating, and ventilation of the buildings and other inclosures. The various buildings are to be not only commodious and comfortable for the animals within them, but pleasing and attractive to the visitors.

This zoological park is to be open, free to the public, at least five days of each week and wide open on every Sunday and holiday. It is to be essentially an American park. If the aims of the projectors are carried out there will be collections of North American game birds, both of the land and water, such as have never yet been seen in a zoological garden. There will be collections of North American mammals on a large scale, and the allotment of space to each species will be far more generous than has ever before been attempted in a public park or garden. One of the chief objects of the society is the systematic encouragement of interest in animal life, or zoology, among all classes of the people, and the promotion of zoological science in general.

Some of the well-known New Yorkers who have become life members of the New York Zoological Society are Seth Low, Andrew Carnegie, ex-Gov. Morton, Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Andrew H. Green, Charles R. Flint, Henry F. Osborn, Philip Schuyler, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. Hampden Robb, William H. Webb, Charles T. Barney, John L. Cadwalader, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Whitehead.

Four Men Fall with Scaffold.

A scaffold forty feet high, on which four bricklayers were working on the new St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, collapsed yesterday and the four men went down with it. They were badly bruised, but not seriously hurt. The accident was caused by an overload of brick on the middle stage of the scaffold. The foreman in charge and the men hurt said no one was to blame.

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300 PAIRS LADIES' BEST QUALITY TAN KID TIES, HERETOFORE 4.00 and 4.50, - - - - - $2.75 PAIR.

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The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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SIXTEEN PAGES. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31, 1897. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

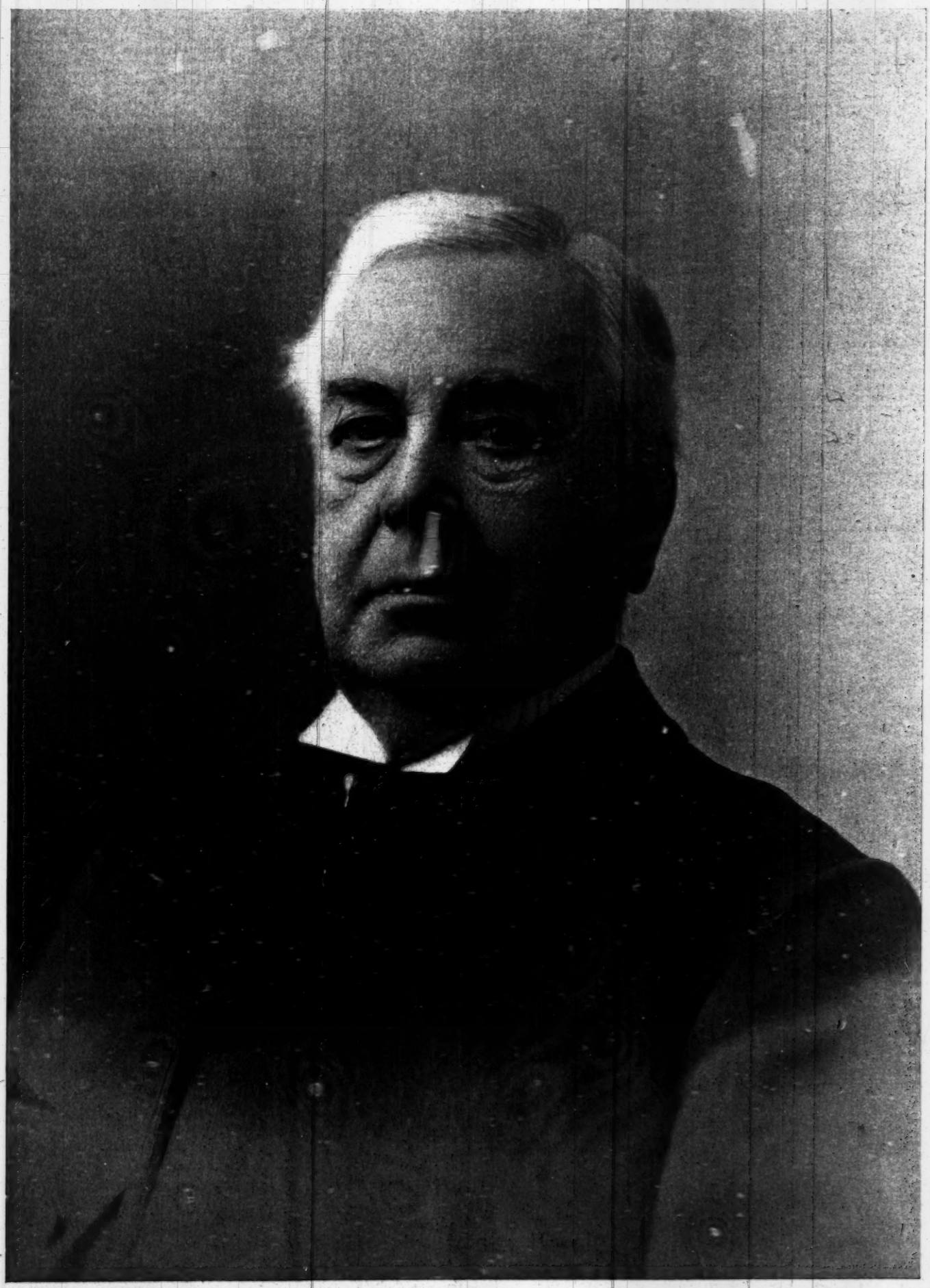


Photo by Falk, New York.

JOHN A. STEWART,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.

The New York Times.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Published by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY,
41 Park Row, New York.

Single Copy.....5 Cents
Per Annum.....$2.00

JOHN A. STEWART.

WHEN John A. Stewart organized a syndicate a few years ago to help replenish the Government's supply of gold by taking $50,000,000 of new bonds, his chief difficulty was in keeping the syndicate within bounds. So implicit was the confidence reposed in Mr. Stewart by investors that three times the amount of money required was proffered and urged upon him, and it required all of his tact, good nature, and determination to dismiss the people whose money he could not use. This manifestation of confidence in the personal integrity and business sagacity of one man excited no surprise in Wall Street, for the one man in the case was John A. Stewart.

Other men now living have organized great syndicates and piloted them to success through troublous financial seas; other men command the confidence of the business world to the fullest extent; other men wield power and influence in Wall Street, and other men enjoy the esteem and good will of their fellow-men. Few there are, however, who can look back over more than fifty years of incessant activities and business achievements with so little regret and so much of justifiable complacency as can the venerable but sturdy President of the United States Trust Company. Mr. Stewart's life work has been of the helpful kind. He has always been a builder, and in no sense a destroyer

Of pure Scotch descent, John Aikman Stewart was born in this city, and for seventy-five years he has been part of its growth and its development. As a barefooted boy he scampered over a large portion of this territory when it was green meadow land. His birthplace was in Fulton Street, and the date Aug. 26, 1822. His father, John Stewart, was a native of the Island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides group on the northwest coast of Scotland; but his mother was born in New York City. She was Mary Aikman, and her father was a Scotchman. The subject of this sketch obtained his rudimentary education in Public School No. 15, in East Twenty-seventh Street. From there he went to Columbia College, where he took the full literary and scientific course of instruction, being graduated in 1840. His ambition tended in the direction of civil engineering, and he was one of the corps of young engineers sent out by State authority to open the way for the Erie Railroad. His period of service in this direction was brief, however, for the State appropriation speedily became exhausted and most of the young engineers were thrown out of employment.

Soon after his return to his home in this city young Stewart—then in his twentieth year—was appointed Clerk of the Board of Education, a position which he held for about eight years. The qualities of politeness, accuracy, and promptness, which have been distinguishing features of Mr. Stewart's career, were developed in a marked degree during the performance of his School Board duties. He established a reputation for correct business methods very early in life, and in 1850 he was invited to become the actuary of the United States Life Insurance Company. After remaining with the insurance company for three years he resigned to accept the office of Secretary of the United States Trust Company, which was chartered in 1853 by act of the State Legislature, largely through the influence of Mr. Stewart himself. Many of the capitalists who were interested in the United States Life Insurance Company joined in starting the trust company.

The outbreak of the war of the rebellion found Mr. Stewart, although earnestly devoted to the interests of the trust company, which he was helping to build up, public spirited and cordially in sympathy with the cause of the North. He had been a Democrat, but he became an ardent supporter of President Lincoln. Even at that time he was one of the foremost financiers of New York, and consequently of the country, and President Lincoln and Secretary of the Treasury William Pitt Fessenden repeatedly urged him to take charge of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city.

At first he felt obliged to decline on account of his important business obligations, but in the Spring of 1864 he consented to accept the place on condition that he be allowed to give it up immediately upon the close of the war. To this condition President Lincoln personally agreed, and throughout the closing period of the rebellion Mr. Stewart remained faithfully at his post here. He encountered and helped to overcome some critical adverse situations during his term of office. When he left the office of United States Assistant Treasurer regret was expressed not only by the Government officials in Washington, but by the business men of New York as well.

In the Summer of 1865 Mr. Joseph Lawrence resigned the Presidency of the United States Trust Company and Mr. Stewart was unanimously elected to succeed him. It was then that he resigned the Assistant Treasurership. Mr. Stewart has been at the head of the trust company ever since, and his record in that capacity has been one of unbroken business success and undisturbed harmony with his stockholders. While never relaxing in his alert watchfulness of the interests of his own company, this sagacious financier has found time to aid by his counsel and influence various other business institutions.

For many years past he has been identified with the directing boards of the Merchants' National Bank, the Greenwich Savings Bank, Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance, and other companies. He is also one of the managers of the American Bible Society and of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

It is with a feeling of sadness that Mr. Stewart reflects that he is the only survivor of the original Board of Directors of the United States Trust Company. In that distinguished group of business men there were Peter Cooper, John Jacob Astor, Jacob Lawrence, John J. Phelps, John J. Cisco, William E. Dodge, Royal Phelps, and William H. Macy. Fortunately Mr. Stewart's health is in such excellent condition that he can look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the dual celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the company, and his own semi-centennial as an officer of the company.

Of an intensely patriotic nature, John A. Stewart believes that the sum and substance of good citizenship lies in being loyal and helpful to the Government. He is in a position to appreciate keenly how important the sound administration of civic power is to the business interests of the country.

He therefore has at all times stood ready to help those intrusted with Governmental power and responsibilities. Partisan politics has no weight with him when a public service is to be performed. During the threatened gold panics of Mr. Cleveland's last administration Mr. Stewart was foremost in the oft-repeated efforts of New York business men to uphold the Government's credit. He not only organized and successfully guided one bond-purchasing syndicate, but rendered most effective aid in the same direction on other occasions.

For thirty years Mr. Stewart has been a Trustee of Princeton University, and his devotion to the interests of that institution has been almost paternal. Next to his home and the United States Trust Company, comes Princeton in his affections. To his generosity and his influence that university owes much. Mr. Stewart was a warm friend of the late Dr. McCosh, and it was mainly due to his intercession that Mr. McCosh, who was then in Scotland, was chosen to succeed President McLean in 1868.

Another institution in which Mr. Stewart is deeply interested is the John F. Slater Fund, of which he is a Trustee. This fund is designed to improve the condition of the negroes in the South, and it has accomplished much in the way of giving thousands of colored persons an industrial education, thereby enabling them to earn their living by their labor. For a number of years Mr. Stewart was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. When he moved into his residence in East Thirty-seventh Street, ten or twelve years ago, he concluded to attend the Brick Presbyterian Church, and he is at present a trustee of that place of worship. Mr. Stewart was married early in life to Miss Sarah Youle Johnson, a daughter of a well-known business man. She died many years ago, and of their five children but two survive, one son, William A. W. Stewart, who is a successful lawyer, and a daughter, who is the wife of Robert Walker, Jr. In November, 1890, Mr. Stewart was wedded to Miss Mary Capron, a daughter of Col. Francis B. Capron of Baltimore.

"I spend my Winters in New York and my Summers in Morristown, N. J.," said Mr. Stewart in the course of an informal chat a day or two ago. "I have a comfortable place in Morristown, and while I make no pretensions at farming, I manage to interest and amuse myself there. The two principal things, however, that occupy my thoughts and my attention are the United States Trust Company and Princeton University. I am no politician, although I take a great deal of interest in public affairs. My tastes are very domestic, and while I am a member of some nice clubs, I find my greatest comfort and chief enjoyment at home."

"Are you an optimist or a pessimist on the business outlook?"

"As a rule I am an optimist when other people are pessimists, and I am a pessimist when other people are optimists," said the financier laughingly. "I find that a pretty good rule to go by in running a financial institution. Just now I am inclined to take a favorable view of the future. If the crops are as large as there is reason to believe they will be, there must be a decided improvement in business conditions this Fall. This question of the currency of course is a very important one. I think that the condition of the currency has checked prosperity in this country. Then, too, the tariff agitation has caused a suspension of many business ventures. People have not known what they could depend on. With the tariff agitation out of the way, good crops and the prospect of a stable currency, I am satisfied that we will gradually get on the high road to prosperity. Though conditions may not improve as rapidly as some persons expect, they will certainly improve."

John A. Stewart is an investigator, and his judgment, for which all persons who come in contact with him have the sincerest respect, is based upon the results of his investigations. He never jumps to conclusions, but reaches them after a careful examination of the facts and thoughtful deliberation. He is a student of events as well as of books, and he keeps well abreast of the times. His long experience in this monetary centre enables him to read financial signs with an accuracy that is seldom equaled and rarely surpassed.

EARL D. BERRY.



ON THE BEACH AT CONEY ISLAND.

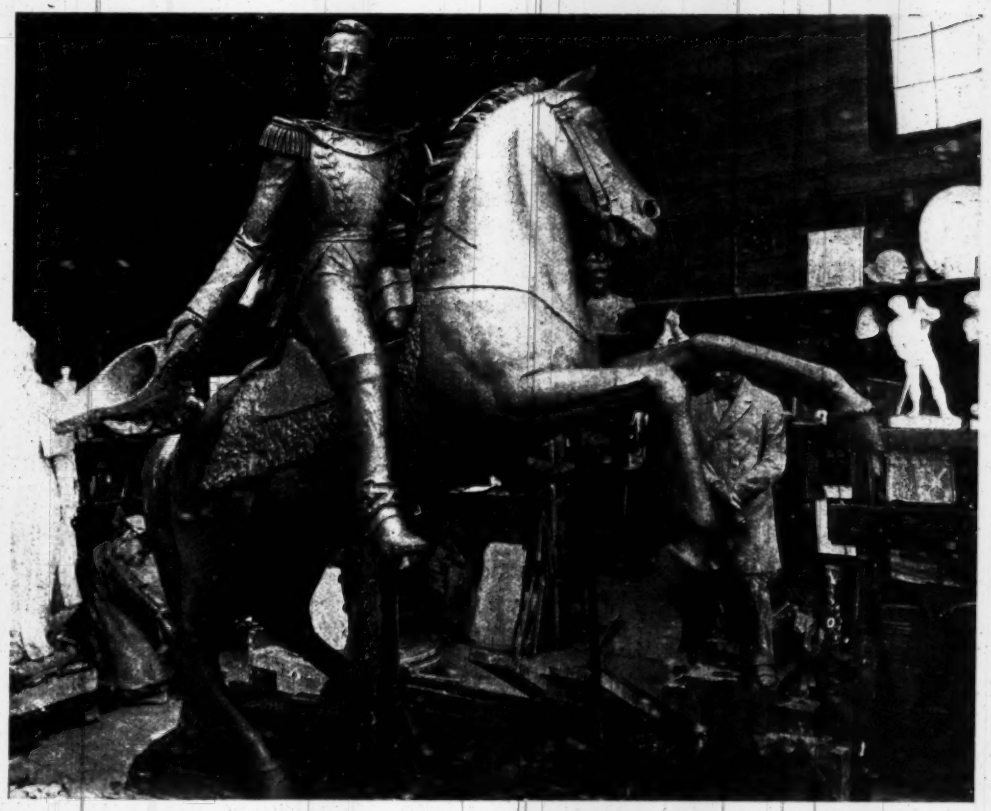
THE NEW STATUE OF BOLIVAR.

IN his studio in the little village of Garretsons, now called Dongan Hills, S. I., the Italian sculptor Turini is just finishing the clay model for the equestrian statue of Bolivar, which the Venezuelan Government commissioned him to make last year to take the place of the present statue of the South American liberator in Central Park, near the West Eighty-second Street entrance, and which has for some years been the subject of much adverse criticism, due to its artistic defects.

The new statue, which will soon be cast by the Gorham Company, is virtually a replica of the statue of Gen. Bolivar which stands in the Plaza Bolivar of Caracas. The original statue is the work of the sculptor Tardolini of Rome, of whom Turini is a pupil. It is of heroic size, and stands about fourteen feet high. The new statue differs from the original in the turn of the horse's head, which, in the latter, is inclined a little at an angle to the neck and not with it, so that it relieves the stiffness of the original. Turini has also lifted the cape on the reverse side, so that more of the body of the General is seen, and has made the figure more erect, and the horse's tail, in the new statue, lightly touches the base. As to the remaining details, the two statues are identical. The horse is the conventional Roman one, with the broad, thick neck and short mane, and whose counterpart can be found on the old Etruscan and Roman coins. Turini has made use of an unusually fine specimen of a stallion in modeling the present statue, and has faithfully reproduced the fine modeling of the muscles of the legs and the veins on the under side of the body. The photographs of the new statue, or rather its model, show wires, or guy ropes, but these were simply stretched to prevent oscillation. The clay used in modeling the statue was found at Kreischerville, S. I., and is of superior quality.

The new statue will be made of the bronze of the old, which is to be melted up. The reins, which do not appear in the photograph, diminish in effect the width of the horse's neck. Turini, who has made a specialty of equestrian statues and who was the sculptor for that of Marshal Sucré, in Comouana and Caracas, and also of that of Gen. Paiz in Caracas, while he follows the methods of the old Italian school, has certainly improved upon the work of his master, Tardolini. Tardolini's first statue of Gen. Bolivar, of which that at Caracas is in turn a replica, stands in the Plaza, at Lima, Peru. The new statue will probably be placed in Central Park early next Winter.

J. B. T.



TURINI'S MODEL FOR THE NEW STATUE OF GEN. BOLIVAR.



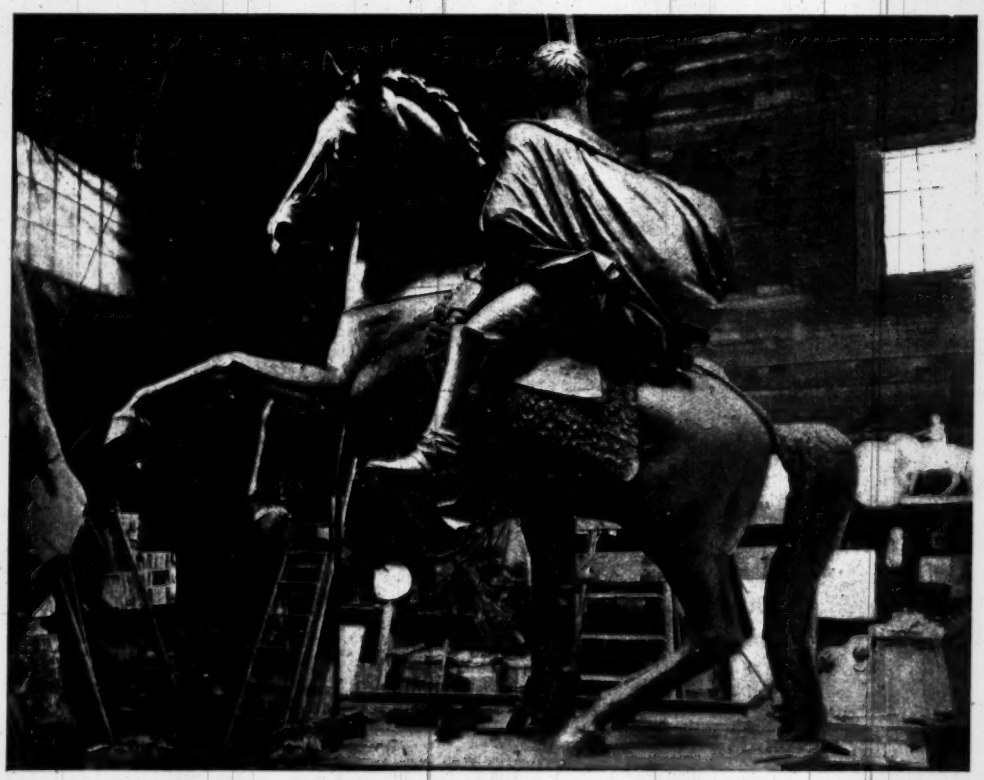
THE STATUE OF BOLIVAR NOW IN CENTRAL PARK.

WISHES OF LITTLE GIRLS.

The teachers in the Summer vacation schools, which are conducted by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, have a great deal of crude material to work upon. A large proportion of their pupils are of foreign parentage and very poor. No text books are used in these vacation schools, and the methods of instruction adopted encourage the children to think and speak freely. Toward the close of the term last year a few of the girls, ranging from eight to thirteen years of age, were asked: "What would you like to be when you are grown up?" All of the replies received were quaint, some were amusing, and others pathetic.

Annie Friedman writes: "When I am big I would like to go out carriage riding every Sunday. When I will be big I would like to visit the school I went to when I was small." Rose Werner says: "I would like to be myself when I am big, and be honored by all who know me. I would help the poor by teaching them some trade to support themselves; I would help the sick by nursing them and getting them food of the best kind. I would help my country by fighting in wars, and get the soldiers food and clothing." Here is what Maggie Reilly, aged nine, looks forward to: "When I am a grown woman about sixteen I expect to be a dressmaker, because in case my mother should die and I had no one to make my clothes for me I could sit down and make my own and my smaller sisters."

The soul of an artist dwells in little Margaret Moscowitz. She writes: "Oh, if I were an artist I would paint many beautiful pictures. I would go to different parks and paint pictures of lakes, trees, fountains, and other beautiful things. I saw an artist in Central Park once painting the picture of a beautiful fountain. I asked him if it was nice to be an artist, and he said very nice. I then asked him if females could be artists, and he said there were many female artists." Bertha Saffer says: "I would like to be a Queen and sit in my palace with the diamonds all around me, and eat with the King good food." Eva Kelleher says that she would like to be a laundress; Katie Sutton wants to be a telegraph operator in the Western Union office; Susie Klepper desires to be a piano teacher, and R. Handwerger says that she would like to be a hairdresser, because she thinks it is very easy. The ambition of several of the girls is to become dressmakers.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE NEW BOLIVAR STATUE, TAKEN IN TURINI'S STUDIO.

CAMILLA.

Strike your guitar, fair Camilla, and sing
the wild song you are dreaming;
Let the lithe fingers fly swift o'er its strings,
for your dark eyes are beaming,
Beaming with far-away fancies, Camilla,
that plead for expression—
Only thy vibrant guitar is attuned for the
sacred confession.

Now Camilla's fair fingers are plucking in
rapture the pulsating strings,
And her far-away eyes are intent on the
scene and the story she sings—
Singing her song of Felipe, her hero intrepid and true;
Singing his praise, and recounting what
deeds for her love he would do.

See the wild race after cattle, the broncho's
wide nostrils blood red;
Hear the hello of the herder, Felipe, who
dashes ahead!
Hist, how the lariat sings as it flies o'er
the horns of a steer!
See the wild plunge, and the horse standing
firm—hear the bellow of fear!

Then on the trail of Apaches, who leads the
long marches by night?
Who but Felipe would dare to press on o'er
the mesa to fight?
Who but Felipe sits firm in his saddle when
rifles ring out in the dark?
Coolly he levels his weapon, the bullet flies
true to its mark.

Such is the song sweet Camilla is singing
with gaze far away—
Such is the song, for she knows not how
long her Felipe will stay—
Knows not that lone in the waste of the
sage-brush her master lies, slain—
Ah, sweet Camilla, thy songs for Felipe, the
fearless, are vain!

—CHARLES A. KEELER in the Land of Sunshine.

UTAH'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

THE State of Utah has just celebrated on a magnificent scale the fiftieth anniversary of its settlement by white men. The celebration was looked upon as a commemoration of the birthday of Western civilization, and in doing honor to the handful of Mormons who broke the first trail from the Missouri River and laid the foundation for the present and future greatness of the vast area between that river and the Pacific coast all creeds and classes heartily joined hands.

The celebration eclipsed in magnitude and surpassed in splendor all other celebrations ever given west of the Mississippi. Impartial history must always applaud the courage of those pioneers and record their achievement as one of the greatest since the discovery of the New World. They departed from the borders of civilization, and unmindful of the savage and heedless of the desert, mountains, and plain, toiled until they penetrated to the centre of a wilderness almost three thousand miles in extent. After the journey, after the trail was broken, came the emigrant trains and the pony express and the stage coach and the railroad, and with them, gradually rising higher and higher, rolled the wave of humanity which has peopled the West and drawn through it the lines of a dozen or more populous and productive States.

It was early in February, 1846, that the Mormons, against whose religious practices, particularly the system of polygamy, the civilized world had waged unrelenting war for years, were compelled to evacuate the field of battle, and concluded to go out into



From a Photograph by the Johnson Co., Salt Lake City.
LION AND BEE HIVE HOUSES, RESIDENCES OF THE LATE BRIGHAM YOUNG.



Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
Brigham Young,
Director General of the Utah Pioneer Jubilee.

the vast and unknown desert in the hope of there founding an independent kingdom, where, a thousand miles from all existing Governments, they could without hindrance practice their peculiar social and religious customs.

According to the diary of their leader, Brigham Young, the central colony left Nauvoo on Feb. 15, and in a flotilla of flatboats, lighters, and skiffs crossed the Mississippi River, and at high noon on March 1 the caravan of 400 wagons began the march to the trackless West. As soon as the band was fairly on the march the members were divided into companies of hundreds, fifties, and tens each, being provided with the proper officers to whom they were responsible, and the officers in turn were responsible to the one leader, Brigham Young. At the latter end of April they camped at Garden Grove, Iowa, as they called it, and there a temporary settlement was formed, a temporary gathering place for the poorer members, while those who were better prepared for the long and perilous journey were ordered to push ahead as far as possible and establish other camps at which rest could be had.

While yet at Garden Grove came the call for the Mormon battalion by the President of the United States. With the departure of the battalion to the Mexican War went the flower of their strength. All expectation of going into the Rocky Mountains that year vanished, and those leaders who were left immediately went to work to locate and build their Winter quarters. In these quarters they remained until the following Spring, and on April 17, 1847, the journey was recommenced by a band composed of 143 men, 3 women, and 2 children, 148 persons in all, equipped with 73 ox wagons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, Stephen Markham, John Pack, and Wilford Woodruff, the latter now the head of the Mormon Church and ninety years of age.

When the start was made by the little company into the trackless desert their enthusiasm or fanaticism was great, and for many days they slowly pushed along, singing and rejoicing.

Brigham Young issued orders to the band, the substance of which was as follows and which were strictly observed:

The men were ordered to travel in a compact body, being in an Indian country; every man to carry his gun loaded at all times, the locks to be shut on a piece of buckskin, with caps ready in case of attack; flint locks and powder flask handy, and each man to walk by the side of his



Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
Miss Emily Katz,
Member of the Utah Jubilee Commission.

wagon, under orders not to leave it, unless sent by the officer in command, and the wagons to be formed two abreast, while practicable, on the march. At the call of the bugle at 5 A. M. the pioneers arose, assembled for prayers, got breakfast, and commenced their day's journey at the bugle's second call, which was usually heard at 7 o'clock. At night at 8:30 the bugle called them to prayers, and at 9 every fire was out, and the pioneers were sleeping a little after 9. Tents were always pitched on Saturday night because the Sabbath day was religiously observed.

After enduring great hardships, often going hungry, in danger of the Indians, climbing mountains and fording streams, 147 of the 148 who started out arrived in what is now Salt Lake City, but was then a barren wilderness. Their leader, Brigham Young, announced that it had been revealed to him by the Almighty that there was the place where they were to find rest and build a city, and on July 24, 1847, here they pitched their tents, commenced taking the water from the river, and making it serve the purpose of rain, planted the grain and seeds they brought along.

After the departure of the Brigham Young company other bands were formed under various leaders, and for a few years they went across the plains with ox teams. Several bands, composed of both men and women, walked the whole distance, dragging their baggage and food in hand carts. These companies are referred to as the "hand-cart brigades." Their sufferings were great, and hundreds of those who started out to make the journey in Winter died from cold and hunger.

The first and second year's crops failed, and the people subsisted in a great measure on such roots and berries as they found growing wild. For clothing, too, they were reduced to the greatest extremities, many men and women having nothing but a kind of matting woven from the grass with which to cover themselves, yet they persevered and prospered. It is in honor of these people that Utah and the surrounding States have just celebrated the semi-centennial, the pioneer jubilee, as they called it.

The colony in which Brigham Young ruled like a King grew, and other colonies were planted until his domain became quite extensive and populous. In later years the great leader made annual "progresses" through his territory with great pomp and

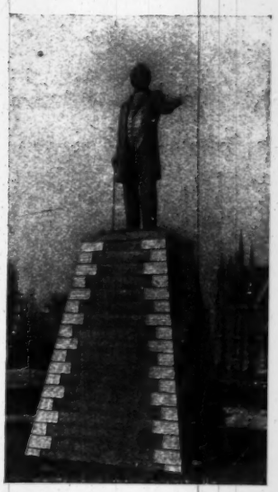


Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
Statue of the Late Brigham Young,
Unveiled During the Jubilee.

circumstance. On these occasions he had his coachman and relays of horses, and was accompanied by military escorts wherever he went. He had his palaces, and, like Solomon, his wives, as many as even he could desire.

Then the Gentiles began to come, and the struggle between the Government and the Mormons, chiefly on account of polygamy, was terribly bitter for years, until the strong hand of the United States compelled them to abandon their most cherished doctrine of polygamy, and that done, society had no further quarrel with the Mormons. Aside from polygamy, it is admitted that there is nothing pernicious in their belief and practices, and much that is commendable. So it happens that the Gentiles were as enthusiastic in celebrating the pioneer jubilee as the Mormons.

The celebration opened on Tuesday, July 20, and continued five days, until and including July 24, the last being the great day, the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the first band of pioneers. All surviving pioneers who arrived any time during the year 1847 were the guests of the occasion; the freedom of everything in sight was extended to them, and they, old men and old women, as most of them are, were the central figures of the displays and pageants.

The commission having the affair in charge was organized by an act of the State Legislature of 1896, and for many months the members were at work to make the celebration the success it was. The Legislature, the county boards, and the municipality of Salt Lake made appropriations to the fund, and large sums were raised by private subscriptions. It is estimated that the entire expenditure was in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars.

Spencer Clawson was Chairman of the commission; Brigham Young, son of Brigham the Great, was Director General, and H. F. McGarvie, formerly of San Francisco, Assistant Director General. The other members of the commission were prominent citizens, and included four ladies, Mrs. George Y. Wallace, Miss Emily Katz, Mrs. R. C. Easton, and Miss Cora Hooper.

The celebration included parades, allegorical and historical in their nature, which were given day and night; carnivals at the various lake resorts, fireworks on the mountains, and military reviews and displays. Old-time memories of the "trail," of the innumerable hardships endured by the pioneers in their struggle to conquer the wilderness, were revived by realistic reproductions of the scenes of 1847; the pony express was re-established and messages again sent overland in the old way; the stage coaches were dragged from their hiding places and sent once more over "the Ben Holliday trail." Those of the original pioneers who are living were present, and half a century after the day of the close of their memorable pilgrimage they again entered the Salt Lake Valley by the old road, wearing old, tattered clothing, riding in the old ox wagons, and appearing as much as possible as they did on their original entry. Every step taken by civilization in this region since the setlement of 1847 was reproduced as true to life as possible. Indian wild West shows, pony riding, and buffalo hunting were part of the amusement provided for the public.

Displays were also made of the mining and manufacturing industries of the State, and scenes illustrative of the progress made

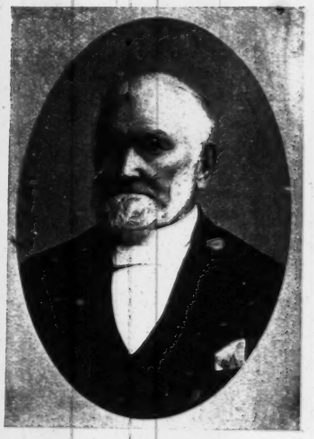


Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
Wilford Woodruff,
He is the Present Head of the Mormon Church and is 90 Years of Age.

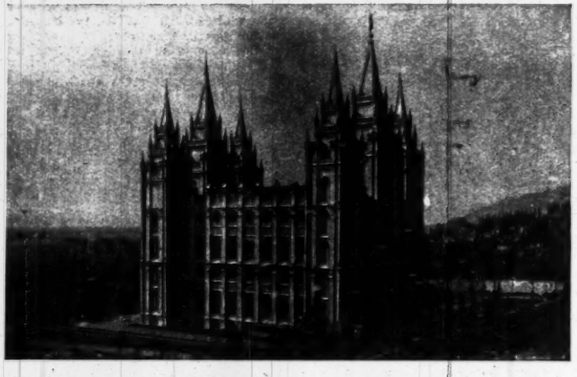
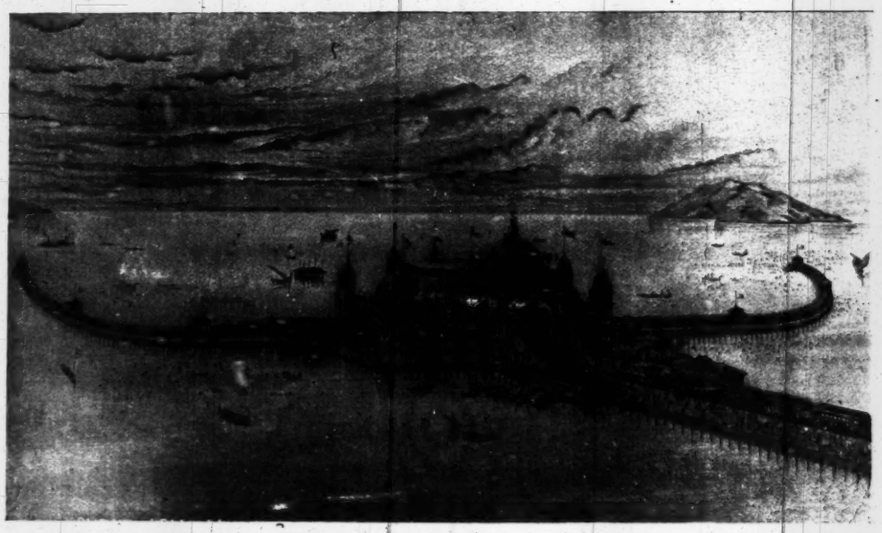


Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
THE MORMON TEMPLE IN SALT LAKE CITY.



From a Photograph by the Johnson Co., Salt Lake City.

BALTAIRE BEACH PAVILION ON THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

from time to time in those various branches were depicted in a realistic fashion.

Military pageants were an attractive feature, in which the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed in Salt Lake City, and the State militia took part.

The unveiling of a statue of the late Brigham Young, the erection of which on one of the principal streets has just been completed, was an interesting ceremony. A hall of relics was specially erected for the occasion, and curiosities and objects of historic interest were sent from half a dozen States, until the collection was very large and exceedingly interesting.

One of the most attractive spectacles of the celebration was the shelling and blowing up of a steamer on the lake. The vessel, the General Garfield, was a fair-sized river steamer which has until recently been used in the passenger service on the Great Salt Lake. A quantity of dynamite was placed on board, and she was towed out about a mile from the pavilion at Garfield Beach and there anchored. From the beach the guns of the State militia were trained upon her and shot and shell fired into her until the dynamite exploded and blew her into atoms.

At the other beach resort, where there is a pavilion capable of accommodating 50,000 persons, there were nightly held masquerade balls and carnivals, and great displays of fireworks were made from stands built in the water.

The leaders of the Mormon Church took great interest in the celebration, and the members of the first Presidency, Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, and Joseph F. Smith, stamped it with the seal of their approval.

THE RIDDLE OF THE NEBULA.

William Huggins in The Nineteenth Century

On the evening of the 29th of August, 1864, I directed the telescope for the first time to a planetary nebula in Draco. The reader may now be able to picture to himself to some extent the feeling of excited suspense, mingled with a degree of awe, with which, after a few moments of hesitation, I put my eye to the spectroscope. Was I not about to look into a secret place of creation?

I looked into the spectroscope. No spectrum such as I expected! A single bright line only! At first I suspected some displacement of the prism, and that I was looking at a reflection of the illuminated slit from one of its faces. This thought was scarcely more than momentary; then the true interpretation flashed upon me. The light of the nebula was monochromatic, and so, unlike any other light I had as yet subjected to prismatic examination, could not be extended out to form a complete spectrum. After passing through the two prisms it remained concentrated into a single bright line, having a width corresponding to the width of the slit, and occupying in the instrument a position at that part of the spectrum to which its light belongs in refrangibility. A little closer looking showed two other bright lines on the side toward the blue, all the three lines being separated by intervals relatively dark.

The riddle of the nebulae was solved. The answer, which had come to us in the light itself, read: Not an aggregation of stars, but a luminous gas. Stars after the order of our own sun, and of the brighter stars, would give a different spectrum; the light of this nebula had clearly been emitted by a luminous gas. With an excess of caution, at the moment I did not venture to go further than to point out that we had here to do with bodies of an order quite different from that of the stars. Further observations soon convinced me that, though the short span of human life is far too minute, relatively, to cosmical events for us to expect to see in succession any distinct steps in so august a process, the probability is indeed overwhelmingly favorable of an evolution in the past, and still going on, of the heavenly hosts. A time surely existed when the matter now condensed into the sun and planets filled the whole space occupied by the solar system, in the condition of gas, which then appeared as a glowing nebula, after the order, it may be, of some now existing in the heavens. There remained no room for doubt that the nebulae, which our telescopes reveal to us, are the early stages of long processions of cosmical events, which correspond broadly to those required by the nebular hypothesis in one or other of its forms.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The United States Marine Hospital Service, which will soon celebrate its hundredth anniversary, is the most distinctively American institution in our country, says a writer in the August Lippincott. There is nothing exactly like it abroad, and foreigners, endeavoring to comprehend its scope, are constantly confusing it with the naval service. It is, on the contrary, one of the important branches of the Treasury Department, and was established, in 1798, in the interests of the merchant marine, by placing a tax of 20 cents a month upon the wages of every seaman employed upon United States vessels of commerce, and using the fund thus derived in affording hospital relief to their sick and disabled. The nucleus of this benevolent system was formed in Boston by providing for the care of patients at local hospitals and the appointment of a physician to look after their welfare. Subsequently Congress appropriated $15,000 for the erection of a hospital building for the Port of Boston; but the first marine hospital owned by the Government was obtained by purchase, in 1880, and was situated near Norfolk, Va.

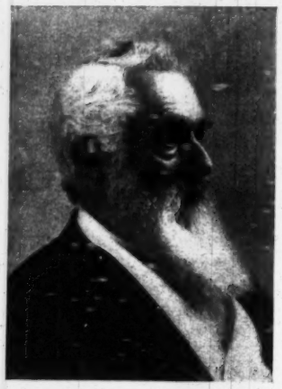


Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
Apostle Lorenzo Snow,
Next in Succession to the Presidency of the Mormon Church.



Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
Spencer Clawson,
Chairman of the Utah Jubilee Commission.

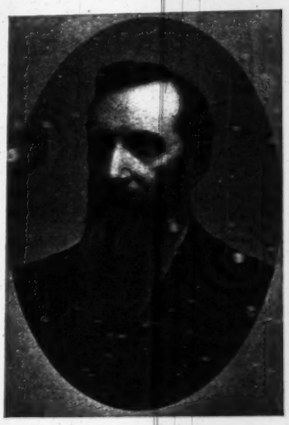


Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
Joseph F. Smith,
Of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church.

Deservedly So.

From The Chicago Journal.

"That little Mrs. Sleper seems to be awfully unpopular with all the other women in the house," suggested Bungler.

"No wonder, you just ought to see the bargains she finds," responded the retired business man, who reserves the big chair on the porch.

VICTORIAN RELICS.

The jubilee celebration seems likely to start a craze for collecting relics of the Queen's early days, writes Henri Labouchère in Truth. I wonder that nobody has thought of hunting up the satin shoes she gave to painters of full-length portraits. There was an unwritten law then against showing more than the tip of one shoe. It peeped out from beneath the robe, as one sees shoe tips in fashion prints. I once handled a relic of this kind. A single shoe—not a pair of shoes—was sent to the painter. It was well worn when he received it. He kept it in a glass case, with a label pinned on, stating to whom it had belonged and under what circumstances it came into his possession.

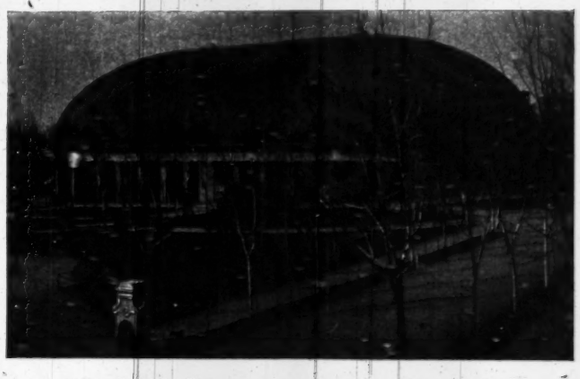


Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
THE MORMON TABERNACLE IN SALT LAKE CITY.



Photo by Johnson, Salt Lake City.
H. F. McGarvie,
Assistant Director General of the Utah Pioneer Jubilee.

A SUMMER'S DREAM.

I.

What that dead Summer was thou knowest well—
Thou knowest its sad joy, its joyous pain—
For pain or joy it cannot come again,
With bitter sweetness we alone could tell—
Time when I only thought to say farewell,
To break the links of Love's long-during chain—
That I the stars should pass, and thou remain,
Held fast to earth by some malignant spell.

Procession of long days and longer nights—
When suns rose mocking and the moon was cold—
When Hope and I lay dying, as I thought,
Still could I bless Love's vanishing delights,
And reach pale hands to clasp him as of old,
Though each dread hour with Death's dismay was fraught.

II.

So Summer, with her slow, reluctant feet,
Went by, and lingering smiled, as loth to part,
While fond delusions warmed my lonesome heart—
Though lives were severed, winged dreams could meet;
So met we, dear, as bodiless spirits greet—
Met, and were blind, foreseeing not the smart
Of hopes that hope not, and of tears that start
From eyes that say what lips may not repeat.

One brief day here, then gone beyond the sun—
How short the way, how soon the goal is won—
So less or more of love why need we measure?
But Fate avenges pleasant things begun,
And Retribution spares not any one,
And no Gods pity those who steal their treasure.

—LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON, in the Chap Book.

Danger Averted.

From The Chicago Record.

"So you let your daughter go away to that Summer school?"

"Yes, but we made her promise she wouldn't talk about it when she comes back."

The Great Question.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"What is this great servant girl question that the women talk about?"

"Why, 'How do you like your new girl?' I suppose."

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

OUT at the end of an East River pier, at the foot of Delancey Street, two blocks above Grand Street Ferry, one of the most interesting pieces of engineering work that New York has seen for a dozen years and more has just been started. A high board fence shuts off the view from the passer-by, and not one person out of a thousand knows what is going on behind it, though the curious have only to walk another block along the bulkhead to get the scene completely before them. Here the first of the four great caissons on which the steel towers of the new East River bridge are to stand is being sunk, and the work has just reached that early stage where people who know little of bridge science, but delight in the picturesque, can best appreciate it.

To the north of the end of the pier, on which a derrick has been rigged and an engine house and executive offices placed, a huge wooden box without a cover lies in the water. Its dimensions are 60 by 76 feet, and this is the caisson which, loaded down with masonry, will be sunk deeper and deeper until it finally rests on the solid rock far below the river's bottom. It sinks by its own weight, the mud and sand on which it rests being loosened by the men down in the caisson's depths, who, with pickaxe, shovel, and water jets, tear up the bottom and send out the soil through shafts with airlocks or else through blowholes.

In caisson work on land pig iron has, as a usual thing, to be heaped atop of the box that is to be sunk deep into the ground. But in sinking a caisson in water the difficulty is not to get it to go down at all, but to keep it from sinking too rapidly. With this end in view, the weight of stone has to be nicely and evenly distributed.

Only the preliminary part of the work has been done so far. This first caisson, put in place the latter part of May, is as yet only resting on the mud at the bottom of the river. As has been said, it seems to the onlooker simply a huge wooden box without a cover, but upon close examination there is seen to be much more to it. The blocks of limestone from Saugerties quarries, in weight from two to six tons, that lie in picturesque heaps within the caisson and whose numbers are added to by yet other blocks swung over from scows alongside, rest, when they are fitted and masoned in in "courses," or layers, upon six and a half feet of concrete, which in turn is directly upon the caisson chamber's roof.

This "chamber," unseen from the outer world, and only indicated by the shafts up and down which men and materials pass, is where the chief work of caisson sinking is done. Its bottom is the river's bottom itself. Its height is twelve and a half feet. The doors of the shafts have "airlocks," that is, two doors, which effectually keep out the outer atmosphere. The chamber is filled with compressed air, this by its pressure keeping the water away from the bottom of the caisson, driving it through the mud out into the river again.

No work, to any extent, has yet been done in the caisson chamber itself. A little more weight, a few more blocks of stone, are yet to be piled upon the concrete before the caisson will be ready to sink. Then the force of "sand hogs," now in readiness, will be marshaled and a gang will be sent through the "man shaft," down under the river with this constantly increasing weight of masonry over their heads.

These "sand hogs" or caisson men are perhaps the most unique body of laborers in the world. Working in compressed air far below the surface of land or water is a difficult, often, indeed, a dangerous trade, and the wages are proportionately high. "Sand-hogging" is not skilled labor, but few skilled laborers and master workmen get higher pay than these men.

They have a union of their own, and a "sand hog" never does any other sort of work when there is caisson work in any part of the country that he can get. They travel from one section of the United States to another, wherever a job offers itself, and despite the chance of "The Bend," seldom change into other trades.

"The Bend" is the fate that awaits nearly all of the "pressure workers," as the caisson chamber men are also called. It is known, too, as the "caisson disease," and much resembles acute rheumatism. Men are taken with it anywhere from ten seconds to ten minutes after coming out of the caisson into the outer air. The "sand hogs" have their own remedies for this. They give their comrades whisky in large quantities, they make them walk, and rub their limbs vigorously. The engineers, too, are well aware of the necessities of their "sand hogs," and it is an invariable custom to have steaming cups of the hottest coffee awaiting a gang when it has finished its shift and comes up.

Danger and discomfort to the men in the caisson increase proportionately according to the depth reached. This is shown by the scale of wages the men receive. The further down the caisson goes the less each man can work a day. Nevertheless his pay keeps on going up. To the depth of 55 feet the wages are $2.50 a day for eight hours' work. Between 55 and 70 feet it is $2.75 for six hours' work. Between 70 and 80 feet $3 is paid for four hours' work. From 80 to 90 feet down $3.25 for three hours' work. At a depth of 90 to 100 feet the "sand hog" gets $3.50 for two hours' work, and from 100 to 110 feet $3.75 for eighty minutes' work a day, in two shifts of forty minutes each. When the caisson finally rests upon rock and the task being completed, all that is needed now is to fill the chamber up with concrete, the "pressure man" has 25 cents a day added to these wages.

It is an animated scene that this bridge building in its earliest stage offers to the view daily. Over the caisson huge, creaking beams slowly revolve, from the engines on the pier or from the scows loaded with stone and sand. The water plays around the framework of the upper part of the caisson, the cofferdam, that will be removed when the big box has sunk a little lower. In the caisson itself, that part that is open to the air, men are shifting stones and placing them, welding each layer into a solid mass with mortar. There will be twenty to twenty-five courses or layers in all. The total weight of each caisson when sunk will be something like 30,000,000 pounds, or 15,000 tons. Each stone is numbered, and was cut in the quarries to measurement. There is a plan for each course, showing exactly where every stone is to go.

The span of the new bridge will be precisely 1,600 feet, four and a half feet more only than the span of the older structure.

It is just beyond the sugar refineries on the Brooklyn river bank, at the foot of North Second Street, that the second caisson for the New York tower (to be completed and towed across in a month or so) is being built. The contracts for the cais-



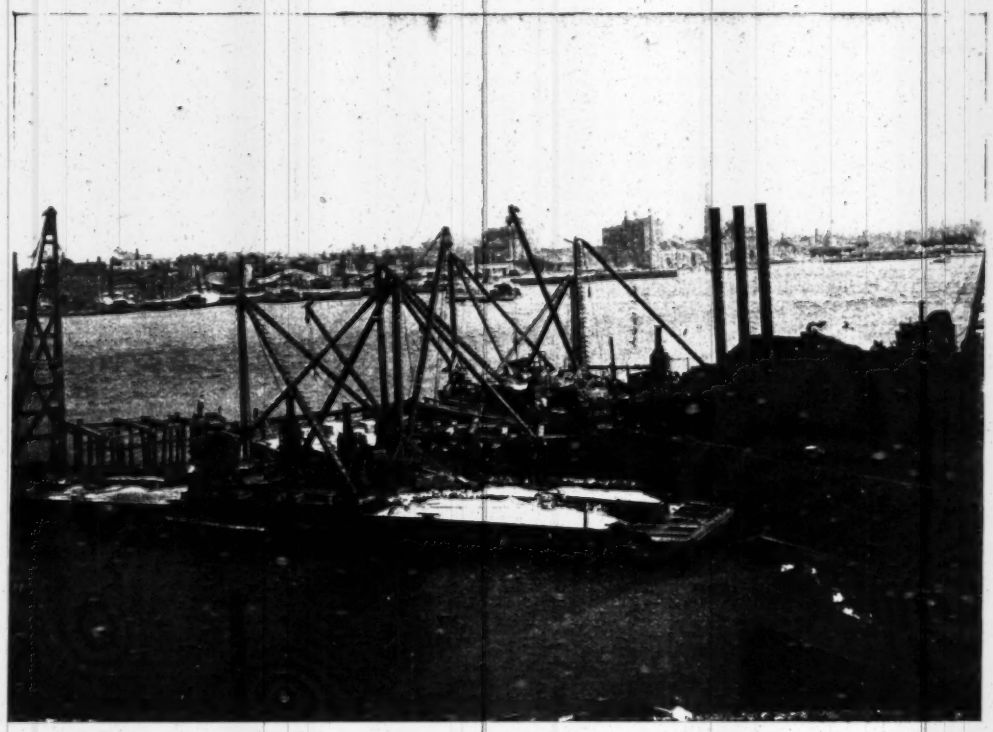
Photographed specially for The New York Times.

FILLING THE CAISSON FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.



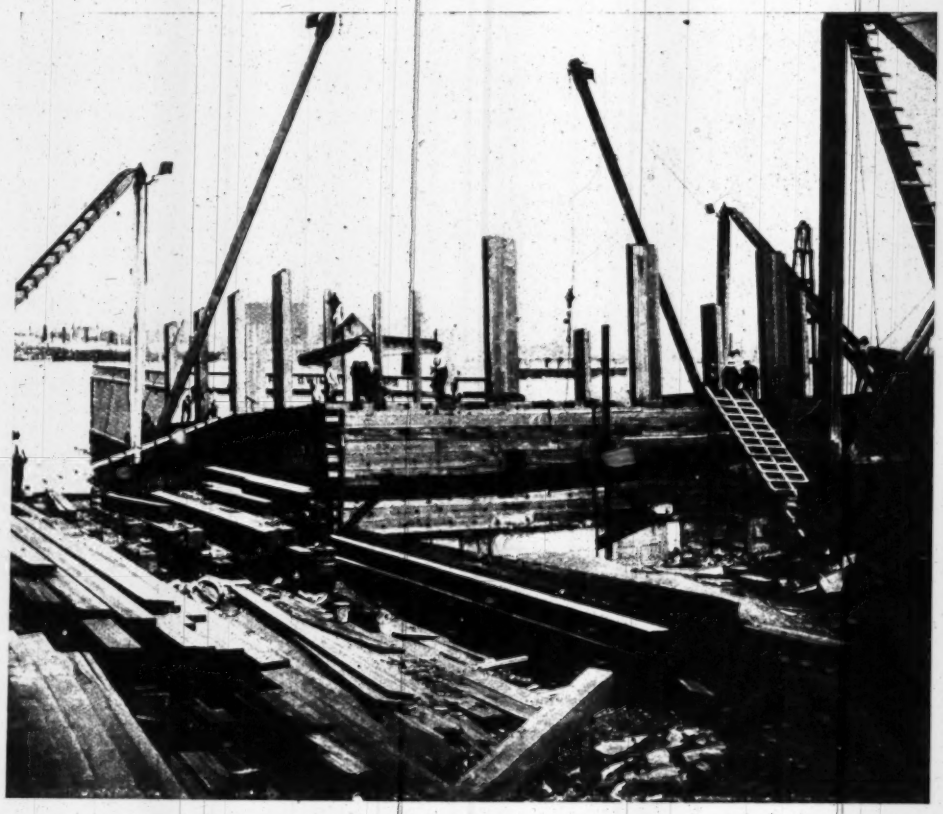
Photographed specially for The New York Times.

THE SUNKEN CAISSON ON THE NEW YORK SIDE.



Photographed specially for The New York Times.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE WORKS ON THE NEW YORK SIDE.



Photographed specially for The New York Times.

BUILDING A CAISSON IN BROOKLYN.

sons on the Brooklyn side—these are to be placed at a point between North Fifth and North Sixth Streets—have not yet been awarded, and work in any event will not be commenced on them until next fall.

Just how long it will take to build these caissons cannot be said. The entire bridge is to be completed about five years from now, and will cost $7,000,000. It is on the New York side that there will be the greater length of approach and the most expert engineering needed, though the caissons will have to be sunk deeper on the Brooklyn side. This first caisson meets with rock early, and will be sunk to the least depth of all. The pier it is finally to make will be 77 feet in length, 20 feet of masonry above high water, 38 feet of masonry below, and 19 feet of the caisson itself, concrete top, and the chamber filled with concrete, all in one solid, firm column.

Just to the south, where the second New York caisson is to stand, the rock shelves off and a depth of nine feet more will be necessary. The Brooklyn caissons will go far deeper than this, one of them very nearly 100 feet below the surface of the river.

Approximately, it takes about three months to sink a caisson. Hence if the contracts for those in Brooklyn are let in the Fall and there are not extraordinary delays the caisson work should be completed by early next Spring at the furthest, and the steel work started.

Before the Summer is over, however, other parts of the bridge are to be commenced. It is planned to tear down for the New York anchorage some time in August or early September. This great pile of masonry is to extend from Tompkins to Mangin Street and along Delancey, and will be 140 feet square. In this the cables are to be fastened, the ends of their strands imbedded and woven into great steel clasps in a curious fashion. This anchorage will be on what is called a "pile and grillage foundation," that is, piles are first driven down and timbers put atop of them, then a heavy flooring of concrete laid, and stone masoned upon that. The "pull" of the four great cables upon each anchorage will be, when the bridge is loaded, (and there are to be two elevated and four trolley tracks upon it,) something like 40,000,000 pounds, or 20,000 tons.

Compared with the old bridge, the towers and their setting are interesting. The caissons completed will stand twenty feet above high water. Each will have four pedestals on its top, arranged in a square. On these pedestals eight colossal steel legs will set, these legs carrying up the tower which will arch between the caissons.

Each tower of the old bridge rests on a single caisson 168 by 102 feet. They were built in 1872, and since then there has been little improvement in actual caisson working, except in the speed with which a caisson can be sunk and better methods for taking out dirt, sand, and rocks from the bottom. When a rock is met with in a caisson nowadays it is blasted out with "rack-rock," an explosive much resembling dynamite. The chief danger is from fire. Electric lights are now used, but even with these there is no absolute safety, for wires may get crossed.

A Troy Polytechnic graduate, Freeman by name, is in charge of the caisson work. He has been employed in the construction of several important bridges in the West, and is an engineer of ability. Lefferts L. Buck is chief engineer of the entire structure.

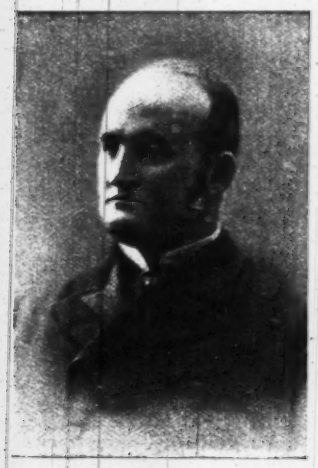
GEORGE WASHINGTON ALDRIDGE

George Washington Aldridge was born in Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 28, 1856. He was a son of George Washington Aldridge and Virginia Aldridge, natives of Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y. His father was a prominent contractor and railroad builder, and it was while he was constructing a railway in the State of Indiana, which brought his temporary residence in that State, that the present Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York was born. Rochester had been the home of the elder Aldridge for some years, and before the child was a year old he was taken to the Flower City, where he passed his childhood, received his education, and has ever since made his home. After attending the schools of his adopted city he was sent to Cary Collegiate Institute and to the De Graff Military Institute; in their day both prominent educational institutions in the western part of the State. Leaving school he became a business partner of his father, who had entered politics and had become a prominent factor in the Republican Party of Rochester. When the son attained his majority his father was President of the Common Council and later Mayor. The elder Aldridge lived only a short time after his son attained manhood, and upon his death the younger man succeeded to his father's business. With a taste for politics acquired from his father, George W. Aldridge was soon to be found an active worker in his party, and when scarcely more than twenty-two years of age he was made his party's nominee for member of the Executive Board, the board which then had and still has complete charge of all the public works of the city, including the Streets, Fire Department, and Water Supply. Though defeated at the polls, (the city being at that time classed Democratic,) he made so good a showing as a candidate that a year later he was renominated and was successfully elected. He was re-elected to this board successively for five terms, each time by largely increased majorities.

In 1884 he was made the Republican nominee for Mayor of Rochester, and was elected.

Mr. Aldridge was appointed to the office of State Superintendent of Public Works by Gov. Morton. His career since that time is well known.

Personally, George W. Aldridge is known as a "good fellow." He is a man of easy approach, frank, though conservative in speech, who has the reputation of keeping a promise when once made and carrying out any agreement he may contract for. He has the reputation of being loyal to his friends, and it is this loyalty which friends and foes alike point to as the secret of his great personal popularity.

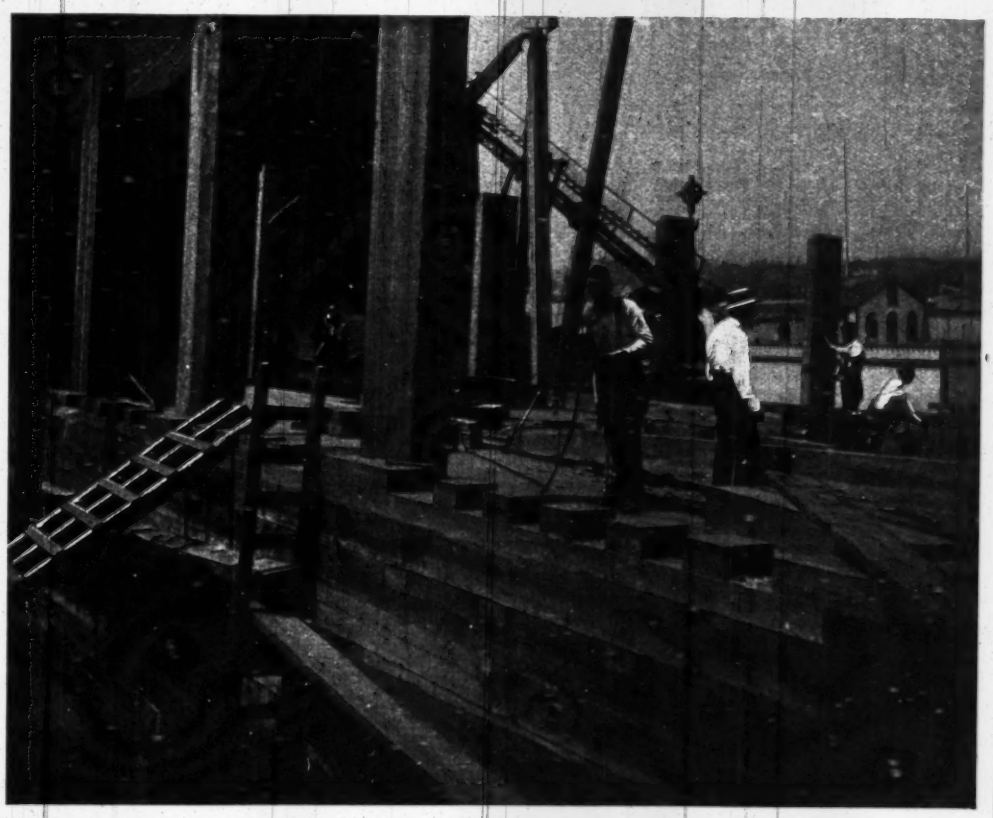


George W. Aldridge.
State Superintendent of Public Works.

In figure George W. Aldridge is a man of massive frame, who stands 6 feet 2 inches in height. The only society he cares for is said to be the society of his own family and his personal friends. He lives very modestly with his family—consisting of wife, mother, and one child, a boy six years old, who bears the name of George W. Aldridge, Jr., and who, if his grandfather were living, would have to be designated as "George III."—in a modest house on Plymouth Avenue, Rochester.

SPANISH ILLITERACY.

At the last census it was ascertained that more than one in six of the population over six years of age could neither read nor write. From my own twenty-three years' experience of Spain and Spanish women, I should say that 75 per cent. of the female population are ignorant of the elementary subjects of school education, notes a writer in The National Review. Young women of the upper middle classes are taught to be satisfied with only those educational adornments which take in society, such as music, fine needlework, and so forth, with a careful study of the lives of the saints and everything popularly associated with religion.



Photographed specially for The New York Times.

PORTION OF SIDE AND TOP OF CAISSON ON THE NEW YORK SIDE.

THE DRAMA



Copyright, by B. J. Falk, N.Y.
Julia Arthur.

IN the dearth of new English plays of good promise, Sydney Grundy bethought him of the elder Dumas, the most prolific of novelists and dramatists, and his "theatre," a whole library of smart plays, supposedly almost unknown to the present generation of playgoers. Some years ago, it must be remembered, Sydney Grundy astonished London with "A Pair of Spectacles," though it was nothing more novel than Labiche's "Les Petits Oiseaux," esteemed almost a classic of French dramatic literature, and with a theme as old as Terence, if not older. The ordinary playgoer, presumably, does not bother himself about the authorship of plays at all; so that the fact does not matter that the ordinary chronicler of things theatrical invariably writes Sydney Grundy down as the author of "A Pair of Spectacles," as if Labiche had never existed.

Well, ransacking the "theatre" of Dumas, Mr. Grundy hit upon "Un Mariage Sous Louis XV.," and adapted it into English. He did his work well, both as to choice of language and selection and rejection of incident, and he called the result "A Marriage of Convenience." The title is open to objection, for it suggests the French "mariage de convénance," which, more correctly translated, would be "marriage of convention," or "conventional marriage." That, too, is exactly the idea Mr. Grundy seeks to convey by his title. A marriage of "convenience" might be a very different sort of union from that of the Count Candale and his Countess, which is, really, a typical marriage of French high life, of a kind as common under the Third Republic, in the administration of M. Faure, as in the palmy days of the Bourbons, when Louis XV. was King.

It seems a bit strange that an American manager should buy the right to produce in this country Sydney Grundy's "A Marriage of Convenience," as soon as its success at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, was assured, paying a big price for it, when the use of Dumas's play is free to everybody, and human flesh and blood and brains are so cheap that the mere translation and adaptation would cost next to nothing. But the managers buy "productions," not the mere words of plays. Charles Frohman saw "A Marriage of Convenience" acted at the Haymarket by Winifred Emery, whom we all so well remember; William Terriss, Cyril Maude, and Adrienne Dairolles, and it struck him as just the thing for John Drew and his company next season. So he bought the right to reproduce its pictorial embellishments, its stage "business," and, so far as possible or necessary, the tones of the actors' voices, just as he bought "The Squire of Dames" when "L'Ami des Femmes" would have cost him nothing—just as he has bought "The Silver Key," another adaptation by Grundy from the elder Dumas, when half a dozen other English versions of the same original "Mlle. de Belle Isle" are in print.

Wherefore, we shall see "A Marriage of Convenience" at the Empire Theatre in the Autumn, with Mr. Drew as the young husband who neglects his wife, Miss Isabel Irving as the young wife who flirts with the Chevalier, and Mr. Arthur Byron, presumably, as the Chevalier. Some account of the comedy, as it is acted in London, ought therefore to be interesting.

"Un Mariage Sous Louis XV." was originally acted at the Théâtre Français in June, 1841. Boucicault adapted it for the use of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean under the title of "Love in a Maze." J. R. Planché and other English dramatists also signed versions of it. There are only nine personages, and only six of them are important, the husband and wife, the lover, the wife's father, the valet, and the maid. "The lovers of the Scandinavian drama," says a London reviewer, "may be puzzled to give a reason for the success that it is our pleasure to record of this production of a very old play, but the seekers after truth will see no mystery whatever in the event. The fact is, 'A Marriage of Convenience,' though slight in texture, deals in a very interesting way with a very interesting subject. True, it treats of a period when morality was at a low ebb in France, but the sexual question, if it can so be called, in this play is handled by Alexandre Dumas in such masterly and wholesome, though by no means mincing, fashion, that Mr. Sydney Grundy, who has contrived to retain all the spirit of the original in his clever and close adaptation of the work, has, by the production, brought joy to the hearts of the healthy minded playgoer. A leading critic gives his opinion that the success of 'A Marriage of Convenience' is due, in a great measure, to the fact that it is a costume play. We may be 'just now preferring any period of costume to our own,' but we decline to accept the dictum that the fortune of a play is half made in advance when Mr. William Terriss flaunts himself before the ladies as the Comte de Candale, with lovely coats and swords, and lace, and ruffles. To our way of thinking, handsome as Mr. William Terriss looks in his Louis XV. costumes, and cleverly as, on the whole, he plays the very interesting part of a young husband bent on preserving the honor of his fireside, though he may have done much to destroy that of others, this actor's interpretation is, after all, not the most convincing of the three that go to make the success of the new Haymarket play.

"When we come to consider the share in the success of 'A Marriage of Convenience,' contributed by Miss Winifred Emery we find ourselves with a pleasant task before us. Looking the part of the newly-married Countess to perfection, and wearing the powdered hair and cumbersome costumes of the period with the grace of a beauty at the Court of Louis XV., Miss Emery shows that she has studied the part with consummate care. It would serve no purpose to make any comparison between Miss Winifred Emery's style and that of Mme. Arnould Plessy, the actress whose death we recorded lately, and who was the original exponent of the part in Paris in 1841.

"It is a very complex character indeed, that of Dumas's girl-bride. The ordinary French stage ingenué is generally uninteresting through being incomprehensible to English men and women alike, but the charming naïveté of this particular heroine, who being taken from a convent to be married without having her inclination consulted, and who feels it incumbent upon her after the ceremony to make her husband acquainted with the fact of her having carried on a flirtation at school with a playmate's brother, is refreshing and truthfully portrayed. The contrast in this scene between the parts of husband and wife—the husband all worldliness and ease, and the bride all innocence, truth, and timidity—gives the spectator a foretaste of the pleasure that is in store for him. Nothing could be more delightful than the way in which Miss Emery relates the story of the Countess's acquaintance at the convent with her friend's brother, who, from coming once a week to the establishment to see his sister, ultimately took to visiting her every day.

"The climax was reached by the actress when, astonished at the Count expressing no surprise at this confession, the Countess, insisting upon the circumstance, says, 'Perhaps you don't know what an excitement a brother creates in a convent.' The girlishness and freshness of this part of Miss Emery's rôle are so cleverly depicted by the actress as to give the playgoer the impression that he has really before him a girl of seventeen fresh from a convent. Equally successful, too, is the actress in the subsequent scenes of the play, when, suddenly transformed to womanhood by her husband's seeming indifference to her, and roused to jealousy by his open confession of admiration for a certain 'marquise,' of whom one of the characters wittily remarks he 'knows no lady who dresses so often or so little,' the Countess begins to feel the interest in her husband said to be generally felt by women for the men who neglect them."

Julia Arthur, who for two years has been a member of the London Lyceum company, and has doubtless gained much from her artistic association with the leaders of the English-speaking stage and the good discipline of that famous theatre, is now in this country, and will begin her first starring tour next Fall, under the management of Charles Burnham. She will act Clorinda in Mrs. Burnett's dramatization of her own story, "A Lady of Quality." It is announced that she will also essay the rôles of "Juliet, Beatrice, Rosalind, Hypatia (?) and Pauline."

In her first play her character will be a woman who wore breeches until her sixteenth year, being the only daughter and companion of an uncouth country squire, and who, thereafter, developed womanliness in plenty. She married an aged peer, having been ill treated by the peer's libertine nephew, and in her widowhood, which soon began, fell in love with the noblest and most virtuous of noblemen. The aforesaid libertine nephew did then annoy her, but she killed him with a blow of her stout riding whip, hiding his body under a sofa, upon which she presently sat and conversed agreeably. At night she buried the remains in a compartment of the wine cellar, which she then had walled up; and she dwelt in the land many years, virtuously and happily.

In the Autumn melodrama at the London Adelphi Theatre an incident borrowed from Thackeray will be used, and upon this Clement Scott discourses in an interesting way:

"At least half a dozen dramatic authors have written to tell me that they have written, or intended to write, or were on the eve of writing, a drama around the famous scene described by one William Makepeace Thackeray, in 'Vanity Fair,' of the Duchess of Richmond's ball at Brussels, on June 15, 1815, on the eve of the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. I know all these excellent men. 'They come from Sheffield,' but they have delayed their ideas for a considerable period. Tom Robertson, as I have often heard him say, intended to use the same scene as a pivot to a drama; so also did he intend to use from the same immortal novel the scene between Becky, Rawdon Crawley, and the old Marquis of Steyne, when the husband discovered the infidelity and brutal indifference of his selfish wife, only it was reserved for a French author, George Ohnet, to do it in novel and play instead; and the same Tom Robertson also intended to realise on the stage somehow or other that never-to-be-forgotten sentence, charged with dramatic effect, that ends Chapter 32 of 'Vanity Fair':

"'No more firing was heard at Brussels—the pursuit rolled miles away. The darkness came down on the field and city, and Amelia was praying for George, who was lying on his face dead, with a bullet through his heart.'

"All the same, in that beautiful peroration I seem to see the spirits of George d'Alroy and Esther Eccles, who were twin brother and sister to George and Amelia, just as Dobbin was first cousin to Capt. Hawtree. But what does it all matter? Mr. Hadden Chambers and Mr. Comyns Carr have selected the Brussels ball scene incident on the eve of the battle. Let us hope they have done justice to it, as novelists and poets have done before, geniuses like Thackeray and Lord Byron, to speak of no others."



WINIFRED EMERY AS COUNTESS CANDALE.
"A Marriage of Convenience," Haymarket Theatre, London.



CYRIL MAUDE AS THE CHEVALIER.
"A Marriage of Convenience."



COUNT CANDALE AND MARTON.
William Terriss and Adrienne Dairolles.

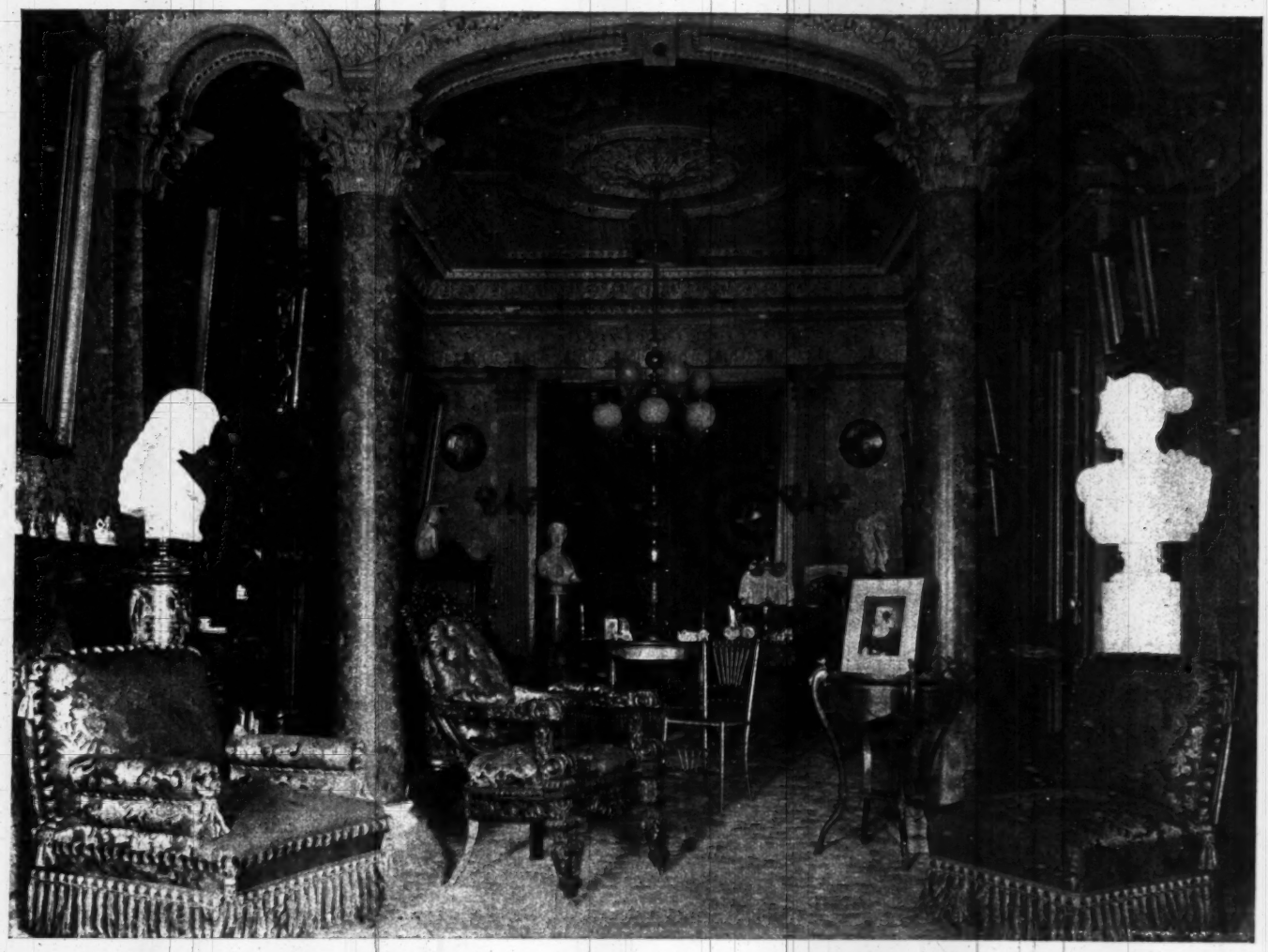
THE latest performance of the Elizabethan Stage Society in London comprised the old play, "The Lamentable and True Tragedy of Master Arden of Feversham, in Kent," and a part of "Edward III." These performances of drama current in Shakespeare's time are given with Elizabethan costumes, before a curtained background. The actors are amateurs. William Poel is the prime mover in this enterprise, the aim of which, it is needless to say, is not to make money. The old tragedy of "Arden of Feversham," and "Edward III." as well, have both been attributed to Shakespeare. "Arden" had a place on the stage as late as the fore part of the present century, in the version begun by George Lillo, author of "George Barnwell" and completed by Boaden. It is one of the very few Elizabethan plays treating directly of the every-day life of that period in England. It is founded on a true story, too, a gentleman of Kent named Arden having been actually murdered by one Mosby, his wife's lover, and his confederates, in 1550; which act caused considerable sensation at the time.



HUSBAND AND WIFE.
"A Marriage of Convenience."



FATHER AND DAUGHTER.
Miss Emery and Sydney Valentine.



THE SALON IN THE HOUSE OF MR. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, NEW YORK.

THE SALON IN THE HOUSE OF MR. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, NEW YORK.

ON Madison Avenue, facing Madison Square and close by Dr. Parkhurst's church and within a stone's throw of the site of the building formerly occupied by the Union League Club, stands, at No. 33, the mansion of Mr. Clarence Armstrong Seward, Jr., President of the Union Club, and nephew of the famous statesman, William Henry Seward. It is an old fashioned New York residence, well adapted for the requirements and suited to the tastes of its occupants.

There is an air of coziness and comfort pervading the spacious drawing room and library, and in fact the whole interior of the house, of a most attractive character. The statuary in the drawing room includes "Puck," by Harriet Hosmer; "Psyche," by Powers, and "Marguerite," by Albani. Among the paintings are the "Star-Eyed Egyptian" and "Maud Muller," by Ames, and a portrait of Mr. Seward's daughter, Mrs. Robert Endicott, by Pietro Vaini.

In a cabinet, carefully preserved, is a unique ornament, consisting of a shell artistically embellished with silver so as to form a candlestick, which formerly stood on the library table of Daniel Webster. On a large, broad-bracketed, silk-draped shelf beneath the picture of the "Star-Eyed Egyptian" stands a collection of bells. Among them are models of the bells of St. Peter's at Rome, of the cathedral at Cologne, (the original being made from the guns captured from the French,) the great bells of Moscow and Kioto, the Columbian Liberty Bell, (cast from some of the original bell metal,) the Independence Bell at Philadelphia, a charming head of Louis Philippe, with a pear stem for a handle, in remembrance of his title of the "Burgundy Pear," in allusion to his pear-shaped head; a figure of Napoleon I. in his coronation robes, an enormous cowbell taken from the neck of a Queen cow in Switzerland, an old convent bell, and many others of historical or artistic interest.

The spacious library on the second floor is surrounded on the four sides by low book cases containing an extensive and well-selected collection of law books, both foreign and American; books of reference and miscellaneous works, including all the standard authors. On the walls over the book cases are portraits of noted English Judges, of Dr. Fordyce Barker, the Hon. Robert S. Green, formerly Governor of New Jersey; Judge John R. Brady, and Judge Samuel Blatchford, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and formerly a partner in the law firm of Blatchford, Seward & Griswold. The walls of the library are also adorned by a large oil painting of Mr. Seward by Ames.

Among numerous busts in the library are those of Roscoe Conkling, James T. Brady, U. S. Grant, William H. Seward, and William M. Evarts. There is also a large bronze head of Napoleon I., and Fremiel's beautiful silver-bronze statuette "Credo," representing a Crusader with his arms extended to suggest the form of the cross and holding aloft a banner bearing the word "Credo."

Then there is a unique framed map of the arctic regions, in which is shown Cape Clarence Seward, discovered and named by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes during his northern explorations. A large smooth pebble picked up at the furthest point north reached by Dr. Hayes, and which is ornamented by a painting by him representing a view of a vessel in the polar sea, lies on the library table.

On the mantel are an Egyptian clock and statuettes, and also two tall silver memorial vases decorated with palms and sickle in relief, the sickle bearing the name Charles M. Da Costa. Among the interesting mementos in the library are framed autograph letters from Daniel Webster and others, and a silver loving cup presented to Mr. Seward by the President and Faculty of Hobart College, of which he was a graduate.

As representative of the impressive but yet airy manner in which the great Daniel not infrequently discharged his pecuniary obligations, a framed note of his given to Mr. Simeon Draper is a good illustration. It reads thus:

Due to Mr. Draper one hundred and seventy-five dollars, 1846. D. WEBSTER.

There is a memorandum below the note which recites that it was given to Mr. Draper by Mr. Webster in 1846, and that on its payment being demanded by Mr. Draper of Mr. Webster personally at the Astor House, Mr. Webster, striking a dignified attitude, said in his grand way, (quoting from Shakespeare,) "Let it be cast and paid."

JAMES POOTON, Jr.



MR. SEWARD'S LIBRARY.

VACATING THE PREMISES.

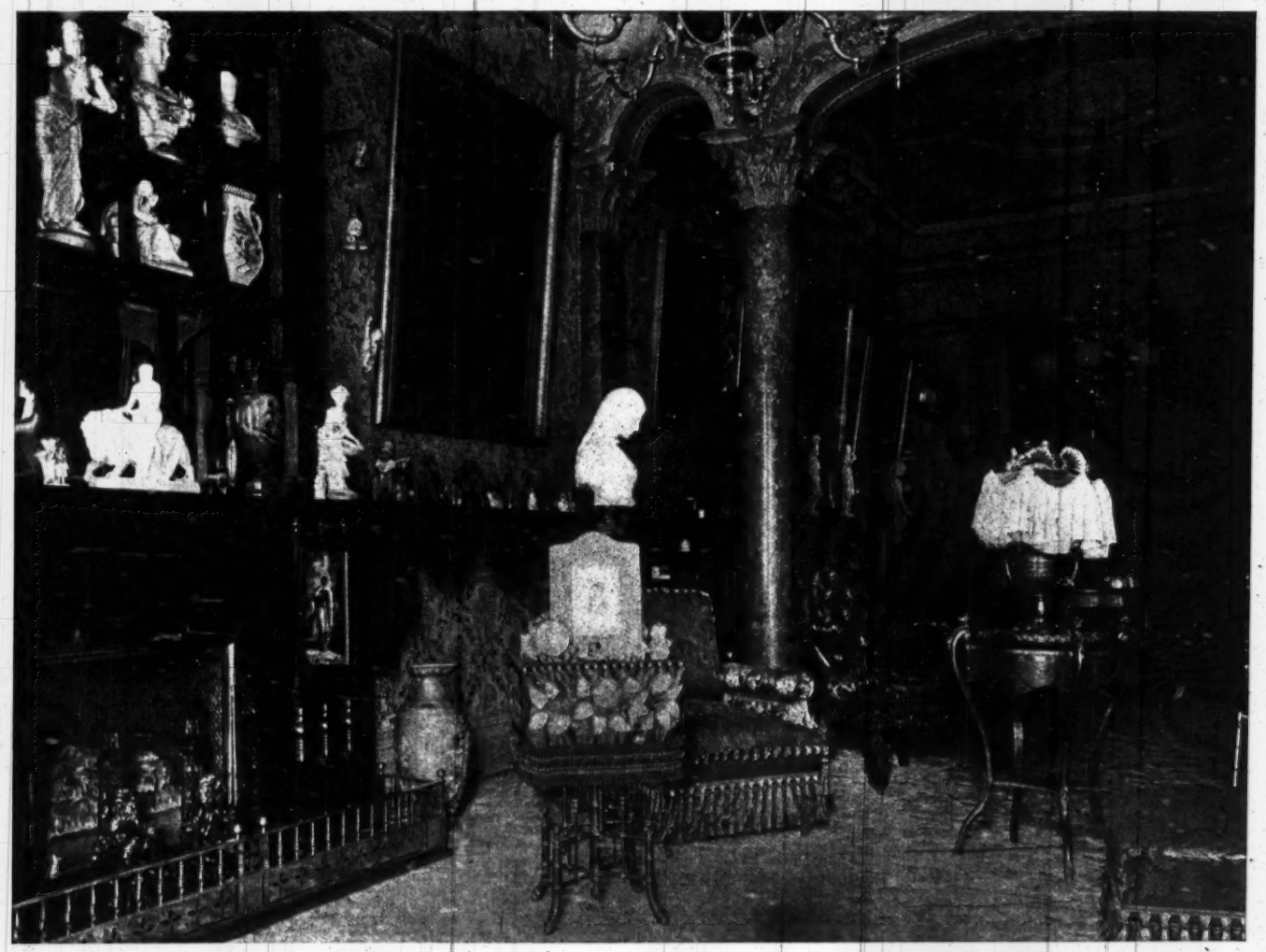
A bright anecdote is related in The Temple Magazine concerning Marion, the two-year-old baby of the Cleveland family. The three children were taken to Princeton by Mrs. Cleveland about two weeks before the inauguration of Mr. McKinley. When they had their wraps and bonnets on ready to start, and were about to kiss President Cleveland good-by until he should join them in Princeton, the father asked:

"Well, children, where are you going now?"

"To P'inceton," piped little Marion.

"And why are you going to Princeton?" continued the President; and little Marion, in the midst of her dancing up and down, and with radiant face, exclaimed: "Oh, 'tos M'Tinley's tomin', M'Tinley's tomin'!"

—George Taylor of Denver, Col., the other day was asked to value a piece of blue crystal that had been found by a placer miner in an Idaho washing. He found it to be a sapphire weighing 208 carats, and valued it at $14,000. The stone was almost perfect, and without doubt was the largest ever found in this country. The miner said he would take it to London to find its true value, not being satisfied with Mr. Taylor's appraisement.



A CORNER OF THE SALON IN MR. SEWARD'S HOUSE.

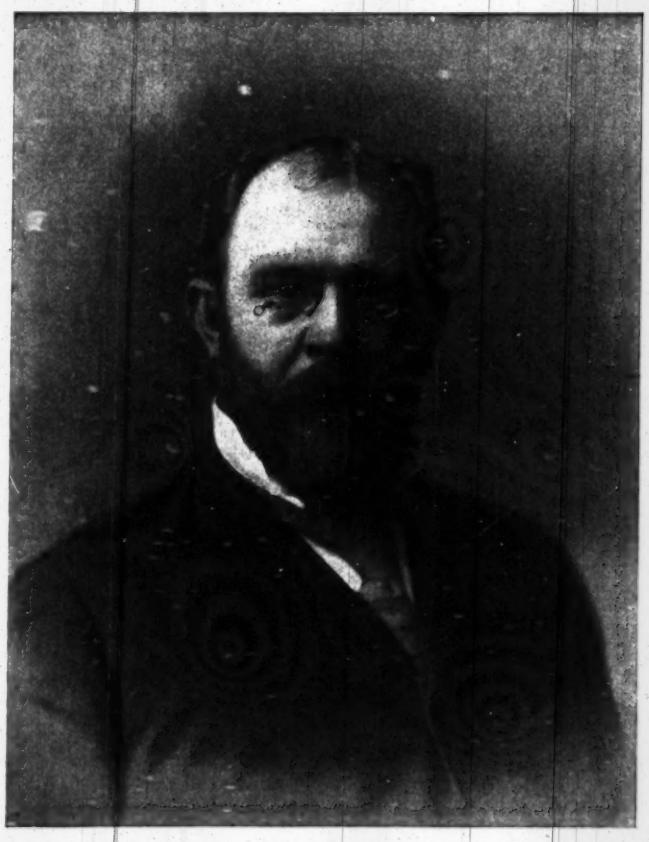
ST. CLAIR McKELWAY.

ST. CLAIR McKELWAY is the editor and ono of the owners of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. He is a Western man, who came East early in life. His birthplace was Columbia, Boone County, Mo., the seat of the State University. There he was born in March, 1845, his father being Alexander J. McKelway, a physician and a native of Scotland, and his mother, who is still living, being a native of Philadelphia, where she now resides. Several years before the war the family moved to New Jersey. In that State the editor's father was educated, his graduation at Princeton being followed by graduation at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Mr. McKelway's grandfather, John McKelway, M. D., was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and resided in Trenton N. J., as a physician and surgeon for over sixty years. He died beyond the age of ninety. With his grandfather, St. Clair McKelway spent most of the time at school while his father was a surgeon in the United States Army during the war.

The editor of The Eagle entered journalism in Trenton on The Daily Gazette, and afterward on The Monitor newspaper, since dead. He studied law at the same time with Augustus G. Richey, a leading counselor in Trenton, and wrote news letters from Trenton to the New York dailies while a student at law. In 1865 he came to Brooklyn, completed his law studies with Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, 20 Nassau Street, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1866. He never practiced his profession, but from choice resumed journalism and became an editorial writer on the The New York World, of which Manton Marble was the editor and David G. Croly the managing editor. In 1868 and 1869 Mr. McKelway was the Washington correspondent of that paper, as well as of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, where he now is.

At the beginning of January, 1870, he became an editorial writer on The Eagle, and continued at the work until August, 1878, when he was appointed editor in chief of The Argus at Albany. He held that position until after the first election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, and a month later returned to The Eagle to become its editor in chief, a position which he has ever since occupied. Under his control the paper dropped political organship and became an independent Democratic journal. It has supported independent action by the Democratic Party in the city, the State, and the Nation, with the known consequence of Republican success, but with the determined purpose to prevent the triumph and to end the control of unfit men and of unfit policies in the Democracy.

In addition to his newspaper work Mr. McKelway is well known as a public speaker, not merely on occasions of public dinners, but on behalf of moral, educational, charitable, and reform movements. He was elected a member of the State Board of Regents by the Legislature in 1883, and has long been the Chairman of the Committee on the State Library and of that on legislation. He has received from Colgate University the degree of Master of Arts, from St. Lawrence University the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, from Syracuse University, the degree of Doctor of Laws, and from Union University the degree of Doctor of Letters, being also an honorary member of the Long Island Historical Society, of the Brooklyn Institute, of the Albany Institute, of the Medical Jurisprudence Society, New York, and of Clio Hall at Princeton, as well as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter of Rochester University. He has been twice married. His first wife was Eleanor Hutchison, daughter of the late Dr. Nathaniel Hutchison of Booneville, Mo., and sister of the late Joseph C. Hutchison, M. D., of Brooklyn. Two sons were born of that union, the younger, Nathaniel Hutchison McKelway, dying in July, 1896, and the elder, Lee McKelway, being a resident of Brooklyn. Four years after the death of their mother, in 1884, in Albany, Mr. McKelway married his present wife, Virginia Brooks Thompson, daughter of Samuel W. Thompson, who resides at Westfield, N. J., and who is the disbursing officer of the Government in the New York Custom House. Mr. McKelway is a member in New York of the Reform, the Manhattan, and the Barnard Club, and in his own city of the Hamilton, the Brooklyn, the Marine and Field, and the Twentieth Century Club. He has traveled frequently and extensively throughout Europe and the United States.



ST. CLAIR McKELWAY.
Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

THE SAILOR'S BRIDE.

When first I told my granny old
That I'd be Donal's bride,
She took my face between her hands,
Then turned away and sighed.
"My father led a sailor's life,
He was your joy," I cried;
"My mother was a sailor's wife;"
Yet still she only sighed.

My wedding clothes with her I chose,
We fitted them with pride;
With heart's content to church I went,
I left it Donal's bride.
No bluer, truer eyes than his,
No breast of braver brown,
No stouter arm, no fonder kiss,
Search Derry up and down.

Yet we were wed but three months' time,
But three months and a day,
When Donal to a foreign clime
Should voyage far away.
Ah, then too well I learned to tell
Why first my granny sighed—
For four long years of aching fears
An absent sailor's bride.

Our boy's first cry, and he not by
My pride and joy to share—
Our boy's first walk and pretty talk,
And still no father there.
And letters long and letters short
From half the world around,
Grown leaf by leaf a blistered sheaf
In bridal ribbons bound.

And is he coming home again
Who all these years has ranged?
And will he be the same to me
Although I so have changed—
The same again, the same as when
Of old he courting came
And looked me through with eyes so blue—
Oh, will he be the same?

I would have drest in all my best;
He'd have me wear my worst,
The faded gown of homespun brown
In which he saw me first.
My woman's heart would have me smart,
I'm but a woman still;
But bide, gay gown; come, old one, down;
Let Donal have his will.

The Southern Star has fetched the bar,
She's signaled from the land.
Quick, little Donal, to my arms!
Now on my shoulder stand.
See, there she sails, he's at the rails;
He's waving to the shore!
Wave back, my lad, to your own dad.
Ay, 'tis himself once more!

—ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES, in The Athenæum.

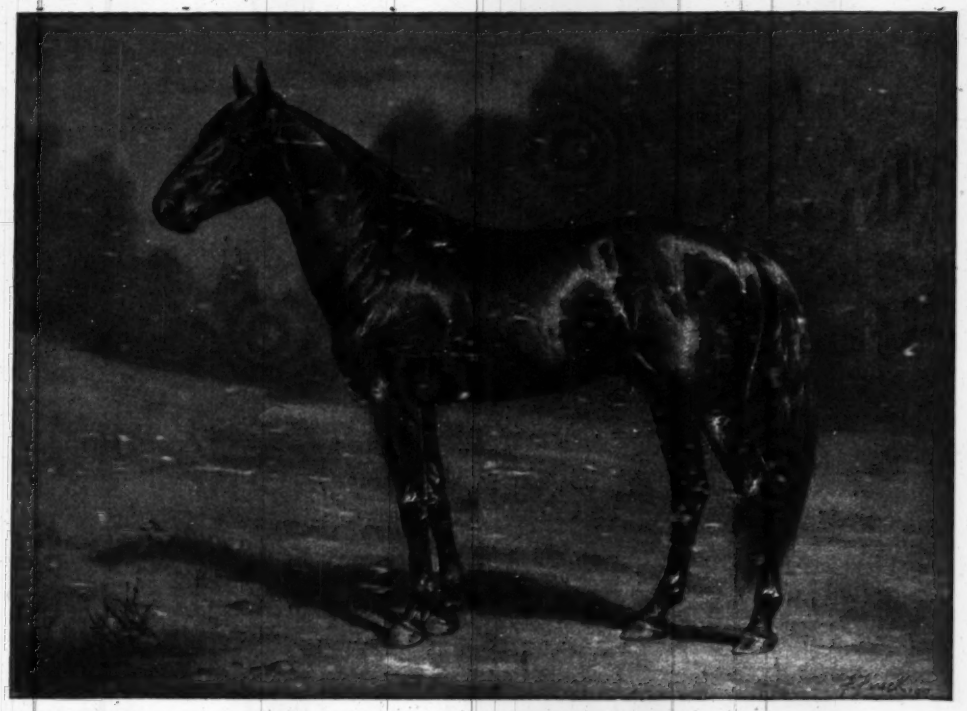
—John Wanamaker has had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by Howard University of Washington, an institution for colored students.

RECORD-BREAKING PACERS.

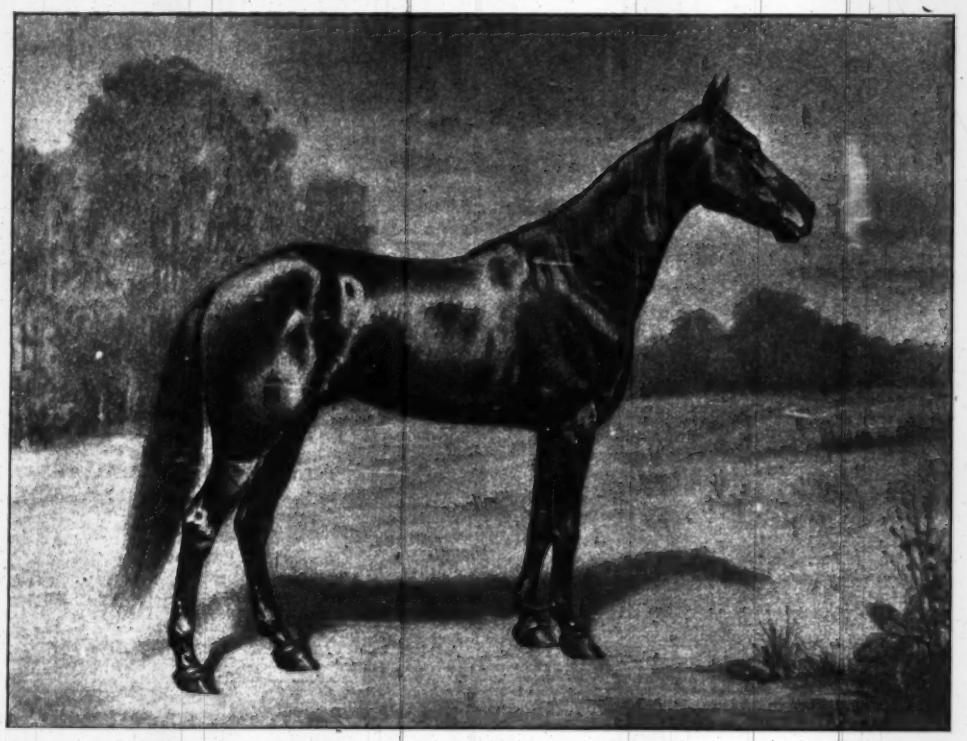
JUDGING from the reception accorded to the record-breaking pacers at Hartford on Independence Day, the trotters are destined to play a minor part at the driving parks this year. The engagement of such fleet exponents of the lateral gait as John R. Gentry, Robert J., Star Pointer, and Frank Agan drew a crowd that numbered close to 25,000 when Charter Oak Park, the most popular of the Eastern trotting courses, reopened the gates that had been closed for nearly three years. Though the horses themselves did nothing notable in the way of speed, the tremendous ovation which greeted the first appearance of the pacing stars indicates the high place these once despised performers have reached in public favor. Extensive advertising and clever showman methods that Barnum himself would have envied no doubt did much to swell the receipts, but these were only the auxiliaries to the attractions which the pacers now possess.

While the trotters seem to be dethroned, it has not been done by usurpation, but because the other gait has won its way by the most brilliant feats ever accomplished in harness. In the reduction of the record, which amounts to nearly sixty seconds since 1806, when the first mile faster than three minutes was scored, the pacer has been almost constantly in the lead. This is especially true as the figures come nearer to the two-minute mark, and only once during what may be called the bicycle-sulky age have the two gaits been on even terms. When it dawned, the 2:06¼ of Johnston, pacing on a circular track, excelled the best efforts of the champion trotter, Maud S., by two and one-half seconds. There was only a quarter of a second less difference between the speed limit of the rival gaits on the kite-shaped course, Direct having paced in 2:06 and Sunol having trotted in 2:08¼ on tracks so constructed that only one turn had to be made. A few weeks after the first pair of safety wheels were attached to a sulky, Nancy Hanks placed the trotting record at 2:04, and before another twenty-four hours had elapsed Mascot paced in the same notch. Since then the diagonal gait has only advanced a quarter of a second, while the lateral one has been improved on four occasions, and is now so close to the even two minutes that this coveted goal is likely to be reached during the present season.

John R. Gentry and Robert J., who have divided the record-smashing honors since Mascot's day, have both been prepared for further tilts against time, and are now on a starring tour of the large cities where harness racing is a popular diversion. Immediately after their purchase by Lewis G. Tewksbury of New York, an elaborate programme was arranged for the two pacers, commencing with the field day at Hartford already mentioned. From a financial point of view the début was a most successful one, though Robert J. was unable to fill his engagement on account of lameness. For his stable companion, Gentry, the formidable task was set of beating Johnston's record, 2:06¼, under similar conditions, namely, drawing a sulky with high wheels and an old-fashioned axle over a regulation track. That the present champion failed by a second of accomplishing this is not surprising, and merely emphasizes the merit of what the horses could do before the improved mechanical appliance came to lighten their burden. The unwisdom of this backward step is not likely to be repeated, and the attempts at lowering the record of 2:00½, which Gentry made last September, is the central attraction of the light-harness tournament which is now in progress. From Charter Oak Park the two cracks were taken to Manchester, N. H., the birthplace of their owner. As the course at the little town in the Granite State is an indifferent one, neither horse was able to cover a mile worth talking about when they were exhibited in turn on the 10th inst. Last week they filled an engagement at Montreal, and after recrossing the Canadian line are to take part in the Grand Circuit, which began at Detroit. It was here that John R. Gentry first attracted attention by his wonderful speed in 1894, when he was five years old. On that occasion the now famous pacer scored his first mile below 2:10, when he stepped the second heat in 2:09½. His next appearance in the Grand Circuit was at Buffalo, where he met defeat, but soon after at Terre Haute he proved his quality by placing the record for stallions at 2:03¾. Since then Gentry has continued to lead all the pacing sires, though Star Pointer and Joe Patchen have both got inside the speed barrier he set up three years ago. Both of these horses are still in hot pursuit of the champion, and have been showing flights that place his laurels in danger. Of these two rivals, Star Pointer seems to be the better prospect. He made a faster average for three heats last season than Gentry did, and has come back to his form this year in a most satisfactory fashion. The ease with which this stalwart Tennesseean disposed of Gentry and Frank Agan at Hartford on the 5th inst. for a purse of $6,000 shows that he can carry his speed in a contest better than any of the harness racers now in training. With the exception of Joe Patchen, none of the pacers can vie with Star Pointer as a magnificent specimen of power and speed combined. John R. Gentry and Robert J. are much smaller and lack the tremendous stride of the other pair, depending more on the rapidity than the length of their stride. Along with Frank Agan, this quartet of celebrities represent the greatest development of the light-harness horse that has yet been reached. If the two-minute performer is to appear before the close of the century he is pretty certain to come from this troupe of fleet-footed pacers.



JOHN R. GENTRY, THE KING OF PACERS.



ROBERT J., THE MATE OF GENTRY.

PAPER HORSESHOES.

Some of the owners of fine horses, especially in the West, are encouraging the use of paper horseshoes. Several sets of these shoes have been put on by Chicago blacksmiths. They are said to be more durable than iron shoes, and are more easily and snugly fitted to the horse's hoof. The blacksmith fastens them on with nails in the usual manner. As yet the horseshoers, as a class, are undecided as to whether they like the innovation.

The paper horseshoe is the invention of a German. It is made in practically the same manner that a paper car wheel is made. The paper is impregnated with oil or turpentine to make it water-proof, after which it is glued together in thin layers. The glue, or paste, is a mixture of Venetian turpentine, linseed oil, powdered chalk, and lacquer, and it does not become brittle when drying. The moist mass of paper and glue is subjected to a strong pressure in a hydraulic press, the holes through which the nails are driven in fastening the shoes to a horse's hoofs being punched while the paper is still moist.

One of the advantageous qualities claimed for the paper horseshoe is that it will keep the animal from slipping on wet asphalt or any other slippery pavement.

MONTE CARLO AS A BUSINESS.

Running a gambling casino is a much more profitable business than editing a literary periodical, says a writer in The Month. The annual balance sheet of the Monte Carlo Casino has just been issued, and shows a profit of nearly £800,000. This means that the bank, not the gambler, has been the greater winner. Items of expense are given in this balance sheet, one of them being £62,000 for subventions to the press. This sum, we are given to understand, is distributed among the newspapers to keep them from publishing some of the interesting stories that relate to Monte Carlo. If it were not for these subventions, the Prince of Monaco would find it more or less difficult to countenance this business, for even the stoutest heart would quail at the stories of ruin and suicide that hang around the Casino at Monte Carlo. Besides the money spent in hushing up the press, £6,000 was expended last year in sending ruined gamblers away from the pretty little place and back to their ruined homes.

Probably no other business concern in the world has so much system about it as that which runs this famous gambling establishment. Some day, however, an independent editor may make his appearance on the Riviera and tell the truth as he finds it; and, though it will only be what every one knows, but what is never printed, it may do something to make the place seem even more abominable than it now appears.

A Scotch Joke.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A traveler had left his wrap in his carriage. The guard, opening the door of a compartment, inquires, "Is there a black mackintosh here?" "No," answers one of the big-bearded Highlanders inside, "there's no black Mackintosh, but there are six red Macgregors." This anecdote would almost seem to have been copied in another railway story. "Have you," inquires a clerical passenger, looking up from his book, "have you read Lamb's Tales?" "No," replies his vis-a-vis, who happens to be a commercial traveler, "but I have black sheepskin rugs."

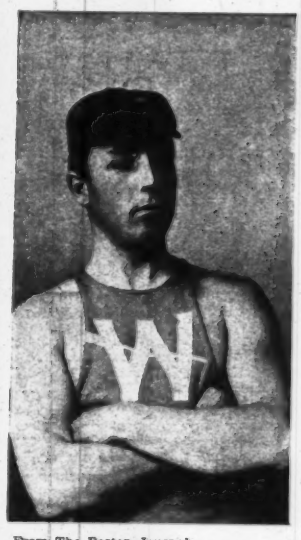
Gone Over to Bacon.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"I believe," said the funny boarder, "that the landlady has been won over to the anti-Shakespeare crowd."

"Will you please elucidate?" asked the long-armed.

"Well, she gives us bacon for breakfast every morning now, you will note."

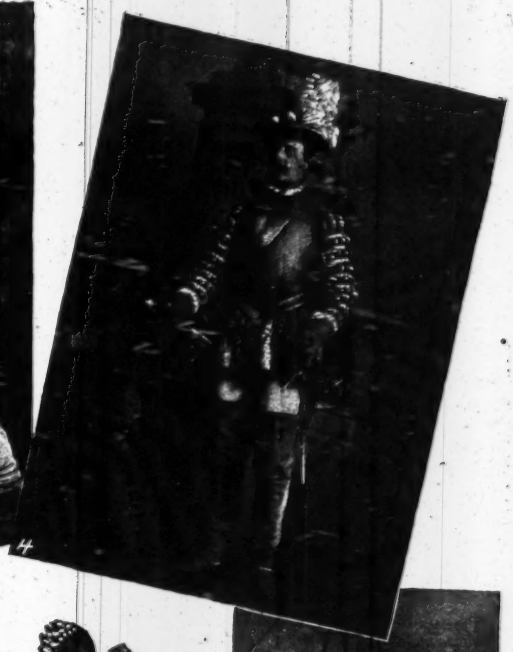


From The Boston Journal.

E. H. Ten Eyck of Massachusetts, Who Won the Diamond Sculls at Henley.











1.—Some of the costumes worn at the Queen's Jubilee Ball given by the Duchess of Devonshire. 2.—The Prince of Wales at the Devonshire Ball as Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaller of Malta. 3.—The Duke and Duchess of Fife, (the Prince of Wales's son-in-law and daughter,) at the Devonshire Ball as an Elizabethan Courtier and Lady of the Court of Marguerit- of Valois. 4.—The Duke of Connaught, (a son of Queen Victoria,) at the Devonshire Ball as an Elizabethan Commander. 5.—Burns's fatal leap from Rhyl Pier. 6.—Members of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police who attended the Queen's Jubilee.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICALS.

NEW YORK'S HARBOR POLICE.

IN the good old days when "Big Mike" Shannahan, "Piggy" Noles, "Denny" Mahoney, "Tommy" Holland, "Juggy" McCarthy, and their pals were in their prime—and that's a good twenty years ago—the business of "river speculating" was worth talking about. The commerce that came to New York then came largely in sailing vessels, and it was no uncommon thing for a ship to lie ten days or two weeks in the bay waiting for a wharf. River speculating then, or, in plain English, river thievery, was at its height, and there were organized gangs of thieves who, although they preferred stealth, or collusion with a ship's watchman, would not hesitate, if occasion demanded, at cutting a throat or two, or throwing a Captain or Mate overboard on a dark night.

Those were the palmy days of the river police. The brave men who patrolled the water front of this great city went about in small rowboats, and scarcely a night passed without some desperate encounter between the bluecoats and the river thieves. In and out of the hundred and one slips along the shores, under the docks, aboard vessels in the channel; everywhere, in fact, these patrolling guardians pursued their legitimate prey, and many a hard fight, in which knives and revolvers played a lively part, has space within the volumes of record at headquarters.

It is not the purpose of this article, however, to go far into the annals of the harbor police, but, rather, to compare the methods now in vogue, since the inauguration of the new system of work. Results, and not theories, are what count, and the harbor police, under the command of their present efficient leader, Capt. William Schultz, have accomplished such wonderful results in clearing the river and harbor of thieves that sometimes months elapse without a single complaint of theft being recorded.

Capt. Schultz is a veteran of the sea, having followed it as master for many years prior to his entering the Police Department. He is well fitted for command of the harbor police, from the fact that he is not only a thorough officer, but is well posted with regard to everything "speculators" do or attempt to do along the water front. He is not a man to sit in his comfortable office all the time and trust to luck for good results, but frequently makes complete tours of the entire water front of New York in person to see for himself that everything is going as it should.



POLICE COMMISSIONERS' SALOON ON STEAMER PATROL.



A GROUP OF HARBOR POLICE.

"River thieving," said the Captain, "isn't as good a business as it was fifteen years ago, when I was first in this precinct. There was no end of thieving then, and there was more of a chance for the thieves to get off scot free. Now we hunt them by steam, instead of in rowboats, and where formerly they had an even chance in a boat race against a police crew, they've no chance at all now.

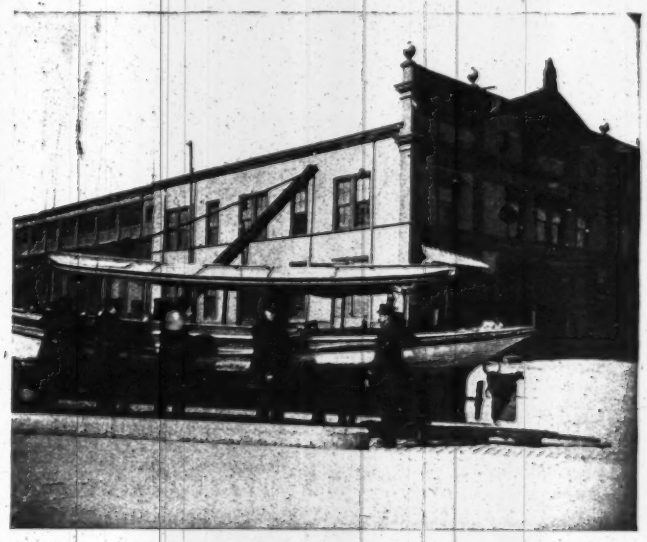
"In the olden times, too, they had our system of patrols down pretty fine. Their watchers on the docks could see a rowboat coming at some distance, and knew the police stroke. They knew, too, just how many boats we had out and about what time a patrol boat was due at a certain place. Of course, when the boat passed or entered that particular slip, Mr. Thief wasn't in sight, but as soon as the boat got well out of the way, he was very much in evidence.

"One of the simplest methods of the old-time thief—and it is resorted to to a certain extent nowadays when opportunity offers—was applied to the removal of coffee from sacks, in such a manner as to leave no trace whatever. Coffee sacks, you know, are of a loosely woven fabric, and the threads or meshes can be easily pried apart, at least sufficiently to admit the mouthpiece of a common tin horn. The sounding reed has been removed, to be sure, and once the end of the horn has been pressed carefully into the coffee sack, the coffee is allowed to drain out through it into another sack in the 'speculator's' boat, until he has all but emptied the original package. His sack is unmarked or unbranded, and as there is no way to identify the coffee, even if the thief is subsequently captured, he gets away with a big haul almost every time. Such a thief, if caught under a dock at work, used to put up a pretty stiff and ugly fight, and many a one of 'em died from bullets who might have been living yet had their talents been directed in an honest channel—or had they been less unlucky.

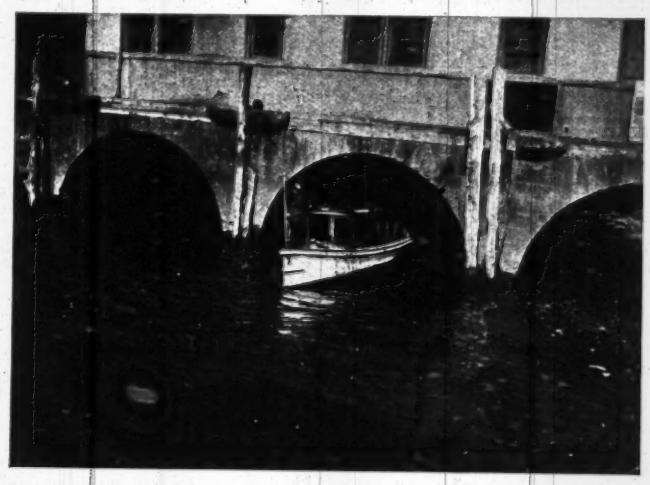
"The old system of patrolling in rowboats went out of vogue when we discarded the sidewheel steamer Patrol and adopted the new and much speedier double-screw boat we now use. We have four naphtha launches of approved type, and very speedy, with which the entire front of the city is patrolled every hour of the day and night. Three of these launches are on duty all the time and a fourth is out of the water. Every Monday morning we raise a launch from the water and put in another that has been out for a week, getting cleaned and painted. In this way no one of the boats remains in service long enough to get fouled or dirty, and we are able to keep them in excellent condition all the time. These are smart little boats, and they go under the docks as well as rowboats and with three times the speed. If you watch the stone pier over there you will likely see one of them coming through almost at any time now, as one of the boats is due at the dock in a few minutes."

Within fifteen minutes the smart-looking little launch came darting through the open archway of an adjacent pier, and pulled up with a jerk at the float alongside the police dock. The crew, in charge of a Roundsman, reported at the desk in the station house, and were relieved by another crew, which, in a few minutes, had boarded the launch and started out into North River.

Sergt. Frank Mangin, Jr., formerly secretary to Superintendent Byrnes, is one of the officers of the harbor police. With him are Sergts. Henry Woods, Henry Halpin, and Michael Gorman. The last named has a history well worth narrating, for he has saved, according to the report of his companions, at least a score of lives since he has been in the river precinct.



LAUNCHING ONE OF THE NEW BOATS.



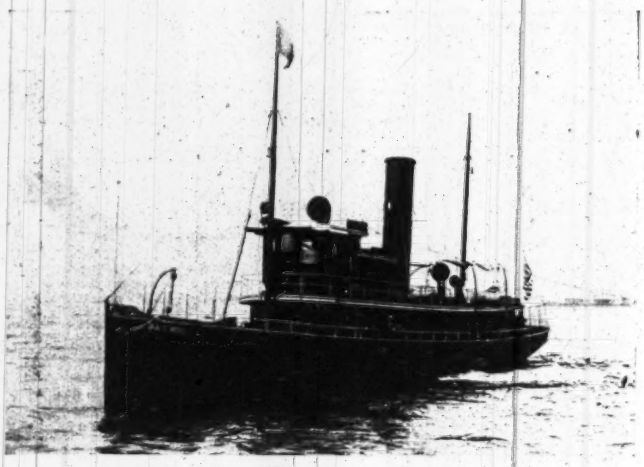
A POLICE LAUNCH ON PATROL.

The new boat Patrol is a beautiful craft and fitted throughout in the most substantial manner. Capt. Schultz uses her only upon special occasions, such as fires, mutinies, &c., but steam is always up, pilot, engineer, firemen, and crew always aboard, ready for a call at any instant, day or night.

The handsomest room on board is used as a saloon for the accommodation of the Police Commissioners and other dignitaries when they come aboard. The saloon is fitted with Wilton carpets, silk plush upholstering, and a silver water service that would be a credit to one of the White Squadron. Capt. Schultz seldom uses this room except to entertain company. Two dainty little staterooms open off it, and in them are the cleanest and whitest of beds, together with every requisite for human comfort.

The Patrol has two pilots, one of whom is always aboard. Anton Adler is sailing master, and alternates with Pilot Edward Taylor. The sleeping rooms of the sailing master and pilot are just abaft the wheelhouse, and are the prettiest and neatest rooms, or room, aboard the boat.

When the old Patrol was in commission all the policemen slept aboard. There are no accommodations for the force on the new boat, but in the substantial station house that has been erected on the dock they have a dormitory that is replete with every comfort. Their hours of rest are regular, and are not broken unnecessarily. Unlike the tour of duty at other stations, there are no short watches. The launch crews go out at 7:30 in the morning and remain upon the river until 1 o'clock P. M. The next crews go out at 1 and remain until 7:30. The next tour is from 7:30 in the evening until 1 o'clock in the morning, and the fourth from 1 o'clock until 7:30 A. M. One boat covers the harbor and river from Robbin's Reef Light to Mount St. Vincent, the northern city line, taking in both shores of the river—for the harbor police have jurisdiction all the way across to low-water mark on the Jersey shore. Since the killing off of the Red Hook gang of river thieves, a dozen years ago, more or less, and the capture and conviction of other noted thieves who followed the water, river stealing has become more and more



THE PATROL.



DORMITORY OF THE HARBOR POLICE.

cramped in its scope, and during the past year but little has been done.

The only way in which the thieves can operate with a profit now and be reasonably safe from arrest is through collusion with the watchmen on board the ships. This, happily, is of rare occurrence. Some daring thieves, however, still operate on cotton and sugar. They have a hook, or tool, which fits the steel loop securing the band on the bale of cotton. With a quick twist they unfasten this loop, the bale flies open from its own pressure, they lift out fifty pounds or so of cotton, and then fasten the bale together again.

The Astoria masked burglars, Capt. Schultz says, were river thieves little better than pirates. They used a swift schooner last Summer, it will be remembered, and visited almost every yacht between New Rochelle and Bridgeport, Conn., carrying off everything that was loose and a good deal that wasn't. Not content with robbing the yachts and catboats, they at times turned their attention to residences of wealthy suburbanites on the shore, and reaped a rich harvest.

The present force of harbor police is a hardy, daring set of men. Not a week passes without some rescue of drowning persons, saving of property from fire or thieves, recovering drifting craft of all sizes, from rowboats to canal barges, landing mutinous crews, quelling fights aboard ships, and a dozen and one other things that come to the river patrolman in the course of a day's duty. Officer John J. Crowley received honorable mention only last Winter for diving off the police launch after a man who had backed his cart and horse off a dock into the East River. Notwithstanding the floating ice and the terribly cold water, Crowley saved his man, got him into the boat, revived him, and was surprised more than a little to find that the rescued man was one of his own chums. The lives of these men are filled with adventure. Their haps and mishaps are taken as a matter of course, and if they escape death by a hair's breadth they, like sailors, say that "a miss is as good as a mile." W. J. ROUSE.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Franchetti, the banker-composer, is building an opera house at his country seat, where he can have his own works performed without subjecting them to the judgment of managers.

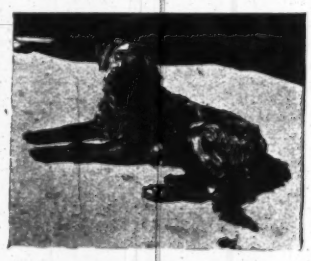
—Thomas Hughes's American admirers are raising a fund with which to place memorials to him in London, Birmingham, and at Rugby School.

—President Barrios of Guatemala was educated in this country and is a graduate of Yale. He declared himself dictator to protect the interests of foreigners in his country, and is anxious to have American capital develop it.

—Nikola Tesla, the electrician, declares that he has produced electrical devices with which he can actually send and receive messages by a system which can be so applied as to make it possible for an operator in New York to communicate with ease and certainty with the people of any part of the earth, and perhaps even with those of the stars, if any are inhabited, without the aid of wires. He says that his present machines will carry messages through the earth for a distance of twenty miles or so.

—Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell, widow of the Irish leader, is about to take up her residence at Trematon Castle, near Plymouth. Trematon Castle was formerly one of the great houses of Cornwall. Only the ruins of the thirteenth century castle remain, the present house being of quite modern construction.

—Justice Andrew C. Bradley, before whom H. O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar Trust, and others who refused to testify before the Senate Investigating Committee were tried, was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by President Harrison in 1889. His individuality is interesting, and his utter disregard for criticism is striking. He married a sister of Alexander Shepherd —"Boss" Shepherd of Grant days—is a member of prominent clubs, of the New



"Nell," the Harbor Police Mascot.

York Avenue Presbyterian Church, is an athlete, loves music and literature, and moves in the highest social circles.

—Bishop Brooks is to have a memorial at Harvard University. It is to be a fifty-thousand-dollar building, to be used by all of the religious and charitable societies of the university.

—Dr. Borysik, who has just passed the final examination at Warsaw University, qualifying him to practice as a doctor of medicine in Russia, is in his seventy-fifth year. He took part in the Polish rebellion of 1863, and for that was exiled to Siberia, where for thirty-three years he underwent hard labor in the silver mines. He was pardoned in 1895, and then again took up the study of medicine where he had dropped it in 1863.

—Marcelle Berenger, the most beautiful model in Paris, has declared her intention of posing in the future for none but American artists. In appearance she is a slight, brown-haired, blue-eyed slip of a girl, with a faultless figure. The chief charm of her face lies in its puzzling contrasts, in the dimples that come and go with every breath; in the eyes that never, even in her gayest moments, lose a certain look of appealing sorrow. "She possesses the eyes of a Mater Dolorosa and the lips of a Bacchante. She is a beautiful sphinx."

—Mr. Henry Labouchère, the well-known editor of London Truth and member of Parliament for Northampton, is considered by the English investing public to be the greatest and most clear-sighted authority on American stocks and bonds. His advice on Yankee "rails" is usually followed by those who have a few pounds "to put into good things"—securities that have speculative possibilities.

—Georges, the brave coachman who heroically aided in saving life at the burning of the Bazar de la Charité in Paris, has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and has been given a position by the Government. He has also received $20,000 from the family of his mistress, whom he saved by carrying her from the burning building.

—The Prince of Wales visited Canada thirty-seven years ago, and while there the lumbermen and raftsmen of Ottawa Valley presented him with an address which concluded with the words, "Long may you remain the Prince of Wales." During the Queen's Jubilee his attention was called to the address and the unique manner in which the Queen's subjects had wished her a long life.

—Robert R. Roth of Frederick, Md., a nephew of Barbara Frietchie, in speaking of Whittier's poem, says: "The story of my Aunt Barbara is purely and simply a stretch of the imagination, in accordance, I suppose, with a license that all writers of verse have or take to themselves. There is no truth in the story that Aunt Barbara waved the Stars and Stripes as Stonewall Jackson's army came through the street. She was sick at the time and too weak to have made the effort even had she had the disposition. Another thing about the story that is untrue is that Stonewall Jackson rode at the head of the rebel troops, as Whittier has it. He came through Frederick at 4 o'clock in the morning in a closed carriage and visited a family named Ross. They were old friends and he came to pay his respects. He never went near the street in which Aunt Barbara lived."

—Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, began his business life when but ten years of age. He found occupation with a man who sold fish, fruit, and soda water, and for working from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night received $5 a month. He did all kinds of work—swept out the shop, ran of erranda, and sold things. Thus he was engaged for two years. Then he stopped work and for two terms attended school to obtain an education. He then got a position in the Post Office in his town, studied again after a change of Postmasters, tried the drug business, then a book store, (salary $8 a month,) and from that position went into a new bank that had been started in Rome, N. Y., as light porter at $100 a year. In 1855 he went to Chicago to keep books for his father. After various vicissitudes he several years later found the road to progress and wealth. His advice to young men is: "Look about you; put your hand to the first honest work, and watch for the opportunities of life."

—Mrs. Susan Boyce, who was Miss Susan Reid of New Salem, on the Sangamon River, in Illinois, now lives in Calistoga, Cal. She says she was Abraham Lincoln's first love; that she first met him in 1833, when he used to talk politics by the hour with her father, and that although he told her she was the first woman he ever loved, she refused to marry him because, although she liked him and enjoyed his attentions, she could not love him. Her father scolded her so much for having refused Lincoln that she married rather sooner than she might otherwise have done in order to escape being lectured, she says.

NEW YORK HONORS HER BENEFACTORS.

A handsome bronze tablet to the memory of Canvass White and William C. Young, the surveyors and constructors of the Erie Canal, from the studios of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of this city, has been erected in the main hall of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica.

The State of New York is probably more indebted to the two men thus honored than to any other persons in its entire history. Both men expended their lives in works of public usefulness. Both commenced their careers by locating and surveying the Erie Canal, the first great public enterprise undertaken in this country.

The tablet not only shows correct portraits of the men to whose memory it is erected, but also tells something of the story of their lives. Besides giving the dates of their birth and death and commemorating their professions, the tablet portrays the first train of cars put in commisssion in the State of New York; a model of the first canalboat, which model is now in the rooms of the Historic Society of Buffalo; the surveying instruments employed in the construction of the Erie Canal; the log cabin built by Hugh White at the end of the eighteenth century and the houses in which Mr. Young and Canvass White were born, at Whitesborough; the arms of the little town of their nativity; of the City of Utica, in which they passed part of their early manhood; of the State of New York, for which they worked so faithfully, and of that of the Oneida Historical Society at Utica, where the tablet is erected.

The artistic treatment is in every way to be commended, the likenesses are fidelity itself, and the harmonious arrangement of the architectural and pictorial portion of the tablet is all that could be desired. The color of the bronze and the mechanical execution of the casting are remarkably fine.

The accompanying illustration will give a fairly good idea of the memorial.



ONE OF THE LAUNCH CREWS.



BRONZE TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE SURVEYORS AND CONSTRUCTORS OF THE ERIE CANAL.



HE WAS BORN IN KENTUCKY.

Artist—Deacon R. E. Form wanted to buy this picture; but he was afraid it would lead him back to drink again.

Friend—Why should it? It's just an ordinary landscape.

"I know; but he said the mountain peaks were so jagged they gave him a thirst."

The Cow Objected.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That man Billson is the most ridiculously obstinate fellow you ever saw. He's invariably on the wrong side of every subject."

"What's he been doing lately?"

"Why, he went to our Sunday-school picnic, and there was a cow on the grounds, and of course Billson said he'd milk her."

"Did he?"

"Did he! She kicked him into the lemonade tub before you could say scat."

"What was the trouble?"

"Got on the wrong side, as usual."

Financial Depression.

From The Chicago Journal.

Though true it be that Mother Earth
To every man doth owe
A living, still collections will
At times be awful slow.

The Passing Show.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Mebbe all de world's a theatre, as the poet says," mused Mr. Perry Patettic, "but the only box I have ever had at the performance has been a box car."

Willing to Oblige.

From The Chicago Post.

"I'd like to see a man kiss me!" she said, with considerable spirit.

"Well," he replied, thoughtfully, "as a spectacle I think you would find it disappointing. The value of a kiss does not lie in the looks of it, you know. However, if you feel that way about it I would suggest that you stand over here and look in the mirror. There! That's just it."

"You horrid thing!" she exclaimed just about half a minute later.

Afterward she confessed to her dearest friend that she was so preoccupied that even then she did not see any one kiss her, but she was pretty well convinced in her own mind that some one did.

His Lament.

From The Cleveland Leader.

She loves the sea, she loves the land,
She loves to ride her bike;
She loves to grasp the ribbons, and
Drive gayly down the pike.

She loves to dance, she loves to sing,
This maid so fair and free;
She seems in love with everything
Upon this earth—but me!



CRUSHED!

Willie—Why do you never awsk me to call Sundays, Miss Tart?

Violet—Because that is a day of rest, you know!

The Story of a Scarecrow.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is an honest Swede employed as a gardener in the East End, and his deliberate speeches are a source of much delight to his employer. He has been much annoyed by thievish birds, and a few days ago suggested that a scarecrow would be a good thing. It took him some time to make the employer understand what he meant, but finally he realised it was a dummy bird scarer, "lak in ol' country."

The employer fell in with the idea and told the Swede to rig up a frame. When this was completed the latter was given a bundle of cast-off clothing to deck out his dummy. He looked askance at the garments as he put them on the sticks and was evidently much impressed by their excellent condition. He glanced down at his own clothes from time to time and seemed to be making a silent comparison. Presently he put the scarecrow in the garden and returned to his employer, who stood at some little distance. He looked at the work of art with his head very much on one side, and finally said:

"Say, mister."

"Well, John?"

"Ay tank maybe it was better I change clothes with scarecrow, or else stand myself in his place."

He couldn't bear to see the dummy wearing better clothes than he did.

Scenic Effect Desired.

From The Washington Star.

"We've missed a splendid opportunity," said the patriotic resident of the District as he gazed at the new corps of street sweepers. "A splendid opportunity," he repeated, with a regretful sigh.

"In what way?" his friend inquired.

"In dressing all those men in white."

"Do you object to white suits?"

"Not if they are used in moderation. But they ought to have had some red ones and some blue ones. Then, as a man stood at the Peace Monument, and looked toward the Treasury, he would have the joy of seeing Pennsylvania Avenue turned into one majestic, rippling American flag!"

As He Saw It.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't suppose there will ever be another American play like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" said the theatrical man.

"Is it still before the public?" inquired the man in the sweater.

"Of course it is. It has run for nearly fifty years. And it'll run for fifty years more."

"Well, that's pretty good, of course. But I don't see any sense in making so much to do about a little thing like a century run."

No Further Use for Them.

From The Chicago Post.

"Mary!" called the Alderman.

"Well?" responded his wife.

"Now that the Council has adjourned for the Summer and some of the boys are planning to get out of town, you may as well put away my brass knuckles. We ain't likely to have any more arguments."

Conjecture vs. Fact.

From The Boston Courier.

"Fred worried me last night," she said,
To confidence inclined,
"I know, by certain hints he shed,
He'd something on his mind."

Pa interposed, his memory
Quite readily on tap,
"When I came in it seemed to me
He'd something on his lap."

Family Helps.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Popper, what is a ministering angel?"

"A ministering angel? Well, it is a woman who loves to run a lawn mower."

What He Went For.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Langley is going into the country for the Summer, isn't he?"

"No; to get away from his creditors."

Correctly Measured.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Felix—Say, pop, what is a pessimist?

Pop—A pessimist, my son, is a disappointed office seeker.

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The new Ventilated Instep Lift can be adjusted to increase one's height from one-quarter to one inch.

It transforms a low, flat instep into one that is arched and graceful. Walking is made a pleasure.

Is made of thin perforated pieces of cork covered with leather, which forms a smooth, elastic heel base.

LADIES',
¼ inch, 25c.; ½ inch, 35c.; 1 inch, 45c. per pair.
MEN'S,
¼ inch, 30c.; ½ inch, 40c.; 1 inch, 50c. per pair.

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The G. & W. Heel Cushion is a combination of leather, cork, and rubber, worn inside the shoe directly under the heel. Removes all jar from walking, gives elasticity to the step, ease and comfort to those who stand. Physicians recommend them.

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Sample copy on application.

Physical Culture.

From The Chicago Journal.

He laughed in glee as he grasped the hand
Of the huskiest of friends.
He squeezed it close till the blood oozed out
At the aching fingers' ends.

He laughed, "He! he!" and he laughed
"Ho! ho!"
And he said, "Old chap," said he,
"I've trained six months for this chance to do
What you've often done to me."

A Clannish Congregation.

From The New York Weekly.

Stranger—What a pretty church.

Resident—That's a Polish church.

"It is?"

"Yes, but you needn't be afraid. The worshippers do all their rioting among themselves."

Cuba Libre.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Honestly, now, General," asked the impudent American, "don't you think that Cuba is destined to be free?"

"It," said the noble Spanish General, "is. I am freeing it of Cubans myself at a pretty good rate."

